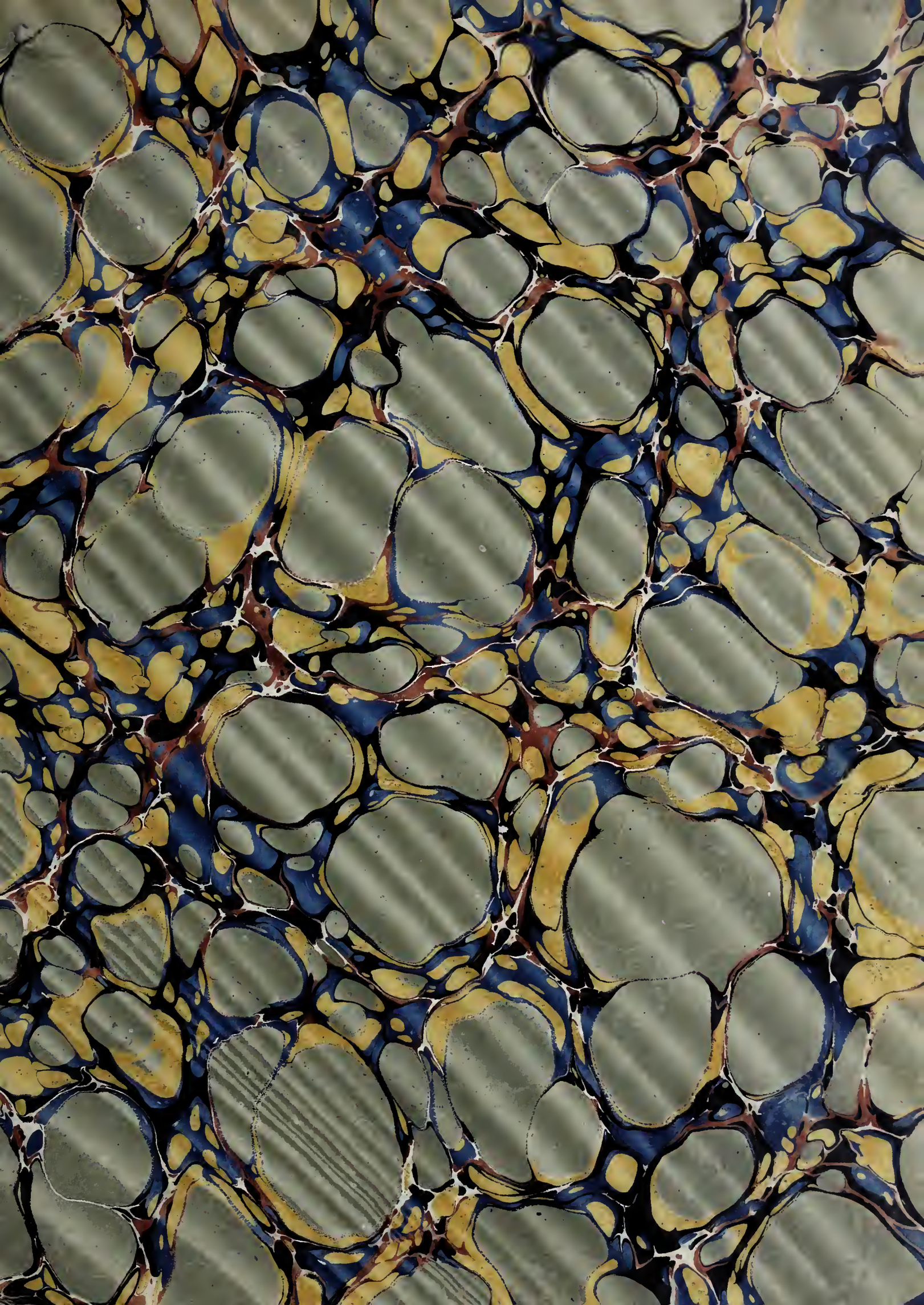


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COLLECTIONS



THE

ENGLISH COUNTIES

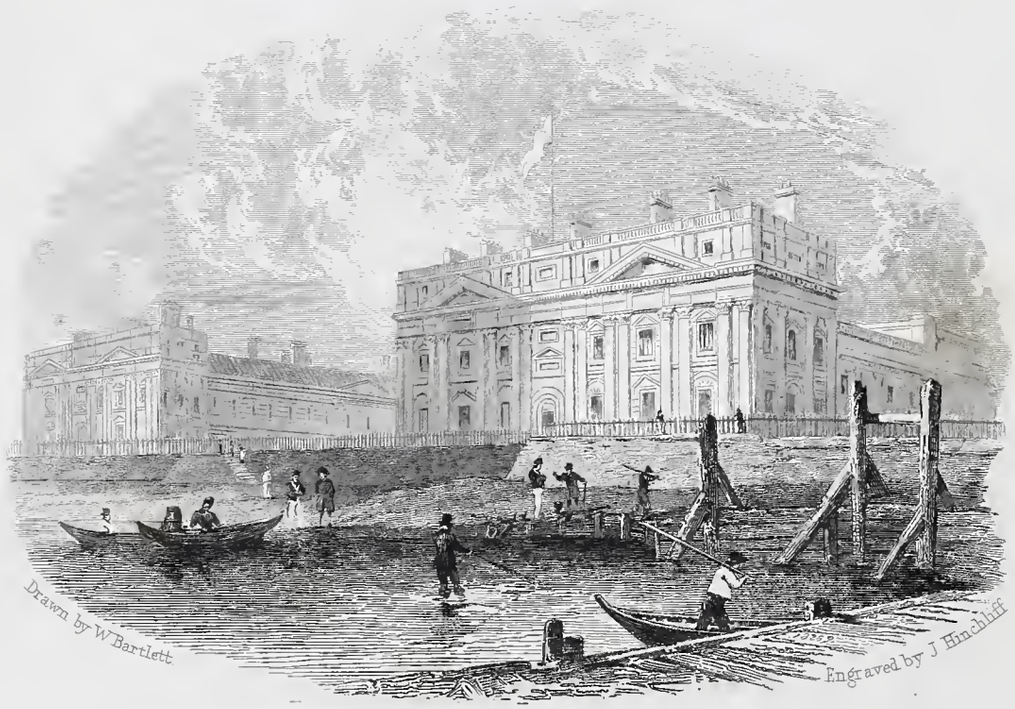
IN THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BY

THOMAS MOULE.

AUTHOR OF BIBLIOTHECA, HERALDICA, &c. &c.



GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

LONDON,

Published by G. Virtue, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row.

THE

ENGLISH COUNTIES

DELINEATED;

OR,

A TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND.

ILLUSTRATED BY

A MAP OF LONDON, AND A COMPLETE SERIES OF COUNTY MAPS.

BY THOMAS MOULE,

AUTHOR OF BIBLIOTHECA HERALDICA,
AND EDITOR OF SEVERAL POPULAR TOPOGRAPHICAL WORKS.



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BERK
SHIRE
VIRGINIA WATER
WINDSOR CASTLE
REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS
1 Reynhurst
2 Bray
3 Charlton
4 Compton
5 Cookham
6 Faircross
7 Farringdon
8 Ganfield
9 Hormer
10 Kintbury Eagle
11 Lambourn
12 Moreton
13 Ock
14 Reading
15 Ripplesmere
16 Shrivenham
17 Sonning
18 Theale
19 Wantage
20 Wargrave
ENGRAVED BY J BINGLEY.
Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5
OXFORDSHIRE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
WILTSHIRE
HAMPSHIRE
SURREY
Godstow Abbey
Witney
Swinford
Wytham Ho.
Seacourt
OXFORD
Cumnor
Hinksey
Appleton
Wootton
Besselsleigh
Sunningwell
Radley
Abingdon
Marcham
Shippon
Dorchester
Shillingford
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Tubney
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Steventon
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W. Hanborne
Morlens
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Aston Tirrold
Wantage
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Ashbury
Ridge Way
Blewbury
Moulsford
Ashdown Park
Lambourn Downs
Farnborough
Hsley
East Hsley
Compton Parva
Streatley
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Bockhampton
Eastbury
Chaddleworth
Beedon
Langley Hall
Ashampstead
Basildon & Park
Pangbourne
River Thames
Purley
Hampstead Norris
Yattendon
Sheffield
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Tidmarsh
Fullsham
Standford Dingley
Englefield
Titcherst
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Sulham
Pondtsley
Wickham
Boxford
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Denford
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Buckleberry
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Hungerford
Shaw
Thatcham
Midgham
Woolhampton
Speen
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Hamstead Marshall
Newbury
Enborne
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Brimpton
Union
Padworth
Aldermaston
Shalbourne
Inkpen
Woodhay
Wasing
Stratfield Mortimer
Risely
Fr. Andover
Fr. Whitchurch
From Salisbury
From Basingstoke
To Odiham
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To Wycombe
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Cookham
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BERKSHIRE.—*Oxford Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, from which it is separated by the Thames; on the east by Surrey; on the south by Hampshire, and on the west by Wiltshire; its north-west corner just meets a small point in Gloucestershire. It was inhabited by the Attrebatii, Bibroces and Segontiaci, before the island was divided into Roman provinces, when it was included in Britannia Prima, and during the Saxon Heptarchy, in the kingdom of Wessex. In 889, when Alfred, a native of Wantage, divided the kingdom into counties, it received the name of Berocscire. The shape of the county is irregular, being about 42 miles long, 28 broad, and about 130 in circumference, comprising 148 parishes, 4 borough towns, and 8 other market towns; containing at the last census 24,705 houses, and 131,977 inhabitants, of whom 8873 families are returned as being employed in trade and manufactures. A part of this county lies in Oxfordshire, and a part of Wiltshire is in this county. It is in the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Salisbury. It sends nine members to Parliament; being two for the county, two for Windsor, two for Reading, two for Wallingford, and one for Abingdon. The principal river is the Thames; it has also the Kennet, the Loddon, the Ocke, the Isis, the Auborne, the Cole, the Emme, and the Lambourn. The western and middle parts of the county are fertile; the eastern is chiefly occupied by Windsor Forest and its appendages. A range of chalk hills crosses from Oxfordshire, and bounds the noted vale of White Horse. The air is esteemed healthy even in the vales. It is well stored with timber, particularly oak and beech. Its principal manufactories are woollen, paper, sacking, and sail-cloth. Besides its navigable rivers, it has the Kennet and Avon Canal from Reading to Hungerford, and the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal from Abingdon, through Wantage, to Trowbridge in Wiltshire. The Roman Watling-street, from Dunstable, enters Berkshire at Streatley, and crosses the county to Marlborough. Another Roman road, from Hampshire, enters this county, and passing to Reading and Newbury, there divides and branches off to Marlborough and Cirencester. Near Wantage there is a Roman camp of a quadrangular form; at Lawrence Waltham is Castle Acre, a Roman fort, and near Denchworth, is Cherbury Castle, supposed to have been a fortress of Canute. Uffington Castle near Farringdon is said to be Danish; and near it is Pendragon Hill, supposed to be the burying-place of Uter Pendragon, a British prince. Berkshire was constituted an Earldom by James I., who created Francis Lord Norris, Earl of Berkshire, Jan. 28, 1620; the title became extinct at his death, but was revived by Charles I., who created Thomas Lord Howard of Charlton, Earl of Berkshire, Feb. 5, 1626, whose descendant is Thomas Howard, now Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. This county was the residence of our ancient Kings at Wantage, Wallingford Castle, Letcombe Regis, and Reading Palace, as well as Windsor, which has long been famous for its magnificent Castle, originally founded by William the Conqueror. Besides Cumberland Lodge, Cranbourn Lodge, and other residences belonging to the Crown, the very ancient mansion at Wytham, the seat of the Lord Lieutenant, and above one hundred and fifty seats of noblemen and gentlemen, are in this county.

1. Beynhurst Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the Thames and Buckinghamshire, on the south and west by Wargrave hundred, and on the east by Bray and Ripplesmere hundreds.

BISHAM, 4½ miles N.W. from Maidenhead in a very beautiful situation on the banks of the Thames, is 30 miles from London, P. T. Marlow. The church contains arms in the windows and curious monuments of its ancient benefactors, &c.: here were buried the founder of the abbey, and several Earls of Salisbury.

Bisham Abbey, founded by William Montagu first Earl of Salisbury, in the reign of Edward III., was after the Dissolution granted to the Hoby family, who built the house and resided here.—Queen Elizabeth visited Sir Philip Hoby in 1592. The chamber now called Queen Elizabeth's Council-room bears her initials. A pointed arch of one of the entrances to the house is the only vestige of the conventual buildings, which by a most perverted taste is painted to imitate marble. Sir Edward Hoby of Bisham Abbey was Speaker of the House of Commons temp. Eliz. In the abbey are a few portraits of this distinguished family, and some arms painted in the windows. It is now the property of George Vansittart, Esq., and residence of Mrs. East, widow of Augustus Henry brother of the late Sir Gilbert East, Bart. On the banks of the river are Temple Mills for the manufacture of copper work.

HURLEY, 5 miles N. W. from its P. T. Maidenhead, and 31 from London, contains 196 houses and 1065 inhabitants: it is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The church, dedicated in 1086, has fine circular arches with chevron ornaments. Here was also a priory of Black monks, a cell to Westminster Abbey. In 1536 lands in Westminster were given to the King by the Convent, for the site and many of the lands of Hurley Priory, when Covent Garden was granted to the King in exchange for Hurley Wood.

Near it is Lady Place, the seat of W. Troughton, Esq. This house was built in 1600 by Sir Richard Lovelace, Knt., who acquired considerable wealth in an expedition with Sir Francis Drake. It was greatly embellished by John, third Lord Lovelace, who lived here in a splendid style. During the reigns of Charles II. and his successor the principal nobility held frequent meetings in this mansion, and in one of the chambers the revolution in 1688 is said to have been concerted. An inscription to that effect has been placed in it; and the chamber was visited by the Prince of Orange after he attained the Crown, and by Their late Majesties on Nov. 14, 1785.

The hall and staircase are very magnificent: there is also a large

saloon with a painted ceiling; the panels of this room, about fifty in number, contain landscapes coarsely painted but heightened with gilding; the soffits of the large bay window are panelled in the same style, reputed to have been the work of Salvator Rosa, whose receipt for the performance is said to have been in the possession of Mr. Wilcox, the late resident here and descendant of Lord Lovelace. The stables were the identical refectory of the priory.

Adjoining Birches Green is Hall Place, the seat of Lady East, relict of the late Sir Gilbert East, Bart., on whose death in 1828 the title became extinct.

REMENHAM, on the banks of the Thames, 2 miles N. E. from its P. T. Henley, and 34 from London, contains 72 houses, and 368 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of Jesus College, Oxford. It commands pleasing views of Fawley Court, Bucks, on the opposite side of the river, Henley Bridge, and Park Place.

SHOTTESBROOKE, or *Sotesbrok*, 4 miles S. E. from its P. T. Maidenhead, and 30 from London, contains 17 houses, and 135 inhabitants. It is a vicarage united with White Waltham. Shottesbrooke House is a modern brick edifice covered with stucco. The manor was anciently held by a singular species of grand serjeanty; viz. providing charcoal to make the crown and other regalia at the coronation; a sum of 60*s.* 10*d.* being allowed for the same. This tenure originated in the time of William Rufus, when the manor was held by Alward the goldsmith. In the reign of Edward III. the manor was held by Sir William Trussell, who here founded a small college with a chantry dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and appropriated the church of Shottesbrooke for the revenue of it; and having received a considerable accession, the convent continued in a flourishing state, till its suppression in the time of Henry VIII. The last warden, Dr. Throckmorton, lies buried in the church. In the reign of Elizabeth, the estate passed to the Cherrys, the representative of which family sold it to the family of the present proprietor, Arthur Vansittart, Esq.

WHITE WALTHAM, 4 miles S. W. from its P. T. Maidenhead, and 29½ from London, contains 127 houses, and 795 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, united with Shottesbrooke. The ancient manor house which stood within a moat, was, by tradition, a residence of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. It was afterwards the property of the family of Norris.

Thomas Hearne, the Oxford antiquary, was born at Littleford Green in this village, son of the parish clerk. A number of Roman coins and other antiquities discovered here in 1695, was probably the cause of his subsequent application to the study of antiquities, in which he was encouraged by the patronage of Francis Cherry, Esq. of Shottesbrooke House.

At Heywood House in this parish died Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1723. John Kearney, Esq. has a seat here. Waltham Place is the seat of Philip Rawlings, Esq.

2. Bray Hundred

Is bounded by Beynhurst hundred on the south and west, on the east by the Thames, and on the north by a detached part of Cookham hundred. It contains only one parish, from which it derives its name, including part of Maidenhead Thicket and part of St. Leonard's Hill in Windsor Forest, and is divided into four parts,—Bray, Maidenhead, Touchen, and Water Oakley.

BRAY, on the banks of the Thames, 1 mile S. from its P. T. Maidenhead, and 25 from London, contains 636 houses, and 3159 inhabitants. Bray is supposed to be the Bibracte of the Romans; and part of a Roman Way is said to have been discovered between the river and the east angle of the church-yard: several Roman coins, weapons, and fragments of armour, have certainly been found at different times in the East Hay, a common field on the east side of the town. The vicarage, valued at 25*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, is in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Philippa, Queen of Edward III., held Bray and Cookham, which are still considered part of the Royal demesne and attached to the liberties of Windsor Castle, retaining some privileges, amongst which is exemption from tolls in the adjacent market towns. An almshouse was founded here by William Goddard, in 1627, whose effigy is over the door. It is famous in song and proverb for its parish priest, Simon Aleyn, who, adhering to his determination of living and dying vicar of Bray, in the reign of Henry VIII. and his three successors actually changed his religion three times: he died here in 1588. Braywick Lodge, the seat of Sir J. Waller, Bart., stands on an eminence commanding a fine view of Windsor, Maidenhead, Taplow and Clifden woods, &c. Filberts, at Hollyport in this parish, was originally built for the celebrated Nell Gwynn, when mistress to King Charles II. The Willows, between Bray and Windsor, the seat of Henry Townley Ward, Esq., commands fine views of Eton and Windsor.

Monkey Island, in the river Thames, derives its name from a rustic building erected by Charles second Duke of Marlborough, the interior of which was decorated with paintings of monkeys, similar to the Monkeyana of Landseer. Cannon Hill at Braywick, the seat of Mrs. E. Law, is eminently picturesque in its situation.

Ockholt or Ockwells Manor-house, a very remarkable and curious specimen of domestic architecture of the reign of Henry VI., is in this parish, and belonged at that time to the family of Norris or Norreys, who also held Mores and Hynden, two other manors in the parish of Bray.

This house was built by John Norreys, who held the offices of usher of the chamber, esquire of the body, and master of the wardrobe to King Henry VI. He was also esquire of the body to King Edward IV. The building, it appears, was not quite completed in 1465, in which year he made his will, bequeathing "to the full building and making uppe of the chapell, with the chambre adjoyning, not yet finished, 40*l.*:" he also bequeathed to Lord Wenlock, one of his executors, a gilt cup covered, called *the Housewife;* he died in 1467. The greater part of this very curious structure is still preserved, and the hall, an important feature in every old house, remains in its original state; it has a large oriel window, besides a continued range of windows filled with armorial decoration in painted glass; the ground, in alternate quarries diagonally disposed, contains the badges and mottoes of the family, upon which are displayed the following coats of arms, the three first with supporters, &c.: 1. King Henry VI.; 2. Margaret his Queen; 3. Norreys; 4. The Abbot of Abingdon; 5. Beaufort Duke of Somerset; 6. Edmund Earl of March; 7. Henry Duke of Warwick; 8. De la Pole Duke of Suffolk; 9. Sir William Beauchamp Lord St. Amand; 10. Sir William Lacon of Bray, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; 11. Lord Wenlock; 12. Sir Richard Nanfan; 13. Sir John Pury of Chamberhouse Castle, Thatcham; and 14. Bulstrode quartering Shobingdon. Recently the mansion came into the possession of the Powneys, an ancient Berkshire family. Colonel Powney, M.P. for Windsor, resided at Ives Place near this town, and was son of Penystone Powney, Esq. M.P. for the county.

MAIDENHEAD, or *South Alington*, P. T., partly in the parish of Bray and partly in Cookham, 9 miles N.W. from Colnbrook, and 26 W. from London. The market is on Wednesday; fairs, Whit. Wednesday, Michaelmas, and St. Andrew's Day. It contains, including Cookham, 638 houses, and 3995 inhabitants. A new chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1825 on a better site than the old one founded by John Husbands, and was built from designs, by C.A. Busby, in the architectural style of Edward IV. The altar-piece, 'Christ desiring little Children to be brought to him,' was painted, and presented to the Corporation, by Isaac Pocock, Esq. of Maidenhead Bridge: a gallery at the east end contains an organ which had been presented to the old chapel by the late Lady Pocock; behind it is a stained glass window, by *Willement*, containing the arms of Margaret, Queen of Edward I., who granted the first charter of incorporation to the town; the arms of King Richard II., who confirmed that charter; and the arms of King Henry VI., who granted a second confirmation of it to the town. There are also in the window the armorial bearings of Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign the chapel was dedicated to the Protestant religion; and the Royal badges of the several sovereigns connected with the history of the town. In the west window of the chapel are the arms of the town, apparently copied from the curious ancient seal belonging to the Corporation.—There is a school for boys endowed by the Corporation, and one for girls supported by the benefaction of the late Lady Pocock.

The bridge, of thirteen arches altogether, over the Thames, was erected in 1772, from designs by Sir Robert Taylor, at an expense of 20,000*l.* The barge pier of the bridge is maintained by the Corporation, for which they receive toll. A charter of James II. placed the town under a mayor and aldermen, with liberty to choose a high steward and deputy. From the ten aldermen two bridge-masters are annually chosen. The mayor is justice of the peace, coroner, and clerk of the market; he is also judge of a Court which he must hold once in three weeks, exclusive of two sessions. It has a gaol for debtors and felons, and eight almshouses for poor men and women, who are allowed 4*s.* per week besides 30*s.* per annum for coals. The principal trade is in malt, meal, and timber. In the neighbourhood are several handsome houses. Formosa Place, the rural villa of Sir Samuel Young, Bart., is seated in a valley encompassed with fertile meadows and sheltered by the beautiful hanging woods of Hedsor, and Clifden; Stubbings, at Maidenhead Thicket, the seat of Lady Dorchester; &c. In Water Oakley division of Bray Parish lived Richard Tonson, M.P. for Windsor, who built here a large room and antechamber for the reception of the celebrated portraits of the members of the Kitcat Club, composed of the principal Whig nobility and gentry, wits and scholars in the reign of Queen Anne; of which club Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, was the secretary. These pictures were first placed at Barn Elms, in Surrey, the house of his eldest son Jacob; on whose death, in 1767, they descended to his brother Richard, of Water Oakley, and, upon his demise in 1772, to Mr. Baker of Hartingfordbury Park, where they now remain.

3. Charlton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Reading hundred, on the east by Sunning hundred, on the south by Hampshire, and on the west by Theale hundred.

BARKHAM, on the borders of Windsor Forest, 3 miles from its P. T. Wokingham, and 35 from London, contains 34 houses, and 215 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Here is the seat of the Honourable Henry Clive.

In Early Liberty, a tithing to the parish of Sonning, 2½ miles E. from Reading, are Early Court, the seat of Mrs. Townshend, and Early Place, of John Usborne, Esq.

FINCHAMPSTEAD, on the borders of Windsor Forest, 3 miles S. from Wokingham, and 36 from London, contains 91 houses, and 552 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* P. T. Bracknell.

SHINFIELD, 3 miles S. from its P. T. Reading, and 40 from London. Part of the parish is in Wiltshire. It contains in Berkshire 107 houses, and 579 inhabitants; and in Wiltshire 78 houses, and 155 inhabitants. Hartley Dammer, a liberty on the west side of this parish, is in Theale hundred. Shinfield is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 3*s.*

Shinfield Park is the seat of E. F. Maitland, Esq. M.P. Shinfield Place is the seat of Mrs. Cobham, and on the opposite side of the river Loddon is Arborfield House, an old mansion built by the Standens, of which family William Standen was sheriff of the county in 1615; Edward Standen, the last heir male of his family, was the lover in Gay's ballad of "Molly Mog." This seat afterwards belonged to S. W. Barret, Esq., and is now the residence of Major-general Dawson.

Sheep Bridge between Three-mile Cross and Riseley, in the road from Reading to Alton, crosses the Loddon. Near it are Oakfield House, Wentworth Ray, Esq.; Oakfield Lodge, J. Murdoch, Esq.; and Farley Hill, C. Dickinson, Esq.

SWALLOWFIELD, 6 miles S. of its P. T. Reading, and 40 from London, contains 178 houses, and 983 inhabitants. Part of the parish forms a detached portion of Wiltshire.

Swallowfield Place is the seat of T. A. H. Earl, Esq. This house was rebuilt in 1689, after designs by William Talman, the architect of Chatsworth, for Henry second Earl of Clarendon, who obtained the estate in marriage with Flower, the daughter and heiress of William Backhouse, Esq. of Swallowfield.

4. Compton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wantage and a part of Reading hundreds, on the east by Moreton hundred, on the south by Faircross, and on the west by Kintbury hundred.

ALDWORTH, pleasantly situated on a hill, 10 miles N. W. from its P. T. Reading, and 50 from London, contains 50 houses, and 293 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 16*s.*

Here was anciently a mansion belonging to the family of De La Beche; its site is now Beach Farm. In the churchyard is a remarkable yew-tree. This church is celebrated for the very ancient monuments, nine in number, disposed in enriched arches on each side, and in the centre, of the interior. These are supposed to belong to the De La Beche family, and from the costume of the figures upon the tombs may be referred to the 14th century; six of them are knights in armour, two are females, and one in the common habit of the time; some of the knights are represented lying cross-legged; these had vowed or accompanied a crusade: the workmanship is excellent, and the attitude and expression of each of the figures, that remain perfect, exceedingly graceful; but several of the monuments are now considerably mutilated. The font is very ancient and remarkably plain, but capacious and somewhat singular in its form.

CHILTON, 3 miles N. from Ilsley, in the road from Newbury to Abingdon, and 50 from London, P. T. Newbury, contains 50 houses, and 229 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

COMPTON, 1½ mile E. from Ilsley and 52 from London, contains 100 houses, and 482 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

FARNBOROUGH, 3 miles W. from East Ilsley, and 57 from London, contains 47 houses, and 210 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* with Catmore.

EAST ILSLEY, a market town, situate on an eminence, to the south of the Cuckhamsley Hills, which extend across the county from Aston to Wantage: it is 8 miles N. from the P. T. Newbury, and 54 from London, containing 119 houses, and 676 inhabitants. It is celebrated for its sheep-market, next to that of London, said to be the largest in England, which commences on Wednesday in Easter week, and continues to be held every alternate Wednesday till Midsummer. Not less than 20,000 sheep have sometimes been sold in one day to the farmers of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, in which counties chiefly they are fattened for the London market.

WEST ILSLEY adjoins the foregoing; containing 84 houses, and 328 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 22*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

5. Cookham Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by Wargrave and Ripplesmere hundreds, on the south by Surrey, and on the west by Sonning hundred.

BINFIELD, situated in the midst of the Royal Hunt in Windsor Forest, 3½ miles N.W. from Wokingham, and 28 from London, contains 202 houses, and 1057 inhabitants. P. T. Bracknell.

Near Binfield Place, on the summit of a hill, is a very large encampment, defended by a double ditch, called Cæsar's Camp; and about half a mile south of this camp is the Devil's Highway, a raised road so called, nearly 90 feet wide, with a trench on each side running east and west. At this place Pope resided with his father in the early part of his life, and here composed his earliest poems. His "Pastorals," written at the age of sixteen, introduced him to the acquaintance and friendship of Sir William Trumbull, a statesman, who then lived at East Hampstead. In a retired part of the forest, consisting entirely of beech trees, on the edge of a common, within half a mile of his father's house, is a large tree, inscribed by George Lord Littleton, in capital letters about 12 feet from the ground, HERE · POPE · SVNG. This emphatic sentence is annually revised.

Bracknell, a part of the parish of East Hampstead, is in this hundred, on the borders of Ascot Heath.

COOKHAM is a detached portion of this hundred, on the banks of the Thames, and includes part of its P. T. Maidenhead, whence it is 2½ miles N. and 24 miles from London; containing 509 houses, and 2734 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in agriculture. It is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

SUNNING-HILL, 5 miles S.W. from its P. T. Staines, and 22 from London, contains 225 houses, and 1125 inhabitants. It is a very pleasant village in the most delightful part of Windsor Forest; the Wells in the neighbourhood, neatly fitted up, are much frequented during the summer season. The church, a specimen of our earlier parochial churches, consists of a nave and small chancel divided from the nave by a square belfry tower. It is a curacy, in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge. Sunning-Hill Park, the seat of George Henry Crutchley, Esq., was formerly part of the Royal demesne, and was granted by King Charles I. to Thomas Carey, Esq., whose daughter and heiress conveyed it by marriage to Sir Thomas Draper, created baronet in 1660. The park is enriched by luxuriant woods and a spacious lake; and possesses the privilege of being tithe free, as long as sixteen head of deer are kept in it. The house was nearly rebuilt, by the late James Wyatt.

Silwood Park, the seat of George Simson, Esq., was built by the late Sir James Sibbald, Bart. in 1787, from designs by Robert Mitchell, in the composite order: the estate is laid out as a *ferme ornée*, with much taste; a riding of four miles in circuit embraces the successive features of the whole.

6. Faircross Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Compton hundred, on the east by Moreton, Theale, and a part of Reading hundreds, on the south by Hampshire, and on the west by Kintbury Eagle hundred.

BEEDON, 2 miles S. from East Ilsley, 7 miles N. from its P. T. Newbury, and 56 from London, contains 60 houses, and 213 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

BOXFORD, 4 miles from P. T. Newbury, and 60 from London, contains 108 houses, and 563 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 20*l.* with Westbrook, in Kintbury hundred.

BRIGHTWALTHAM, 3 miles W. from East Ilsley, P. T. Newbury, and 85 from London, contains 82 houses, and 450 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 15*s.*

BRIMTON is situate on the river Kennett, 5½ miles S. E. from Newbury, and 51 from London; containing 83 houses, and 464 inhabitants. Here was formerly a house of knights templars. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.*

CHIEVELEY, 4¾ miles N. from its P.T. Newbury, and 58 from London; containing 224 houses, and 1163 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Near it is Prior's Court, the seat of John Thomas Wasey, Esq.

Leckhampstead, and Winterhurn, with the tithings of Oare, Courage, and Snellsmore, are in this parish.

FRILSHAM, 11 miles from Reading, and 48 from London, contains 37 houses, and 171 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.*

HAMPSTEAD NORRIS, 3 miles S.E. from East Ilsley, and 52 from London, contains 156 houses, and 1111 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

Midgham is in Thatcham parish; and Greenham is also a tithing of Thatcham. Midgham House is the seat of William Stephen Poyntz, Esq. M.P., to whom it descended from Lord Viscount Montague.

NEWBURY, P. T., seated in a valley on the banks of the Kennet, 16½ miles S.W. from Reading, and 53 W. from London. It is a borough and market town; and contains 1132 houses, and 5347 inhabitants, of whom 800 families are employed in various trades and manufactures, principally woollen. The market, on Thursday, is considered one of the largest corn-markets west of London. Fairs: Holy Thursday, Midsummer-day, St. Bartholomew's-day, and St. Simon's and St. Jude's. The church was built in the reign of Henry VII., and was chiefly raised at the expense of John Winchcombe, whose monumental floorstone is near the chancel. It is a rectory, value 38*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

In the reign of Henry VIII. John Winchcombe, the greatest clothier in England, better known by the name of Jack of Newbury, kept 100 looms in his own house, for the weaving of broad cloth only. The manufactory is now an inn, the sign of which is The Jack of Newbury. According to tradition, King Henry VIII. together with his Queen, Katherine of Arragon, and many of the nobility, were splendidly entertained in this house in the early part of his reign. On the breaking out of the war with the Scots, in the expedition which led to the battle of Floddon, he joined the King's army, with 100 men, clothed and armed at his own expense. He died 15th Feb. 1519.

Newbury is one of the largest towns in the county; it was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in 1596, under a mayor, high steward, six aldermen, and 24 capital burgesses: the Corporation seal, inscribed *Burgus Newberie*, bears on a mount, a castle with three domed towers, on each a penon. The town hall, over the market-place, is ornamented with a picture of the surrender of Calais, by Price, purchased by the Corporation in 1762, and with a portrait of John Winchcombe. Besides the church, there are five other places of worship, almshouses for poor men and women, and a charity-school for boys. It carries on a considerable traffic in malt and flour, by means of the Kennet and Avon canal, and the rivers Kennet, Thames, and Avon, which connect this town with London and Bristol. On the banks of the Kennet have often been dug up petrified wood and animal fossils. In this neighbourhood were two obstinate battles, in 1643 and 1644, between the Royal and Parliamentary armies. The first was fought on the Wash, a common so called, and the other in the fields between Newbury, Speen, and Shaw; the King commanding his army both days in person.

Speenhamland, a tithing to the parish of Speen, adjoins the town of Newbury. Dr. William Twiss, a very learned Non-conformist divine, was born here about 1575.

Sandleford is a tithing in Newbury parish, and 2 miles S. of it. Sandleford Priory, erected from designs by the late James Wyatt, descended to Lord Rokeby, from his aunt Mrs. Montagu, a learned and benevolent lady, distinguished by her classical and elegant "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakspeare," and as founder of the literary society, familiarly termed "The Blue Stocking Club." After her death, in 1800, four volumes of her Epistolary Correspondence were published by her nephew and executor, Matthew Montagu, Esq. now Lord Rokeby.

PEASEMORE, 4 miles S. W. from East Ilsley; P. T. Newbury, 58 miles from London; contains 61 houses, and 248 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.*

SHAW, 1 mile from P.T. Newbury, and 56 from London, near the river Lambourn; containing, together with Donnington, 111 houses, and 53 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Shaw Place, a very curious mansion of the Elizabethan age, was erected in the year 1581 by T. Dolman, an eminent clothier, and sheriff of the county in 1588, at which time he had the honour of entertaining the Queen here: over the porch of entrance is inscribed ENDENTVLVS · VESCENTIVM · DENTIBVS · INVIDET · ET · OCVLOS · CAPREARVM · TALPA · CONTEMNIT. This house was made the head-quarters of the King at the time of the last battle of Newbury: in a panel of one of the chambers is a hole said to have been made by a musket-shot fired at the King while he was standing near a window. The mansion was secured at this time by a high rampart of earth, still remaining. It continued in the family of Dolman till 1727, when it was sold to James Duke of Chandos, of whose heir it was purchased by Jos. Andrews, Esq. in 1749. His son was created a baronet in 1766, who on his death in 1800 was succeeded by his nephew Sir Joseph, son of James Petyt Andrews, of Donnington Grove, a well-known author of miscellaneous works: those relating to this

county were a description of Shaw, in Mores's Berkshire Collections, and an account of Saxon Coins found in Kintbury churchyard. Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart. his son, died in 1822, and was succeeded by his sister Mrs. Hunt, on whose death in the same year Shaw Place descended to the Rev. Dr. Penrose, Fellow of New Coll. Oxford, and vicar of Writtle in Essex.

In the immediate vicinity is Donnington Castle, beautifully situated on a rising ground near a branch of the river Lambourn, backed by a hill crowned with wood. The remains consist of the gray walls of the Gate House. In the south tower are steps leading to the top, whence is a fine view of the Hampshire hills and intermediate country. The castle is said to have been built by Sir Richard Abberbury, in the latter part of the reign of Richard II. Of his son it was purchased, it is supposed, by Chaucer, the father of English Poetry. Three oaks in the park are said to have been planted by the poet; one was called the King's, the second the Queen's, and the third Chaucer's Oak. It is more certain that the castle was in the hands of Thomas de Chaucer for many years, and that it descended to William De La Pole Duke of Suffolk, who enlarged the outbuildings of the castle, and resided here. Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk also held it by grant from King Henry VIII. In the Civil Wars it was a post of consequence, and was twice besieged; at the conclusion of the war, it was pulled down, and the house at the bottom of the hill erected with the materials, by the family of Packer, to whom it then belonged.

Donnington Grove, the seat of J. Bebb, Esq., is pleasantly situated on a sloping lawn, at the foot of which the river has been enlarged, forming a sheet of water a mile in length, with islands in it; the grounds are well wooded, and possess every attraction of luxuriant nature and tasteful cultivation.

STANDFORD DINGLEY, 9 miles from Newbury, and 53 from London, contains 28 houses, and 135 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Rushdens, an ancient house in this parish, was for more than two centuries the seat of the Lyford family, whose heir general married into the Granger family.

WASING, 7 miles S.E. of Newbury, and 49 from London, contains 13 houses, and 68 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Wasing House is the seat of W. Mount, Esq.

WELFORD, 5 miles N.W. of its P. T. Newbury, and 61 from London, contains 197 houses, and 1058 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 35*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, with Wickham chapel annexed. Welford House is the seat of John Archer Houblon, Esq.

YATTENDEN, 6 miles S.E. from East Ilsley, P. T. Newbury, 45 miles from London, contains 43 houses, and 230 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 6*s.* Fair, Oct. 13. Yattenden was the manor and residence of the family of Norris, afterwards Earl of Berkshire. Thomas Carte, the very learned English historian, lies buried in a vault on the north side of the chancel of the church, without any memorial. He died 1754, at Caldicot-house, near this place. Within the last ten years a very remarkable excavation has been discovered here by workmen in digging for chalk. It consists of various passages intersecting one another, the arches supported by square piers hewn out of the chalk, of which the entire cavern is formed; it is of unascertained extent, and no tradition of its existence had been preserved: although, by a date inscribed within it, it appeared to have been visited in the early part of the 17th century.

7. Farringdon Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the river Thames in the north-west part of the county, on the opposite side of which, within the confines of Oxfordshire, are two detached portions of this hundred, which is nearly inclosed on the other sides by Shrivenham hundred, except at the north-east corner, where it is bounded by Ganfield hundred.

GREAT COXWELL, 1½ mile S.W. from its P. T. Farringdon, and 69 from London, contains 60 houses, and 306 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 8*s.*; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. A remarkable barn here, which as well as Farringdon Priory belonged to the abbot and convent of Beaulieu in Hampshire, is 148 feet long by 40 feet wide; the walls, 4 feet thick, are fine pieces of masonry, and the roof is supported by two rows of upright timbers, which rest on stone piers. Little Coxwell is a township of Farringdon parish.

FARRINGDON, P. T., about 2 miles from the Thames, 14 miles W. from Abingdon, and 68 W. N. W. from London, on the W. side of Farringdon Hill, contains 379 houses, and 2271 inhabitants; with a good market on Tuesday. Fairs, 13th Feb. and Whit-Tuesday, for pedlary; and on the 29th Oct. a statute fair is held for hiring servants. It is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* The town has a very large and handsome church, the east end of which is of great antiquity, having windows similar to those of the Temple church in London: it contains several very handsome monuments; one on the south side is that of the founder, and on the north side is another of Sir Edward Unton, K.B. of Wadley, who married Anne, daughter of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset. In the middle of the same chapel are some ancient monuments of Thomas de Farringdon, 1394, and others of the Unton and Purefoy families. In the middle of the church are monuments of the Darnleys, formerly lords of the manor. In Pleydell's aisle are monuments of the Pleydell, Rich, and Pye families. The town is governed by a bailiff.

There are ruins of an ancient castle, built by Robert Earl of Gloucester, in the time of Stephen; and here King John founded an abbey for Cistercian monks. The principal business of this town is in bacon, not less than 4000 hogs being slaughtered here in some years. Farringdon House was built by Henry James Pye, the Poet Laureate; the old house was garrisoned for the King in the Civil War, when Sir Robert Pye the owner, a colonel in the Parliament army, headed the assailants in an attack upon it; the spire of the church was at the same time beaten down by the artillery.

Farringdon Hill, surmounted by a grove, and celebrated by the Muse of Pye, commands an extensive view over part of Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire. Little Farringdon is a tithing to, and adjoins the above. On the top of Bradbury Hill, on the north side of the road leading from Farringdon to Highworth, is a circular camp 200 yards in diameter, with a ditch 20 yards wide, said to be Danish.

Radcot Bridge, distant 2¼ miles from Farringdon, is one of the oldest structures of its kind over the Thames, and consists of three arches. For the improvement of the navigation a cut was completed in 1787, which beginning a short distance above the bridge crosses a meadow, and passes through an arch which continues the road; afterwards it joins the main current, now entirely deserted, except by the fisherman who follows his occupation in its unfrequented water. Radcot weir, at some distance below the bridge, presents a charming little picture of rustic scenery. When the river is high, the overfall of the water forms a large cascade; but at all times it affords variety to the view, breaks the line of the river, and produces some head of waterfall.

At Radcot Bridge a battle was fought in 1387 between Robert de Vere, Marquess of Dublin, and the Barons, headed by Thomas Duke of Gloucester, and Henry Earl of Derby, where the forces of the favourite were routed, and himself obliged to swim the river to effect his escape.

LANGFORD, 2 miles N.E. from Lechlade in Gloucestershire, and 78 from London, contains 76 houses, and 387 inhabitants. This is quite a detached part of Berkshire, and is entirely surrounded by Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire.

SHILTON, 3 miles S.E. from Burford, and 70 from London, contains 46 houses, and 256 inhabitants. This also is a detached part of the county surrounded by Oxfordshire.

8. Ganfield Hundred,

In the north-west part of the county, is bounded on the north by the river Thames, on the south and east by Ock hundred; while Wantage, Shrivenham, and Farringdon hundreds complete the boundary on the south-west sides.

BUCKLAND, 4½ N.E. from its P. T. Farringdon, and 63 from London, contains 151 houses, and 893 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Hugh de Bocland, who held this manor, was sheriff of the county in the reign of Henry II., and one of the ancient Barons of the realm. It was afterwards in the possession of the De La Poles, Dukes of Suffolk, and was purchased in 1545 by the family of Yate. Edward Yate, of Buckland, was created a baronet in 1622. From this family it devolved to that of Throckmorton in 1690. The house was built by Sir Robert Throckmorton in 1757, after designs by John Wood of Bath. The drawing-room contains some valuable pictures by old masters, and the ceiling of the library was painted by Cipriani. The present proprietor, Charles Courtenay, Esq. assumed that name in right of his mother, heiress of John Courtenay, Esq. of Molland, county of Devon. Carswell is a hamlet to the parish of Buckland.

HATFORD, 2 miles from its P. T. Farringdon, and 66 from London, contains 24 houses, and 132 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

HINTON WALRIDGE, 5 miles E. from its P. T. Farringdon, and 62 from London, contains 49 houses, and 315 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

LONGWORTH, 7 miles from Abingdon, and 62 from London, contains 98 houses, and 537 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 27*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* with Charney chapel annexed; in the patronage of Jesus Coll. Oxford.

PUSEY, 3 miles from its P. T. Farringdon, and 64 from London, contains 21 houses, and 122 inhabitants. The manor of Pusey was held by cornage, or by the service of blowing a horn in times of danger. The horn now at Pusey House is exceedingly curious, but probably not older than Richard II., although it bears the following inscription: KYNG · KNOWD · GAVE · WYLLYAM · PEWSE · YYIS · HORNE · TO · HOLD · BY · THY · LOND · implying that it was presented by Canute; and according to tradition the original possessor received the manor in reward for intelligence of an ambuscade formed by the Saxons to intercept that monarch. The length of the horn is two feet, and its greatest circumference one foot: it is of a dark brown colour, and is garnished at each end with hoops of silver; to another hoop in the middle are dogs' feet, and the cap represents a dog's head.

SHILLINGFORD, 3 miles S.E. from Farringdon, contains 53 houses, and 253 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* An ancient castle here was formerly a seat of the family of Packer.

STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE, 4 miles S.E. from its P. T. Farringdon, and 64 from London, contains 151 houses, and 772 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, together with Goosey chapel annexed.

9. Hormer Hundred,

Anciently *Hornemere*, is bounded on the north and east by the river Thames, and upon the south and west by Ock hundred.

ABINGDON, P. T., 56 miles W. from London, at the very edge of the county on the banks of the Thames, contains 1013 houses, and 4801 inhabitants; was called *Shoevesham* by the Anglo-Saxons, until the foundation of the Abbey, when it began to assume the name of Abbandun, or the Town of the Abbey. This monastery was originally founded by Cissa, an Anglo-Saxon monarch, A.D. 675. In the reign of Alfred it was destroyed by the Danes, and continued in ruins till the year 954, when King Edgar partly restored it. Ethelwold, the abbot at that period, erected and embellished the church; succeeding abbots contributed to its increase, and soon after the Conquest the wealth and grandeur of the Abbey were equal to any similar foundation in England. Abbot Fabricius, who died in 1117, commenced building a new church; the central tower, the nave, with the west front and its towers, were erected by four succeeding abbots. William the Conqueror kept Easter in the abbey, A.D. 1084; and here was educated his youngest son Henry, surnamed Beauclerc, afterwards King Henry I. Amongst the illustrious persons who were buried here, was Cissa, the founder, St. Edward the martyr, 978, Sydeman, Bishop of Devonshire, 990, and Robert Doyley, High Constable of England, and Baron of Hook Norton, Oxon. In the reign of Henry I. one of the most eminent characters who received sepulture in this abbey was the famous Jeffery of Monmouth, author of the British History,—a romance which has supplied some of our best poets with materials for their sublime compositions. Shakspeare's Lear, and Milton's Comus, are both derived from Jeffery's History. He flourished in the reign of Henry I. At the Dissolution, the revenues of this abbey were valued at 2000*l.* per ann. It was a mitred abbey, and was dedicated to St. Nicholas for Benedictine Monks. Thomas Pentecost, the last abbot, received a grant of the park and mansion of Cumner with a yearly pension of 200*l.* Nearly the whole of this splendid fabric was then destroyed, with the exception of the Gate House, adorned with the figure of the Virgin over the arch, afterwards used as a prison; and part of the abbot's lodgings, amongst the buildings now forming Child's brewery *. The abbot had a licence to embattle, 4 Edw. III. 1330. Two chambers probably of that age are each 34 feet, by 14 feet, in dimension; but in one is a large fire-place apparently of earlier date; the jambs are ornamented by slender octagonal shafts, with capitals of foliage, the windows however are more modern; the arms of the abbey were *argent, a cross fleury, between four martlets, sable.*

Previously to the erection of Culham Bridge, in Oxfordshire, 2 miles S. of this town, in 1416, the abbey formed the chief support of the inhabitants; but the road from Gloucester to the metropolis being then carried through Abingdon, it soon became one of the chief towns in the county. It consists of several streets, which centre in a spacious area, where the market is held on Monday and Friday. The market-house, a remarkable structure, was erected in the reign of Queen Anne. In the middle of the market-place stood a cross of superior elegance, destroyed by the troops of General Waller, after a repulse received from the Royal army at New Bridge. This beautiful cross is reported to have been the model for the celebrated one at Coventry, erected in the reign of Henry VIII.: it was of stone, octangular in plan, and enriched with three courses of statues; the lowest course consisted of six kings, the next of a mitred prelate, the Virgin Mary and four female saints, and the uppermost of small figures of the Prophets; there were besides upon the cross, numerous shields of arms, sculptured and painted, amongst which was the arms of Sir John Golafre, *Barry wavy of six, argent and gules, on a bend sable, three bezants.* He was one of the commissioners, by whom the Guild of Holy Cross was incorporated in the reign of Henry VI., which fraternity it is not improbable erected the cross.

The church dedicated to St. Helen is a very noble edifice, situated near the river; it has a lofty and elegant spire raised on a tower, having pinnacles at the angles; the architecture is of various dates, corresponding with the different periods at which it was altered and enlarged. Over the S. porch is a shield with the initials T · R · 1543, and over a porch at the W. end the date 1617. The church dedicated to St. Nicholas was built by an abbot of that name in the reign of Edw. I.; the west door is under a fine circular arch enriched with the chevron moulding. Near this church and abutting on the town-hall is the grammar school, founded in 1563 by John Royse; in which were educated Clement Barksdale, author of the Life of Grotius, and Sir Edward Turnour, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1671. Dr. Thos. Godwin, rector of Brightwell, and author of "Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia," was elected master in 1609; and the Rev. Dr. Lempriere was elected in 1792, when he removed from Bolton in Lancashire: the second edition of his Classical Dictionary was prepared here in 1793. Christ's Hospital, anciently St. Helen's, near the river, was originally founded by Geoffrey Barbour, a merchant, but received its present name from Sir John Mason, an eminent native of this town, who in 1553 endowed it for 13 poor men and women. There is an ancient bridge at the entrance of the town from London; and for the convenience of the barges a wharf has been completed at the side of a cut, which, forming a small curve, joins the main river below

* Lysons.

Culham Bridge. King Henry VIII. visited Abingdon several times, and in 1518 received here the homage of the University of Oxford. During the Civil Wars it was garrisoned for the King, at which period the ancient earth-works in the neighbourhood were applied to military purposes by both Royalists and Republicans. The Corporation consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, nine aldermen, and sixteen assistants. The charter was granted by Queen Mary in 1557; and the arms, confirmed to the borough in 1623, are *vert, a cross fleury or, between four crosses pattée argent.* It sends one member to Parliament, the right of election to whom is in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, about 600. The present M.P. is John Maberley, Esq. of Shirley House in Surrey.

The tithings Barton and Pumney, Norcott, Sandford, and Sheppon, are hamlets of St. Helen's parish, Abingdon.

Bagley Wood is 4 miles from Abingdon on the road to Oxford. This wood is extra-parochial, and was formerly of very great extent.

BARTON, 4 miles from its P. T. Hungerford, and 61 from London, contains only 2 houses, and 21 inhabitants. Compton Read, Esq. of Barton, was created a baronet by King Charles II. 4th March, 1661; the principal seat of this family is now at Shipton in Oxfordshire.

BESSELSLEIGH, 6 miles from Oxford, and 62 from London, contains 22 houses, and 130 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Here was an ancient seat of the Fettyplaces, who inherited it from the Blessels family. It afterwards came to the Lenthalls, who rebuilt it; one or two gateways of stone remain.

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Cumner has been brought into such general notice by Sir Walter Scott's delightful romance of Kenilworth, that it becomes necessary to give a more particular description than our limited space will generally admit. The parish was originally of very great extent, and included both the Hinxeys and Wootton, together with the chapelry of Seckworth within its boundary. The village is built on the brow of a hill commanding an extensive view over part of the counties of Oxford and Gloucester—a tract in the highest state of cultivation, richly studded with copses, and diversified with hedgerow timber. The manor had belonged from a very early period to the opulent abbots and convent of Abingdon, by whom it appears to have been used as a lazaretto. At the dissolution of the abbey, Cumner Place was granted by the King to Thomas Pentecost, the last abbot, for his life. This was the house which afterwards coming into the possession of Anthony Forster was enlarged by him and made his residence, after the Reformation; the death of the unfortunate Amy Robsart Countess of Leicester, while under confinement here, so pathetically described in the popular historical romance, has doomed the spot to eternal celebrity. The Hall House, as it was subsequently termed, occupied a gentle eminence on the south side of the road towards the eastern extremity of the village, and abutted on the church-yard: it is the more requisite to be thus particular in pointing out the site, as the whole was pulled down about the year 1810, when the materials were used to rebuild Wytham church. The house commanded a prospect of the vale, and was sheltered on the north and east by Botley Hill and the elevated spot called Cumner Hurst. The building, of various dates, was disposed in a quadrangular form, inclosing a court-yard; to which were attached a pleasure garden and a small park of about 25 acres in extent.

The principal portions of the building displayed in their architectural features the style which characterizes the structures of the time of Edward III. The Hall, 44 feet long by 22 feet wide, was in the centre of the west side of the quadrangle; its entrance is now in the porch of Wytham church; the chimney-piece was ornamented with a shield bearing I · H · S·, between two mitres, and the roof was of framed timber. At the northern extremity of this west side was a large room projecting beyond the line of the other buildings, called the Buttery. Over this was a spacious chamber, the entrance to which was by a pointed arch doorway in the corner of the quadrangle, opening upon a flight of stone steps carried round a newel which led to the apartment, having but one window, the largest in the whole mansion, and which has been carefully re-erected at the east end of the chancel of Wytham church. According to tradition, this was the identical chamber occupied by the Countess of Leicester previously to her melancholy decease; a certain degree of probability attaches itself to the opinion of the villagers, from the manner in which it communicated with the stairs corresponding so accurately with the description given by Ashmole. The whole had been for some time in a state of great dilapidation previously to its total destruction.

Cumner church, called the handsomest parish church in the neighbourhood, consists of a nave and north aisle; a chapel at the east end of the south side, and a chancel, with a simply elegant square tower at the west end, containing six bells; the rafters of the roof rest upon rudely sculptured corbels of stone, and against the north wall of the chancel is the rich altar tomb of the notorious Anthony Forster; but none of the inscriptions upon it mention his death, nor is there any parochial record extant to prove that he died at Cumner. In the churchyard is the base of an old stone cross; and near the church is a school-house, erected with materials obtained from Cumner Place; the school is under the care of the parish clerk.

The parish of Cumner contains the tithings of Botley, Bradley, Chawley, Chilswell, Hexwood, Hill End, Stroud, Swinford, Whitley, and Wootton.

At Dane Court, about a mile N.W. of Cumner, there was anciently a mansion house; a large stone statue of Queen Elizabeth, which formerly adorned it, now stands in the garden of Mr. Richards, near North Hinksey.

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HINKSEY, (North and South,) 2 miles from Oxford, contains 65 houses, and 324 inhabitants.

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The manor, in 1792, passed by will to the gallant Capt. Bowyer, who distinguished himself on the glorious 1st of June. He was the eldest son of Sir William Bowyer, Bart. of Denham, Bucks, and was himself created a baronet in 1794; he died in 1799. Thruppwick is a liberty of this parish; and Kennington, a tithing partly in Sunningwell, is partly in the parish of Radley.

SUNNINGWELL, on the banks of the Thames, 2 miles N. from its P. T. Abingdon, and 57 from London, contains 52 houses, and 227 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* A part of this parish is situate on the opposite side of the river, in Oxon, and in the church is buried its learned rector, Dr. Samuel Fell, Dean of Christ Church, Oxon; on a small lozenge-formed slab, is this short memorial "Depositum S · F · February, 1648." He contributed very largely towards the completion of Christ Church College.

WYTHAM, 3 miles N.W. from Oxford, at the foot of a hill of the same name; on the summit of which was a castle, where Offa, King of the Mercians, is reported to have kept his Court. The mansion of the Earl of Abingdon was erected about the reign of Henry VI.; the Gate House, in the centre of the front, and the Hall, are fine examples of ancient architecture. The church, originally built by the monks of Abingdon, has been rebuilt by the present Earl, who has here most carefully preserved the very interesting fragments of the mansion at Cumner.

Seckworth, or *Seacourt*, in the vicinity of Wytham, was granted by the Abbot of Abingdon, in the reign of Henry VIII., to John Audelet and Katharine his wife. Some traces of a more considerable place are visible on the bank of the river, which here separated the territories of the Attrebatii and Dobuni; a bridge crossed the stream at Binsey.

BUCKLAND, 4½ N.E. from its P. T. Farringdon, and 63 from London, contains 151 houses, and 893 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Hugh de Bocland, who held this manor, was sheriff of the county in the reign of Henry II., and one of the ancient Barons of the realm. It was afterwards in the possession of the De La Poles, Dukes of Suffolk, and was purchased in 1545 by the family of Yate. Edward Yate, of Buckland, was created a baronet in 1622. From this family it devolved to that of Throckmorton in 1690. The house was built by Sir Robert Throckmorton in 1757, after designs by John Wood of Bath. The drawing-room contains some valuable pictures by old masters, and the ceiling of the library was painted by Cipriani. The present proprictor, Charles Courtenay, Esq. assumed that name in right of his mother, heiress of John Courtenay, Esq. of Molland, county of Devon. Carswell is a hamlet to the parish of Buckland.

HATFORD, 2 miles from its P. T. Farringdon, and 66 from London, contains 24 houses, and 132 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

HINTON WALRIDGE, 5 miles E. from its P. T. Farringdon, and 62 from London, contains 49 houses, and 315 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

LONGWORTH, 7 miles from Abingdon, and 62 from London, contains 98 houses, and 537 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 27*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* with Charney chapel annexed; in the patronage of Jesus Coll. Oxford.

PUSEY, 3 miles from its P. T. Farringdon, and 64 from London, contains 21 houses, and 122 inhabitants. The manor of Pusey was held by cornage, or by the service of blowing a horn in times of danger. The horn now at Pusey House is exceedingly curious, but probably not older than Richard II., although it bears the following inscription: KYNG · KNOWD · GAVE · WYLLYAM · PEWSE · YYIS · HORNE · TO · HOLD · BY · THY · LOND · implying that it was presented by Canute; and according to tradition the original possessor received the manor in reward for intelligence of an ambuscade formed by the Saxons to intercept that monarch. The length of the horn is two feet, and its greatest circumference one foot: it is of a dark brown colour, and is garnished at each end with hoops of silver; to another hoop in the middle are dogs' feet, and the cap represents a dog's head.

SHILLINGFORD, 3 miles S.E. from Farringdon, contains 53 houses, and 253 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* An ancient castle here was formerly a seat of the family of Packer.

STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE, 4 miles S.E. from its P. T. Farringdon, and 64 from London, contains 151 houses, and 772 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, together with Goosey chapel annexed.

9. Hormer Hundred,

Anciently *Hornemere*, is bounded on the north and east by the river Thames, and upon the south and west by Ock hundred.

ABINGDON, P. T., 56 miles W. from London, at the very edge of the county on the banks of the Thames, contains 1013 houses, and 4801 inhabitants; was called *Shoevesham* by the Anglo-Saxons, until the foundation of the Abbey, when it began to assume the name of Abbandun, or the Town of the Abbey. This monastery was originally founded by Cissa, an Anglo-Saxon monarch, A.D. 675. In the reign of Alfred it was destroyed by the Danes, and continued in ruins till the year 954, when King Edgar partly restored it. Ethelwold, the abbot at that period, erected and embellished the church; succeeding abbots contributed to its increase, and soon after the Conquest the wealth and grandeur of the Abbey were equal to any similar foundation in England. Abbot Fabricius, who died in 1117, commenced building a new church; the central tower, the nave, with the west front and its towers, were erected by four succeeding abbots. William the Conqueror kept Easter in the abbey, A.D. 1084; and here was educated his youngest son Henry, surnamed Beauclerc, afterwards King Henry I. Amongst the illustrious persons who were buried here, was Cissa, the founder, St. Edward the martyr, 978, Sydeman, Bishop of Devonshire, 990, and Robert Doyley, High Constable of England, and Baron of Hook Norton, Oxon. In the reign of Henry I. one of the most eminent characters who received sepulture in this abbey was the famous Jeffery of Monmouth, author of the British History,—a romance which has supplied some of our best poets with materials for their sublime compositions. Shakspeare's Lear, and Milton's Comus, are both derived from Jeffery's History. He flourished in the reign of Henry I. At the Dissolution, the revenues of this abbey were valued at 2000*l.* per ann. It was a mitred abbey, and was dedicated to St. Nicholas for Benedictine Monks. Thomas Pentecost, the last abbot, received a grant of the park and mansion of Cumner with a yearly pension of 200*l.* Nearly the whole of this splendid fabric was then destroyed, with the exception of the Gate House, adorned with the figure of the Virgin over the arch, afterwards used as a prison; and part of the abbot's lodgings, amongst the buildings now forming Child's brewery *. The abbot had a licence to embattle, 4 Edw. III. 1330. Two chambers probably of that age are each 34 feet, by 14 feet, in dimension; but in one is a large fire-place apparently of earlier date; the jambs are ornamented by slender octagonal shafts, with capitals of foliage, the windows however are more modern; the arms of the abbey were *argent, a cross fleury, between four martlets, sable.*

Previously to the erection of Culham Bridge, in Oxfordshire, 2 miles S. of this town, in 1416, the abbey formed the chief support of the inhabitants; but the road from Gloucester to the metropolis being then carried through Abingdon, it soon became one of the chief towns in the county. It consists of several streets, which centre in a spacious area, where the market is held on Monday and Friday. The market-house, a remarkable structure, was erected in the reign of Queen Anne. In the middle of the market-place stood a cross of superior elegance, destroyed by the troops of General Waller, after a repulse received from the Royal army at New Bridge. This beautiful cross is reported to have been the model for the celebrated one at Coventry, erected in the reign of Henry VIII.: it was of stone, octangular in plan, and enriched with three courses of statues; the lowest course consisted of six kings, the next of a mitred prelate, the Virgin Mary and four female saints, and the uppermost of small figures of the Prophets; there were besides upon the cross, numerous shields of arms, sculptured and painted, amongst which was the arms of Sir John Golafre, *Barry wavy of six, argent and gules, on a bend sable, three bezants.* He was one of the commissioners, by whom the Guild of Holy Cross was incorporated in the reign of Henry VI., which fraternity it is not improbable erected the cross.

The church dedicated to St. Helen is a very noble edifice, situated near the river; it has a lofty and elegant spire raised on a tower, having pinnacles at the angles; the architecture is of various dates, corresponding with the different periods at which it was altered and enlarged. Over the S. porch is a shield with the initials T · R · 1543, and over a porch at the W. end the date 1617. The church dedicated to St. Nicholas was built by an abbot of that name in the reign of Edw. I.; the west door is under a fine circular arch enriched with the chevron moulding. Near this church and abutting on the townhall is the grammar school, founded in 1563 by John Royse; in which were educated Clement Barksdale, author of the Life of Grotius, and Sir Edward Turnour, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1671. Dr. Thos. Godwin, rector of Brightwell, and author of "Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia," was elected master in 1609; and the Rev. Dr. Lempriere was elected in 1792, when he removed from Bolton in Lancashire: the second edition of his Classical Dictionary was prepared here in 1793. Christ's Hospital, anciently St. Helen's, near the river, was originally founded by Geoffrey Barbour, a merchant, but received its present name from Sir John Mason, an eminent native of this town, who in 1553 endowed it for 13 poor men and women. There is an ancient bridge at the entrance of the town from London; and for the convenience of the barges a wharf has been completed at the side of a cut, which, forming a small curve, joins the main river below

* Lysons.

Culham Bridge. King Henry VIII. visited Abingdon several times, and in 1518 received here the homage of the University of Oxford. During the Civil Wars it was garrisoned for the King, at which period the ancient earth-works in the neighbourhood were applied to military purposes by both Royalists and Republicans. The Corporation consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, nine aldermen, and sixteen assistants. The charter was granted by Queen Mary in 1557; and the arms, confirmed to the borough in 1623, are *vert, a cross fleury or, between four crosses pattée argent.* It sends one member to Parliament, the right of election to whom is in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, about 600. The present M.P. is John Maberley, Esq. of Shirley House in Surrey.

The tithings Barton and Pumney, Norcott, Sandford, and Sheppon, are hamlets of St. Helen's parish, Abingdon.

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The manor belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Abingdon, and after the Dissolution was purchased by George Stonhouse, Esq. one of the clerks of the Board of Green Cloth in the reign of Elizabeth. William Stonhouse, Esq. of Radley Hall, his descendant, was created a baronet by King Charles I., 7th May, 1628. He died 1631; and against the south wall of the chancel is a monument to his memory, containing the effigies of Sir William and his lady, Elizabeth the daughter and heiress of John Powell.

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10. Kintbury Eagle Hundred.

On the south and west, this hundred is bounded by Hampshire and Wiltshire; the hundreds of Lambourn and Shrivenham are also on the west; on the north is Wantage hundred, and on the east are the hundreds of Compton and Faircross.

AVINGTON, 4 miles E. from its P. T. Hungerford, on the road from Speenhamland, and 61 from London, contains 17 houses, and 77 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* The church is a very curious specimen of Saxon architecture*; the font is also singular for its antiquity; it is circular, with figures under arches, in rude sculpture, upon its sides.

BENHAM, a hamlet to the parish of Speen, 3 miles from Newbury, and 59 from London.

The seat of the Hon. R. Keppel Craven, is about 1 mile W. of the village, with an entrance to the park from the road. The house is of stone, with an Ionic portico on the south front. The grounds, laid out by the late Margravine of Anspach, present a scene of great beauty, watered by a branch of the river Kennet; on the south, beyond the vale of that river, is a fine view of the park and woods of Hampstead Marshal; the higher grounds on the west are crowned with woods, beyond which are the Wiltshire Downs. John Baptist Castillon had a grant from Queen Elizabeth, of Benham and Woodspeen. The first Earl of Craven purchased this manor of his descendant Sir Francis Castillon, and the late Earl sold it to the Margrave of Anspach; the Margravine left it to its present possessor.

CHADDLEWORTH, 4 miles S.W. from Ilsley, and 58 from London, P. T. Newbury; contains 83 houses, and 448 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, with Woolley, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Woolley Park is the seat of R. Wroughton, Esq.

ENBORNE, 3 miles W.S.W. from its P. T. Newbury, and 59 from London, contains 55 houses, and 349 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.*; patron, Earl of Craven. This place was remarkable for the peculiar custom of its manor: viz. on the death of a copyhold tenant, the widow was to have her free benefit in all her copyhold lands *dum sola et casta fuerit.* If these conditions were not complied with, the estates were forfeited, unless the widow appeared at the next Court, held at the manor, riding backwards on a black ram; and reciting an acknowledgement of her incontinency in a quaint formula, not worth repeating, but which may be found in Blount's Jocular Tenures.

FAWLEY, 5 miles from Wantage, and 60 from London, contains 38 houses, and 212 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

HAMPSTEAD MARSHAL, so called from being held by the Earls Marshal of England, 3 miles W. from its P. T. Newbury, and 59 from London, contains 45 houses, and 304 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; patron, Earl of Craven. A noble mansion was built here by Sir Thomas Parry, treasurer of the household to Queen Elizabeth, which was pulled down in 1662, when another was begun by William Lord Craven, after the model of the Castle of Heidelberg, for Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, daughter of King James I., to whom it was said His Lordship was privately married. Sir Balthasar Gerbier was the architect. It was completed in 1665, but was destroyed by fire in 1718. Some large brick piers in the park are now the only remains of this once magnificent structure. Sir Balthasar Gerbier died in 1667, and was buried in the church. Hampstead Lodge is now the seat of the Earl of Craven.

HUNGERFORD, P. T., partly situate in this hundred, at the western extremity of the county, and partly in Wiltshire. It stands on the banks of the Kennet, 10 miles east from Marlborough, and 64 west from London; containing 198 houses, and 1130 inhabitants. Market on Wednesday, for pigs, corn, and provisions. Fairs, August 10, and the last Wednesday in April; the former is a statute fair, the latter for cattle. It is a vicarage, rated at 9*l.* 13*s.*; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

A new church was opened, with a grand selection of sacred music, on August 30, 1816. Near the church is a free grammar-school, with a good endowment. The town is governed by a constable, who is elected annually, and is coroner, clerk of the market, and lord of the manor for the time being, holding his right immediately of the King; the assistant officers under him, are, a portreve, steward, town clerk, and other inferior officers. A horn made of brass is preserved in the town-chamber over the market-house, bearing this inscription: JOHN · A · GAVN · DID · GIVE · AND · GRANT · THE · RIALL · OF · FISHING · TO · HUNGERFORD · TOVNE · FROM · ELDRENSTUB · TO · IRISH · STIL · EXCEPTING · SOM · SEVERAL · MIL · POVND ·

JEHOSPHAT · LVCAS ·

WAS · CVNSTABL ·

It is blown every Hock Tuesday, to collect the inhabitants at the election of the constable. The liberty of a royal fishery, within certain bounds of the river, was confirmed by the present of a drinking-cann, which is also preserved. From this town the ancient barons of Hungerford took their name and title. By means of its canal navigation, it has a considerable traffic, but no manufacture. The town consists principally of one long street, near the centre of which is the market-house, erected in 1787, and over it a large room used as the town hall. Hungerford Park, at the eastern extremity of the town, has its south and west sides closed with fine woods, but is open on the north to a considerable range of diversified scenery. The mansion, in the Italian style, was erected on the site of a house said to have been built by Queen Elizabeth, and given by her to the Earl of Essex.

INKPEN, 4 miles S.E. from its P. T. Hungerford, and 61 from London; containing 141 houses, and 617 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

KINTBURY, 4 miles S.E. from Hungerford, and 61 from London, contains 296 houses, and 1409 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 20*l.*

LETCOMBE BASSETT, 2 miles S.W. from its P. T. Wantage and 60 from London, contains 56 houses, and 280 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford.

LETCOMBE REGIS, ½ a mile N. from the preceding, contains 84 houses, and 388 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* with East and West Challow chapels annexed; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The manor remained in the possession of the Crown till the year 1246, the 31st of Henry III. The manor house, a royal residence, and called King John's Palace, stood within a moat, and a large chamber of the gate-house, over the entrance, was distinguished as the guard-room. It is now entirely demolished.

SHALBOURN, 3 miles S. from its P. T. Hungerford, and 66 from London, on the border of Wilts, contains 101 houses, and 531 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

SHEFFORD, East, 5 miles N.E. from P. T. Hungerford, and 63½ from London, contains 15 houses, and 59 inhabitants. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross. West Shefford, a hamlet in the above parish, contains 98 houses, and 490 inhabitants.

SPEEN, near its P. T. Newbury, and 56 from London, contains 116 houses, and 600 inhabitants. Benham, Church Speen, Woodspeen, Speenhamland, and Bagnor, form the parish of Speen, which was a Roman station, and called Spina.

WEST WOODHAY, 6 miles S.W. from Newbury, and 62 from London, contains 22 houses, and 144 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, and was the capital seat of the Barons of St. Amand.

* Lysons.

11. Lambourn Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Shrivenham hundred, on the south and east by the hundred of Kintbury, and on the west by Wiltshire.

LAMBOURN, 5 miles N. from P. T. Hungerford, and 65 from London, takes its name from the river Lambourn, which joins the Kennet near Thatcham. The parish contains 208 houses, and 1096 inhabitants. It formed part of the estate of the ancient Baronial family of Fitz Warine, who in the reign of Henry III. procured for the town the grant of a market and three fairs, viz. market on Friday;—fairs, May 1; Whit-Monday; Sept. 21; and Nov. 23. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. On the north side of the church is a hospital for ten men, six of whom are nominated by New College, Oxford, and four by the Hippesley family. William Essex, Esq. of Lambourn, was created a Baronet in 1612 by King James I., but the title is now extinct. On the neighbouring downs horse races are annually held. Upper Lambourn, a hamlet to the foregoing, and 1 mile distant N.W., contains 54 houses, and 354 inhabitants. Lambourn parish also contains the tithings of Blagrave and Hadley, Eastbury and Bockhampton. In the latter, certain land was formerly held by the singular tenure of keeping six damsels * at the King's charge. And other land within three miles of Letcombe Regis before mentioned was held by the service of keeping a kennel of the King's harriers.

12. Moreton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Ock hundred, on the east by the river Thames and Oxfordshire, on the south by Reading, Theale, and Faircross hundreds, and on the west by Compton hundred, and a detached part of the hundred of Reading.

ASHAMPSTEAD, 8 miles N.W. from Reading, and 45 from London, contains 71 houses, and 335 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

ASTON TIRROLD, 3 miles S. from P. T. Wallingford, and 42 from London, contains 74 houses, and 355 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; patron, Magdalen College, Oxford.

ASTON UPTHORPE, a hamlet to the parish of Blewberry, 4 miles S. from its P. T. Wallingford, and 42 from London, contains 44 houses, and 215 inhabitants. This place is famous for a battle fought in 871, when Ethelred and his brother Alfred routed the Danes.

BASILDON, 7½ miles N. W. from Reading, between Pangbourn and Streatley, and 44 from London, contains 157 houses, and 686 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, with Ashampstead chapel annexed. Basildon Park, the seat of Sir Francis Sykes, Bart., is about 3 miles in circumference, presenting a great variety of scenery, embellished by the mazy windings of the Thames, which divides the county from Oxfordshire. The house was erected in 1767 from designs by John Carr of York; it is entirely of stone, consisting of a large central building and two wings. The Ionic corridor in the front is in excellent taste, and the principal rooms are elegant, particularly the saloon, painted in relievo by *T. De Bruyn*. Basildon was the estate and residence of Charles Viscount Fane, of whose heirs it was purchased by Francis Sykes, Esq., created a baronet 24th March 1781, whose descendant is the present proprietor.

BRIGHTWELL, 2 miles W. from its P. T. Wallingford, and 47 from London, contains 96 houses, and 546 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 44*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

DUDCOTE, 6 miles W. from Wallingford, and 52 from London, contains 40 houses, and 197 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 20*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Brazen Nose College, Oxford. The church, a Norman edifice, was probably dedicated to St. Michael, the feast being on the Sunday next after Michaelmas. The manor, anciently in the hands of the Blounts, from whom it came into the possession of the Stonor family, of Oxfordshire, is now held by John Baker, Esq. Ralf de Dudcote, one of the abbots of Dorchester, died in 1294.

EAST HAGBORNE, 4¼ miles W. from its P. T. Wallingford, and 50 from London, contains 96 houses, and 524 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* West Hagborne, a liberty of the foregoing parish, is half a mile further S.W.

HARWELL, 7 miles W. from Wallingford, and 54 from London, contains 124 houses, and 701 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

NORTH MORETON, 3 miles W. from Wallingford, and 48 from London, contains 53 houses, and 348 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 16*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

SOUTH MORETON is 1 mile from the foregoing, and contains 59 houses, and 364 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

MOULSFORD, 4 miles S. of Wallingford, P. T., contains 32 houses, and 176 inhabitants. It stands in the road to Reading, on the banks of the river Thames, over which, as its name implies, it had a ford.

SOTWELL is 2 miles N.W. of Wallingford, P. T., between that town and Shillingford Bridge, which was erected by the influence of Sir Wm. Blackstone, over the Thames, on the road to Dorchester in Oxfordshire.

STREATLEY, 5½ miles S.W. of Wallingford, P. T., on the banks of the Thames, contains 115 houses and 590 inhabitants. It is supposed to derive its name from having been situated on a Roman Way, which entering the county at this place, from Oxfordshire, proceeded to Wantage, and thence to Avebury in Wiltshire.

UPTON, 5 miles N.E. from East Ilsley, is a hamlet of Blewberry parish in Reading hundred.

WALLINGFORD, 45 miles from London, contains 366 houses, and 2093 inhabitants. It is evidently of great antiquity, and has been ascribed to a British origin: the Anglo-Saxon name of Gwalleng, a ford, being derived from Gual Hen, or old fortification, in ancient British, with the addition of ford, an etymology rendered plausible by the shallowness of the river in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. The castle is known to have been enlarged and repaired in the reign of William the Conqueror, who is said to have encamped here after the defeat of Harold. At the time of the Domesday Survey, the castle and honour of Wallingford was held by Milo De Crespin, a potent baron, who obtained it by marriage with Maud, the heiress of Robert D'Oily, by Agatha the daughter and heir of Wygod the Anglo-Saxon Baron of Wallingford. Milo De Crespin dying in 1106 without issue, the castle came into the possession of Brian Fitz Count, who married Maud his widow. This nobleman strongly supported the Empress Maud against King Stephen, and received her within the castle, which resisted all attempts made by the monarch for its destruction, during a vigorous siege by the Royal army. After the death of Fitz Count, the honour of Wallingford devolved to the Crown, and was granted by Richard I. to his brother John, and by him to his second son Richard Earl of Cornwall, who repaired the castle; and upon his marriage with Sanchia, the daughter of Raymond Earl of Provence, in 1243, kept house with great splendour. The King and almost all the nobility of the realm spent the Christmas of that year at Wallingford Castle. On the death of Richard it devolved to his son Edmund, together with the advowson of all the churches. When he died, the castle became the property of the King, whom he had chosen for his heir. King Edward II. granted this castle together with the Earldom of Cornwall, to which it had been annexed, to Piers Gaveston; and afterwards to Hugh Spencer the elder. The King next granted it to his Queen Isabella, from whom it descended to Edward III., who granted it with other

* *meretrices.*

manors and the Dukedom of Cornwall to Edward the Black Prince, in 1355. The castle remained vested in the Royal Family till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, for the use of Christ Church College, Oxford, founded by him. Upon his disgrace, the castle appears to have been separated from the manor, the latter being annexed to Ewelme in Oxfordshire; afterwards given by King James I. to Prince Charles, while the former remained in possession of the College. The remains of the ancient castle are near the river side, amidst garden grounds and cornfields; the ramparts may yet be traced, and the walls of the Keep, of considerable height, are clearly to be distinguished.

Wallingford was a borough in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and has sent members to parliament ever since the 23rd year of the reign of Edward I. The right of election is in the Corporation, and inhabitants paying scot and lot and not receiving alms, in number about 140; the present members are Col. W. L. Hughes of Kemmel Park, Denbighshire, and Robert Knight, Esq. of Barrells, Warwickshire.

The Corporation, by the charter of King James I., consists of the high steward, an office held by the Earl of Radnor, a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, who act as justices within the borough, a town clerk, a chamberlain, and 18 burgesses. Their seal is ancient, and represents a knight completely armed, with his sword drawn, on a horse current, fully caparisoned, bearing a shield charged with the arms of France and England, quarterly; on his helmet the crest of England, with this legend, *Sigillum Commune de Wallingford.*

The town contains four parishes, St. Mary, St. Leonard, All Hallows, and St. Peter. The castle is extra-parochial. The church of St. Mary is adorned by a painted window, representing the Ascension of Christ, a single figure with tracery, &c., executed by *Miller* of London, and put up within these few years. St. Peter's church was rebuilt about 1762, chiefly through the influence and after the designs of Sir William Blackstone of Priory Place: the connection of this learned Judge with the town, both from the office of recorder, which he held from 1749, and from his frequent residence here, led him to form many plans which contributed to its benefit and improvement. To him the town was indebted for the formation of two new roads through it, one affording a communication by means of a new bridge over the Thames at Shillingford, between Oxford and Reading; the other to Wantage, through the vale of Berkshire. At his death, 14th February, 1780, he was buried in a vault he had built for his family in the parish church of St. Peter. Clapcot is a liberty of All Hallows parish.

Amongst the more eminent natives of this town were Richard Wallingford, Abbot of St. Albans; and John Wallingford, the historian, whose Chronicle was published by Dr. Gale in the collection of English Histories.

13. Ock Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by the county of Oxford and Hormer hundred; and on the south and west by Moreton, Wantage, and Ganfield hundreds. It derives its name from the river Ock, which rises in the Vale of White Horse, and falls into the Thames at Abingdon.

APPLETON, 6 miles S.W. from Oxford, containing 65 houses, and 304 inhabitants, is situated on a branch of the river Ock. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Here is one of the most remarkable manor houses in the county, which is also one of the most ancient in the kingdom. Parts are probably coeval with the reign of Henry II., the first of the Plantagenet line of kings. It is surrounded by a moat. The principal entrance has four small cylindrical shafts with capitals of foliage on each side, supporting a semicircular arch, of some depth, enriched with plain mouldings; this doorway opens upon a passage, at the end of which was formerly a similar arch; on the left hand of the passage are two plain doors with semicircular arches. This very curious remain of ancient domestic architecture never formed any part of a religious house*; but the history of the manor of Appleton is involved in some obscurity. By Robert Stokes, it was granted in 1308 to Giles De La Mote, one of the grooms of the chamber, in the household of King Edward II. From this family it passed by female heirs to the families of Fitz Warine, Caston, and Petyt, and was afterwards held by that of Fettyplace, who sold it in the reign of Elizabeth to the Hanleys, of whom it was purchased by an ancestor of the present proprietor, Robert Southby, Esq., who resides here.

Edmund son of William Dickenson, rector of Appleton, was born here in 1624; he became a celebrated chemist, and was successively physician to the household in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

DRAYTON, 2½ miles S.W. from Abingdon, in the road to Wantage, contains 23 houses, and 154 inhabitants.

FYFIELD, on a branch of the Ock, 7½ miles S.W. from Oxford, contains 70 houses, and 407 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* In the south aisle of the church is the tomb of Sir John Golafre, lord of the manor, who died 1442: several ancient monuments are in the chancel.

Goosey, and Circourt, form a tithing of Stanford parish in Ganfield hundred. Sir Charles Saxton of Circourt was created a baronet 26th July 1794.

East Hanney, and Lyford, are townships of West Hanney parish, in Wantage hundred. Oliver Ayshcombe, Esq. of Lyford, was created a baronet 28th May 1696; the title is now extinct.

KINGSTON BAGPUZE, 7 miles W. from Abingdon, contains 68 houses, and 327 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College, Oxford.

MARCHAM, 2¾ miles S.W. from Abingdon, contains 156 houses, and 829 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Church College, Oxon.

Marcham was long the seat and residence of John Elwes, Esq. M.P. for this county, a gentleman no less distinguished for his courtesy and gentleness of manners than for his excessive penuriousness, being at the same time in possession of immense property both in landed estates and in money. With a countenance that Rembrandt would have studied with delight, he was gifted with a clear perception, sound judgment, and unshaken integrity, which qualities were held in such estimation by his constituents and others in this neighbourhood, that numberless disputes were decided by his sole arbitriment. At his death in 1789, he had exceeded the age of fourscore, when his estates devolved to his nephew. This seat is now the residence of George Elwes, Esq.—Garford and Fulford are townships of this parish.

MILTON, 3½ miles S.W. from Abingdon, containing 83 houses, and 421 inhabitants, is situated on a brook, which, rising on the downs near Wantage, here turns a mill and afterwards falls into the Thames at Sutton Courtenay, the adjoining parish on the north. The manor house is said to have been built after designs by Inigo Jones; but has been enlarged by the addition of wings erected by Bryant Barrett, Esq., who purchased the manor and estate of the Calton family, who had held it from the time of Henry VIII. While in their possession, the house was honoured by a visit from King William III., and also the Czar Peter of Russia. The bed in which they had successively been lodged was presented by the Calton family to Mrs. Mary Walker, and is still preserved.

Milton is a rectory, value 17*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The church is small and ancient. Portway, a road at the southern extremity of the parish, is generally supposed to be Roman.

STEVENTON, 4½ miles S.W. from Abingdon, contains 122 houses, and 652 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

SUTTON COURTENAY, 3 miles S.E. from Abingdon, contains 166 houses, and 652 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

The rectory house, apparently erected in the 15th century, is still standing; parts have been altered, but much of the old building remains. John, the second son of Reinfred Arundell, sheriff of Cornwall in 1437, was chaplain and physician to King Henry VI.; he became a canon of Windsor in 1448, and was rector of Sutton Courtenay.

* Lysons.

He died, bishop of Exeter, 15th March 1503.—Appleford and Sutton Wick, are townships of this parish.

TUBNEY, 4½ miles W. from Abingdon, contains 29 houses, and 138 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College, Oxford, which is a sinecure, as there is no parish church. Tubney Lodge, is the seat of J. Ingram Lockhart, Esq. M.P. for Oxford.

LITTLE WITTENHAM, 4 miles N.W. from Wallingford, contains 24 houses, and 107 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.*

The manor was granted by Queen Elizabeth to William Dunch, Esq. of the body, extraordinary, to Her Majesty. He was M.P. for Wallingford, 1562, sheriff of the county in 1569, and the progenitor of a wealthy family remarkable for their tergiversation in politics. Sir William Dunch his descendant, uncle by marriage to Oliver Cromwell, was knighted by King James I., and was also M.P. for Wallingford. He died in 1612, and is commemorated by a costly monument in this church. His eldest son Edmund Dunch, Esq. M.P. for Wallingford in the reign of Charles I., was a strenuous supporter of his relation the Protector, from whom he received a patent of peerage 26th April, 1658, by the title of Lord Burnel of East Wittenham in Berkshire, and the appointment of governor of Wallingford Castle. He took an active part in the restoration of King Charles II.; but died a private gentleman in 1678, and was buried here. His grandson Edmund Dunch, Esq. joined heartily in the Revolution, and was master of the household to both Queen Anne and King George I. He was also a member of the celebrated Kitcat Club, and M.P. for Wallingford. At his death in 1719, he left this estate to his three daughters, one of whom married Sir George Oxenden, Bart. of Dene in Kent; another, Lord Robert Montagu, afterwards Duke of Manchester; and the youngest, Edw. Thompson, Esq. of Marsden in Yorkshire. The ancient seat at Little Wittenham is still standing*; it adjoins the church, and was one of the residences of the late Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart.

LONG WITTENHAM, one mile W. of Little Wittenham, contains 107 houses, and 496 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Exeter College, Oxford.

Wittenham Hill, on the banks of the Thames, is the site of a Roman fort, supposed to have been destroyed by the Danes; the summit is now cultivated.

14. Reading Hundred

Is completely intersected by Theale hundred, dividing it into three detached parts, which have Moreton hundred and the river Thames on the north, Sonning and Charlton hundreds on the east, and Faircross hundred on the south and west; other detached parts lie in Moreton hundred, having Compton and Wantage hundreds on the south and east.

BEENHAM, 8½ miles S.W. from Reading, contains 180 houses, and 407 inhabitants; it was the vicarage, residence, and burial-place of the Rev. Thomas Stackhouse, author of the History of the Bible, &c. He died here in 1752, aged 72.

BLEWBERRY, 5 miles S.W. from Wallingford, contains 125 houses, and 572 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. Aston Upthorpe and Upton are adjoining hamlets of this parish, although locally situated in Moreton hundred.

BUCKLEBURY, 7 miles N.E. from Newbury, contains 183 houses and 1143 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, with Marston chapel annexed, value 17*l.* The manor, part of the possessions of the abbots of Reading, was granted in 1539 to John the son of John Smallwode, alias Winchcombe, who became celebrated as Jack of Newbury; in the reign of Henry VIII., and died in 1519. The manor house was built by John Winchcombe, Esq.; and in one of the chambers is his portrait with the date 1550, æt. 61: from this picture the portrait of Jack of Newbury in the town hall was copied, but is clearly that of his son. Henry Winchcombe, Esq. of Bucklebury was created a baronet by King James I. in 1617. Frances, the daughter and coheiress of Sir Henry Winchcombe, the last baronet of this family, married Lord Bolingbroke, an eminent statesman in the reign of Queen Anne, who came into possession of this house and estate in right of his wife; but dying without issue, the estate devolved to the representative of the original family, whose descendant is Winchcombe Howard Hartley, Esq. In the churchyard is a yew-tree of prodigious girth.

CHOLSEY is situated in a detached portion of this hundred, 2 miles S. from Wallingford, and contains 184 houses, and 975 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown, value 18*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* The manor formerly belonged to the abbots of Reading, who had a residence here; and Cholsey farm was long reputed the largest and at the same time the most compact of any in England. The great barn was taken down in May 1815. It was a curious building, but its construction did not warrant a supposition of the barn having been erected earlier than the beginning of the 16th century. It was no less than 303 feet in length, by 54 feet in width, and 51 feet high. The walls were of boulder, and not more than 8 feet high; the interior was in three grand divisions, formed by 17 stone piers, each 3 feet square, rising two thirds the height of the building; these supported the immense roof, framed chiefly of hewn oak, although chestnut was used for some of the timbers. The number of tiles it took to cover it was calculated at 230,000. The manor descended through the family of Rich to Lord Kensington. A monastery situated here is referred to in the foundation charter of Reading Abbey by Henry I. It was founded by King Ethelred about 896, in atonement for the murder of his brother King Edward the Martyr.

PANGBOURN, 6 miles N.W. from Reading, on the banks of the Thames, built in the form of the Roman T, contains 125 houses, and 703 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.*

Bere Court, a manor house, was formerly the residence of the abbots of Reading.

READING, 39 miles W. from London, on the banks of the Kennet near its junction with the Thames, contains 1652 houses, and 9026 inhabitants: the name is supposed to have been derived from the quantity of fern growing in the neighbourhood, termed Redyng in the British language. Two castles were erected here at different times, although no walls at present remain. On the site, and with the materials of one, King Henry I. founded an abbey of Benedictines in 1121, which was completed in 1125; but the abbey church was not consecrated till 1164, when Archbishop Becket performed the ceremony in the presence of the King and many of the nobility; it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. James the Apostle. The body of the founder, who died in Normandy in 1135, was here deposited, but his heart, &c. were interred in the church of Nôtre Dame at Rouen. In 1787, an ancient coffin was discovered in digging the foundations of the county gaol, afterwards erected on the site of the abbey, and proclaimed to contain the bones of Henry I. the founder, but upon very slight authority.

In the reign of John a council was held here by Pandulph, the Pope's Legate, when the abbot was appointed a delegate for promulgating the sentence of excommunication against the Barons opposed to the King. Another council was held here by Archbishop Peckham in the reign of Edward I. The Parliament, assembled here in the 31st year of Henry VI., 1452, is supposed to have met in the refectory of the abbey, a room 72 feet long, by 38 feet wide.

The annual revenue of the abbey at the Dissolution was 1938*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; hardly inferior to any in England. Hugh Farringdon, the last and 31st abbot, was attainted of treason, and, together with two of the monks, was hanged at Reading in November 1539.

The Abbey of St. James occupied a space of ground in circumference nearly half a mile, a nd after its dissolution became one of the palaces of King Henry VIII., who visited it in 1541. It had ceased to be a Royal residence in the reign of Charles I., who, when in this neighbourhood, usually remained at Caversham, or other houses in the vicinity of Reading. Little now remains of the once magnificent abbey, except fragments of massive walls, composed chiefly of flint,

* Noble's Memoirs of Cromwell.

and the Gate House. The arms of the abbey was *azure, three escallop shells, or.*

There were other religious houses in the town. Aucherius, the second abbot, founded a hospital for poor lepers, dedicated to Mary Magdalene, near the church. There was also a priory, afterwards converted to a prison, and a convent for nuns in Castle Street, also used as a prison, which since the erection of the present county gaol, has been pulled down. The town consists of three parishes; the churches of which are dedicated to St. Lawrence, St. Mary, and St. Giles. In St. Lawrence's church, rebuilt or considerably repaired in the reign of Henry VI., is a monument to John Blagrave, who died in 1611. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College, Oxford. The parish of St. Mary is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown, and contains the tithing of Southcot; and the parish of St. Giles, a vicarage, value 11*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, contains the hamlet of Whitley.

The Right Hon. Viscount Sidmouth is high steward of Reading; and the Corporation, according to the charter of Charles II., consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and as many burgesses, from amongst whom the aldermen are elected. The town hall adjoins the grammar school. In the council chamber are portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas White, John Kenrick, and Archbishop Laud. The manor was granted by King James I. to Prince Charles his second son, but it is now vested in the Corporation, who hold four quarter sessions yearly for the more important business, as well as a Court every Wednesday for minor offences. Reading has two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, the last chiefly for corn. The borough has sent members to parliament ever since the 23rd year of the reign of Edward I. The right of election is in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, in number about 700. The present members are John Berkeley Monck, Esq. of Coley Park in the immediate vicinity of the town, and Charles Fyshe Palmer, Esq. of Langley House. On a general election the nomination of representatives for the county is made at Reading; but if a poll is demanded, the election is held at Abingdon. The town was formerly celebrated for its clothing manufactories, which have fallen to decay, from the very circumstance that was intended to promote the increase of trade.

John Kenrick in 1624 bequeathed 7500*l.* for the purpose of building a house for the employment of persons in the woollen manufactory, and supplying them with materials; but the money was soon perverted to the benefit only of the great clothiers, who were enabled to undersell the lesser manufacturers, and who were obliged to make their cloths of an inferior quality, which injured the credit of the town. The inhabitants, convinced that the decay of trade arose from misapplication of the fund, petitioned King Charles I. for relief, who decreed that the house erected in conformity with the donor's will, called *The Oracle*, should be preserved to the use of poor manufacturers only, and certain sums of money lent on good security, to poor beginners, clothiers, without interest. The Oracle was afterwards occupied by sacking manufacturers, who were allowed the use of the building gratis.

Sir Thomas White, a native of this town, and Lord Mayor of London, 1553, founded a grammar school, of which Dr. Richard Valpy, an eminent classical scholar, was long the head master. Sir Thomas White, when he founded St. John's College, Oxford, gave two fellowships for natives of Reading, educated at this school.

Julinus Palmer, one of the masters of this school, suffered martyrdom in Mary's reign; and here were educated Archbishop Laud, Blagrave the mathematician, Merrick a divine and poet, and the Rev. Charles Coats, F.S.A., who died in 1813, and was the author of a history of this town.

In 1643 Reading sustained a siege by the Parliament forces, at which time St. Giles's church was much damaged by the cannon. The Earl of Forth, with the van of the King's army, was repulsed at Caversham Bridge in an attempt to relieve the town.

The river Kennet separates Reading into two parts, and is navigable westward to Hungerford, &c. The country in its vicinity is adorned with many gentlemen's seats; Wokefield Park, the seat of Bernard Brocas, Esq. is in the immediate neihbourhood, and about two miles west of the town is Calcot House, the seat of J. Blagrave, Esq., situated on an eminence near the road to Newbury, in a park remarkable for producing venison of superior flavour.

SULHAMPSTEAD ABBOTS, 6 miles S.W. from Reading, contains 32 houses, and 150 inhabitants; a detached parish entirely surrounded by the hundred of Theale. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford.

Sir Richard Simeon of Graisley, a tithing of this parish, was created a baronet 27th December 1814. John Simeon, Esq. was M.P. for Reading in the late reign.

THATCHAM, 3 miles E. from Newbury, containing 32 houses, and 150 inhabitants, is a neat village, chiefly composed of one street, in the road to Reading. It is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, with Greenham and Midgham chapels annexed.

Dunstan House, immediately on the north, a seat of the late Sir Archer Croft, Bart., which he inherited from the Waring family, was considered one of the most magnificent mansions in the county; it has been pulled down and the materials sold.

TILEHURST, 2½ miles W. from Reading, contains 314 houses, and 760 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Sir Peter Van Loer of Tilehurst was created a baronet by King Charles I., October 3, 1628. In the church is a costly monument to his memory. Dr. Chandler, author of the Life of Bishop Waynfleet, and of Travels in Asia Minor, was rector of Tilehurst. He died here in 1810, aged 72.

15. Ripplesmere Hundred,

Part of Windsor Forest, on the east side of Berkshire; where it is bounded by the river Thames, Buckinghamshire, and by the county of Surrey: on the west are Beynhurst and Wargrave hundreds; and on the south, Cookham hundred, on the west of which is East Hampstead, a detached portion.

CLEWER, 4 miles W. from Windsor, contains 364 houses, and 2115 inhabitants; part of Clewer is in the borough of Windsor.

Clewer Lodge is the seat of John Ramsbottom, M.P. for Windsor; and Clewer Cottage, of Richard Foster, Esq.

EAST HAMPSTEAD, a detached portion of this hundred, 3½ miles S.E. from Wokingham, contains 104 houses, and 615 inhabitants. East Hampstead Park, the seat of the Marquess of Downshire, was the residence of Sir William Trumbull, the early patron of Pope.

WINKFIELD, 5½ miles S.W. from Windsor, contains 288 houses, and 1676 inhabitants.

In this parish is Ascot, celebrated for its race-course, made by William Duke of Cumberland.

WINDSOR, 23 miles from London, containing 677 houses, and 4288 inhabitants, derives its name from the Saxon, Windle shora, expressive of the serpentine course of the Thames, on the banks of which the Castle is built. This magnificent residence of the British Sovereign was founded by William the Conqueror in the beginning of his reign; his son Henry I. added much to it, and surrounded the whole with a strong wall.

Edward III., who was born here, rebuilt nearly the whole of the Castle, under the superintendence of William of Wickham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester; many additions and alterations were subsequently made, particularly in the reign of Charles II., under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. St. George's Chapel was completely repaired by His late Majesty George III.

This noble Castle, the principal seat and residence of His present Majesty, is divided into two courts, the upper and lower wards, separated by the Keep, or Round Tower, in the centre of the Castle.

Soon after his accession, a grant was made by Parliament for the purpose of completely renovating the building: when the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Farnborough, &c., were appointed commissioners to superintend the execution of the work; and with the approbation of His Majesty, Sir Jeffery Wyattville was appointed architect; this gentleman has given general satisfaction, by the sound judgment and good taste he has displayed in the fulfilment of this bold and arduous undertaking. The alterations have given a new and splendid effect to

the embattled walls and towers of this ancient Castle. In the lower court, all the incongruous buildings by which it was disfigured have been removed; the Gate House, built in the reign of Henry VIII., was restored by the late James Wyatt; upon it are royal badges, of the rose, portcullis, and fleur de lis, with the pomegranate, and the castle; on the north side of this court is St. George's Chapel, the largest in dimension of the three Royal chapels. It is chaste and elegant in its architectural style and character; the design is generally attributed to Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury in the reign of Edward IV.; he was succeeded by Sir Reginald Bray in the superintendence of this great work, whose badge may be observed in many parts of the ceiling and in the windows. At the east end of St. George's Chapel is the Royal Mausoleum.

It is intended to raise the Round Tower of the Castle 40 feet in height, and when completed, this will be higher than any of the other towers. It was always the residence of the castellan, or constable of the castle, the first of whom was Walter Fitz Other, surnamed Windsor; and the present, the Marquess of Conyngham, K.P.

The south and east sides of the upper ward, or great quadrangle of the Castle, have been rebuilt by His present Majesty. The principal entrance to this court is on the south, from the Long Walk in Windsor Park, one of the most majestie avenues in the world; it is perfectly straight, about three miles and a half in length, and shaded on each side by double rows of stately trees; at the end of this walk is King George the Fourth's Gateway, flanked by two towers each about 100 feet high, which bear, as formerly, the old English titles of York and Lancaster. This magnificent gateway opens upon the great quadrangle, or Royal court, where the additional height of the edifice is produced, not only by adding one story in height to the building, but by lowering the surface of the whole area six or eight feet: on the south and east sides of the court is a noble cloister and gallery, which for size and splendour are unrivalled. The decorations of this corridor, under the tasteful direction of His Majesty, are on the most magnificent scale; the choicest specimens of the arts of sculpture and painting ornament the sides; portraits of the most celebrated characters in the history of the country, busts, statues, and bronzes, profusely arranged with consummate taste, are set off by the carved and gilded groins of the ceiling, and interspersed with numerous candelabra, which produce an almost magic effect upon the gorgeous assemblage of art in this noble corridor, or principal communication with the private apartments of the King and Royal family; those of His Majesty being on the east side, while the Queen's and the Duke and Duchess of Clarence's occupy the south side of the court. Beyond the York and Lancaster towers is the King's Tower, at the south-east angle; then the Chester, Clarence, and Black Prince towers. Immediately abutting on the Black Prince Tower, at the north-east angle, is the Wyattville Tower, rising 120 feet above the level of the terrace, and higher than any other part of the building. It was so named by His Majesty, who conferred a very high compliment on the architect, to whose talents the renovation of the Castle is so much indebted.

The suite of private apartments opens upon the library, and the suite in which His Majesty receives visitors; where the splendour is consistent with the dignity and high station of England's Monarch. These rooms appear to vie with each other in grandeur and richness of effect: the drawing-room has in the centre an oriel window, commanding views of the park, the village of Datchet, and the Surrey hills; the dining-room, of magnificent proportion, has windows on the east and north-east, overlooking Eton College, and the rich valley of Buckinghamshire, with the majestic Thames rolling at the base of the Castle. Immediately connected with the drawing-room is the music-room, in plan octagonal, of ample dimensions, and admirably constructed in regard to the conveyance of sound.

The Terrace, forming a crescent, of about two acres of ground, is an instance of the great taste displayed by His Majesty in the improvements of his palace; nothing of the kind existed previously to this, executed under the direction of Sir Jeffery Wyattville, and denominated the Parterre, consisting of an inclosed lawn of the finest turf, inlaid with flower beds of curious shapes, amidst ample gravel walks which intersect each other. Around it runs an elevated terrace of equal height with the eastern terrace of the Castle, of which it is a continuation; and under the new terrace on the east side of the Castle is the Orangery.

In the great quadrangle of the palace, the statue of King Charles II., which formerly stood in the centre, has been removed to the west side, under the walls of the Round Tower. The new porch of St. George's Hall, called the Clock Tower, is on the north side of the court opposite the grand entrance, or King George the Fourth's Gateway; it opens upon a lofty groined hall extending to the north terrace of the Castle; from this hall the grand staircase communicates with St. George's Hall and the state apartments. St. George's Hall has been extended in length to 200 feet: the throne and gallery are of British oak; the windows have been restored to their original character, and are to be filled witht he arms, badges, and armorial cognizances of the Knights of the Garter, in painted glass; while opposite, the portraits of all the Sovereigns of the Order are to be arranged on the walls. At the west end of the hall is the grand armory, where every suit has been carefully put together, and studiously displayed with the most striking effect, by Dr. Meyrick, whose abundant experience has been devoted to the service of His Majesty in the arrangement of the whole collection. To the numerous pieces of ancient armour formerly preserved here, His Majesty has added a very curious selection from the Island of Malta, formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

The King's guard-chamber has been considerably enlarged; its lofty walls are covered with a spendid elliptical ceiling of white and gold, and now forms a very elegant ball-room.

The King's private entrance is by an open arch in the south-eastern angle of the great court; it is highly enriched with architectural ornament, and opens upon a double staircase of solid oak, communicating with the corridor before mentioned. Over the corridor is the long gallery, 520 feet in length, communicating at intervals with the adjoining apartments of His Majesty, and with the staircases of the several towers.

On the north side of St. George's Hall, a space formerly occupied by Horn Court, is to be erected a Waterloo Hall, to receive the statues of the most celebrated warriors of the English nation. Here the service of presenting the banners of France will in future be performed by the representatives of the Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington, on the anniversaries of the victories of Blenheim and Waterloo; by which tenure of grand sergeantry the estates granted to these distinguished generals are held.

In the King's audience chamber, which has not yet been altered, are seven pictures by the late Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy, illustrative of the principal events of the reign of Edward III., painted by command of George III. about 1789.

Numerous other pictures of great value adorn the walls of this untouched part of the castle, which our limits will not allow of noticing particularly.

At the extremity of the Long Walk on the south side of the Castle the very noble equestrian figure of King George III. by Westmacott is speedily to be erected.

The origin of the town of Windsor is connected with the Castle, upon which it has been always in some measure dependent. King Edward I. constituted it a free borough, and invested it with sundry privileges, confirmed and enlarged by succeeding monarchs. On the Restoration, a new charter was granted by King Charles II., by which the government of the town is now enforced. The Corporation consists of thirty brethren, ten of whom are aldermen, and the remainder benchers and burgesses. The borough sent members to parliament in the 30th year of Edward I., and again in the 7th of Edward II., and since the 25th of Henry VI. it has been regularly represented in parliament. The right of election extends to all the inhabitants paying scot and lot, the number of whom is about 280. The present members are John Ramsbottom, Esq., of Clewer Lodge, and Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, one of the equerries to the King.

The Guildhall, erected in 1707, is a handsome building; in the council-room are portraits of all the sovereigns from James I. down to Queen Anne; George Prince of Denmark, Prince Rupert, Archbishop Laud, &c. The seal of the Corporation bears, a castle in base, surmounted by three towers, and in chief a stag's head caboshed, between the attires, a shield charged with the arms of France and England quarterly, with this legend, *Sigillum Majoris Burgi de Nova Windsore.*

On September 15, 1820, the foundation stone of the new church was laid, by J. Ramsbottom, M.P., as proxy for His late Royal Highness the Duke of York; and a new bridge, communicating with the town of Eton, has been completed within the last four years.

Windsor Forest was formerly of very great extent; it now comprises twelve entire parishes, and part of five others. It contains

fifteen principal manors, within which are several subordinate manors. The deer have much diminished of late years. The lodges in the forest, besides those occupied by the under-keepers, are Cranbourne Lodge, New Lodge, Swinley Lodge, and Bagshot Lodge; also Trys Lodge, near Chertsey, annexed to the office of out-ranger. Old Windsor is beautifully situated on the banks of the Thames, about 2 miles from Windsor. Near it is Beaumont Lodge, the seat of Viscount Ashbrook; it is of Portland stone, and was erected from designs by Henry Emlyn, an architect of Windsor.

Frogmore, the residence of Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, was chiefly erected by James Wyatt, for Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte.

St. Leonard's Hill, the seat of Field Marshal the Earl of Harcourt, was erected from the design of Thomas Sandby on the site of a house once the residence of the celebrated Earl of Chatham.

16. Shrivenham Hundred,

At the western extremity of the county, is bounded on the north by Farringdon hundred and Gloucestershire, on the east by Ganfield, Wantage, and Kintbury hundreds, on the south by Lambourn hundred, and on the west by Wiltshire.

ASHBURY, 7 miles S.W. from Farringdon, contains 195 houses, and 498 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 30*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, a sinecure and a vicarage, value 11*l.* 18*s.*, in the patronage of the rector. For Chapel Wick, which is annexed, Magdalen College Oxford names three candidates, one of whom is presented by the rector. In this parish is Ashdowne Park, a seat of the Earl of Craven.

White Horse Hill, in the neighbourhood, is so named from the figure of a horse cut in the chalk, on the side of a high and steep hill, facing the N.W., and supposed to be commemorative of a great victory obtained by the West Saxons over the Danes, at Ashdowne, by King Alfred, in the year 871. The figure of the white horse, extending over an acre of ground, is formed by a trench of 2 or 3 feet deep, and about 10 feet broad.

BUSCOT, or *Burwascot*, on the banks of the Thames, 1½ mile S.E. from Leachlade in Gloucestershire, contains 78 houses, and 421 inhabitants.

Buscot House was built in 1783 by Edward Loveden, Esq., a principal promoter of the junction of the rivers Thames and Severn, and of every improvement of the navigation of the upper districts made during the last fifty years; a large portion of his estate being situated on the banks of the Thames. He died at this seat in 1822, aged 72, when it devolved to his eldest son by his first wife, Pryse Pryse, Esq. of Gogerthan, M.P. for Cardigan. At Buscot Wick is St. John's Bridge over the river to Leachlade.

The church, a rectory value 21*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, is ancient and small; it contains some memorials of the Loveden family.

COLESHILL is 4 miles S.W. from P. T. Farringdon, in a most fertile part of the county, on the immediate borders of Wiltshire; the town of Highworth being distant about 2 miles on the W.: it contains 52 houses, and 324 inhabitants. The village is situated on the side of a hill near the river Cole, which forms one of the boundaries of the parish, and whence it evidently derives its name.

The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a vicarage value 17*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, and consists of a body and two aisles; in the south aisle is a circular window of painted glass, by *Price*, the arms of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, Bart.

Coleshill House, the seat of the Earl of Radnor, displays a perfect and unaltered specimen of the architecture of Inigo Jones. It was erected in 1650 for Sir Henry Pratt, created a baronet July 28, 1641, and descended to the present noble proprietor, through the heiress of Pleydell, who is also the representative of the families of Forster and De La Mare of Aldermanston, &c. At Binbury are vestiges of a Roman camp.

COMPTON BEAUCHAMP, or *Compton Regis*, 7½ miles W. from Wantage, contains 22 houses, and 103 inhabitants. Sir Francis Pile, of Compton, was created a baronet by King Charles I. in 1628. But the family afterwards made Axford, in Wiltshire, their principal residence.

EATON HASTINGS, 3 miles N. from Farringdon, contains 25 houses, and 178 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

SHRIVENHAM, 5½ miles S.W. from Farringdon, contains 131 houses, and 696 inhabitants: a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Beckett and Bourton are tithings; Fernham a hamlet, Longcott a chapelry, and Watchfield a township, all in this parish.

Beckett House, on the east side of the town of Shrivenham, the seat of Viscount Barrington, has been nearly rebuilt in the pointed style by Atkinson.

UFFINGTON, 4½ miles S.E. from P.T. Farringdon, contains 79 houses, and 523 inhabitants. The first Earl of Craven received from King Charles II. the subordinate title of Viscount Craven, of Uffington. Baulking is a hamlet, and Woolstone a township, of this parish.

17. Sonning Hundred,

Bounded on the north by a detached part of Wiltshire and Oxfordshire, on the east by Ripplesmere and Cookham hundreds, on the south by Surrey and Hampshire, and on the west by Charlton hundred.

ARBORFIELD, 5 miles S.E. from P. T. Reading, contains 32 houses, and 245 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 10*d*

Arborfield House has been mentioned in Charlton hundred.

HURST. Newland, and Winnersh, liberties, and Whistley in Charlton hundred, including Twyford, form the parochial chapelry of Hurst, which is partly in Wiltshire, and contains 158 houses, and 847 inhabitants.

RUSCOMB, one mile E. from Twyford, in a detached part of this hundred, contains 38 houses, and 208 inhabitants.

SANDHURST, 5 miles S. from Wokingham, contains 95 houses, and 771 inhabitants. On either side of the west window of the church were in 1823 very curious legendary paintings on the walls, of the early date of the reign of Edward I.; these paintings, in tolerably good preservation, were in distemper and had been coloured over with lime wash, which had then been carefully removed.

The Royal Military College at Sandhurst, a splendid building by the late *James Wyatt*, was instituted in 1799, and is under commissioners, consisting of the Duke of Wellington, K.G. &c. The present governor is the Honourable Sir Edward Paget. The chapel of the college was consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury, 8th August, 1813.

SONNING, 3½ miles N.E. from Reading, on the banks of the Thames, over which it has a bridge, contains 162 houses, and 889 inhabitants. A vicarage, value 20*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* Sonning is said to have been the See of a Bishop before the Conquest, whose diocese included Berkshire and Wiltshire, afterwards removed to Salisbury. The Bishops of Salisbury had a residence, with a park, here. King John visited Bishop Herbert Pauper at this mansion, from the 8th to the 14th September, 1216; and Isabella, Queen of Richard II., resided here after the King's confinement at Pomfret. This estate was exchanged with the Crown for lands in Dorsetshire by Bishop Edmund Gheast, in 1574. The seat of Robert Palmer, Esq., M.P. for this county, at Holme Park, part of this manor, was erected in 1796; it is a handsome edifice, of white brick.

Sir Thomas Rich of Sonning was created a baronet in 1660; and in the church are several monuments of this family. Sandford and Woodley are included in this parish, as also Early Liberty in Charlton hundred.

WOKINGHAM, or *Oakingham*, 32 miles W. from London, con-

taining 487 houses, and 2490 inhabitants, is on the confines of Windsor Forest, and consists of several streets, which centre in a spacious area, where the market-house now stands. The church, a perpetual curacy under the Dean of Salisbury, situated in a detached part of Wiltshire. The Corporation consists of an alderman, and several burgesses, a high steward, an office held by Lord Braybrooke, a recorder, and a town clerk; the seal bears *an acorn, slipped and leaved.* Wokingham being the only town in Windsor Forest, all the Forest Courts are held here. Archbishop Laud gave 60*l.* per annum to the poor of this town, and every third year 70*l.* additional for portioning maids and apprenticing boys. Charles Palmer bequeathed 20*l.* per annum for the education of children; and Mr. Staverton left a house in Staines, for the purchase of a bull to be baited in the market-place on St. Thomas's Day, annually, and then given to the poor. The "Molly Mog," or fair Maid of the Inn, of Gay's Ballad, was the daughter of John Mog, landlord of the Rose; but in despite of her charms she died a spinster in 1766, at an advanced age. Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was a native of this town; he died in 1590, æt. 73.

At Luckley Green, in the neighbourhood, is a hospital for 16 poor men and a master, founded in 1665 by Henry Lucas. The Drapers' Company of London are the trustees of this charity. Luckley House is a seat of Charles Fyshe Palmer, Esq.

18. Theale Hundred

Has portions of Reading hundred on the north-east and west; Faircross and Norton hundreds adjoin it on the north-west; Charlton hundred bounds it on the east, and Hampshire on the south.

ALDERMANSTON, 10½ miles S.W. from Reading, on the southern border of the county, contains 128 houses, and 653 inhabitants.

Aldermanston House, the seat of William Congreve, Esq., in a park on the south side of the town, was built in 1636 by Sir Humphrey Forster; created a baronet in May 1620. It is a large brick mansion, not remarkable on the exterior, but within deserving of very particular attention, all the original decorations remaining in a pure unaltered state; the windows are enriched with painted glass, containing the arms and impalements of the ancestors of the family from the earliest period; the staircase is a perfect model of domestic grandeur, being exceedingly massive and adorned with large statues from the heathen mythology.

Close to the house is the venerable and picturesque parish church, with its wooden spire. A vicarage, value 12*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford.

BRADFIELD, 7 miles W. from Reading, contains 178 houses, and 646 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 19*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Bradfield Hall is the residence of the Rev. John Connop.

BURGHFIELD, 5 miles S.W. from Reading; containing 170 houses, and 881 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 19*s.*

John Williams, of Burfield, second son of Sir John Williams and Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard More, of Burfield, was created Lord Williams, of Thame, by Queen Mary, 5th April, 1553, and was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household to King Philip, her consort. He died without issue in 1559. Sir James Bland Burgess, of Burfield, was created a baronet 31st October, 1795; he was also appointed Knight Marshal of the Royal Household, for life. In 1821 Sir James assumed the name of Lamb. He died in 1825.

ENGLEFIELD, 6 miles W. from Reading, contains 78 houses, and 343 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* At a very early period the manor was held under the Baronial family of Somery. John, Marquess of Winchester, in the reign of Charles I., became possessed of this estate in marriage with Honora, daughter of the Earl of Clanricarde by the heiress of the celebrated statesman Sir Francis Walsingham. The Marquess of Winchester built Englefield House after the demolition of Basing Castle; Sir Balthasar Gerbier, the fashionable architect at the Restoration, pays a high compliment to the Marquess for the taste displayed in its erection. He calls it "a well seated palace, with a wood at its back, like a mantle about a coat of arms." From the Marquess of Winchester it descended through the family of Wright to that of its present possessor Richard Benyon De Beauvoir, Esq. On the north side of the chancel of the church are several monuments of the Englefield family, who occasionally resided at a mansion in the village; and on the north side is a monument to the memory of John Marquess of Winchester, the celebrated defender of Basing House, with an epitaph by Dryden.

PADWORTH, 9½ miles E. from Newbury, contains 51 houses, and 271 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

PURLEY, 4 miles N.W. from Reading, on the banks of the Thames, contains 36 houses, and 196 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the church is a curious Norman font.

Purley Hall, the seat of J. Wilder, Esq. was erected about 1720. Anthony Morris Storer, Esq. F.S.A. a member of the Dilettanti Society, &c., who died in 1799, resided chiefly at Purley, where he had embellished the grounds round his house, with the aid of *Repton.* His library was curious and select in a variety of departments; it was rich in old bindings, old plays, and books printed by Caxton; had many books illustrated by himself, with prints and with drawings by various artists. All these he left to Eton College, together with a fine collection of prints. He also left 15,000*l.* for the erection of a superb mansion, with an injunction that the building should be commenced immediately upon his decease.

STRATFIELD MORTIMER, 7 miles S.W. from Reading, on the borders of Hampshire, contains 107 houses, and 647 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College.

SULHAM, 5 miles W. from Reading, contains 24 houses, and 152 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

SULHAMSTEAD BANISTER, 5 miles S.W. from Reading, contains 22 houses, and 165 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the patronage of Queen's College, value 6*l.* 5*s.*

Sir Samuel Morland, created a baronet by King Charles II., July 18, 1660, was the son of the Rector of Sulhamstead, and was born here in 1625; he was a man of considerable celebrity as a machinist, and invented the speaking-trumpet; the steam-engine appears also upon good testimony to have been really invented by him. He died in 1696, after disinheriting his only son, the second and last baronet of the family.

TIDMARSH, 6 miles N.W. from Reading, contains 28 houses, and 139 inhabitants. A rectory, value 5*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

UFTON, 7½ miles S.W. from Reading, contains 37 houses, and 154 inhabitants. A curacy.

WOOLHAMPTON, 7 miles E. from P.T. Newbury, pleasantly situated on the south side of a chain of hills, finely tufted with wood, contains 73 houses, and 386 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Woolhampton House, the seat of the Earl of Falmouth, stands on an elevated spot sheltered with woods; the sides of the hills are composed of steep and bold irregularities, shelving into deep valleys, and admit of a fine variety of scenery.

19. Wantage Hundred

Is bounded on the north, for about the distance of a mile, by Ganfield hundred, but chiefly by Ock hundred, on the east by a detached part of Reading hundred, on the south by Compton and Kintbury hundreds, and on the west by Shrivenham hundred.

ARDINGTON, 3 miles W. from P. T. Wantage, contains 73 houses, and 403 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of Christ Church College, Oxford, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

CHILDREY, 2½ miles from Wantage, contains 134 houses, and 478 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. William Fettyplace founded a chantry in the south aisle of this church with a house for the cantarist or chaplain, and three almsmen, who were to pray for the soul of the founder, and for the souls of all his family, by name, for ever. At the Reformation, the salary, valued at 8*l.* per annum, was given to a school-master, and the house, which still remains, was appointed for his residence. In the tower of the church is a ring of six bells, said to be the most musical, for their number and size, of any in the kingdom. Sir John Fettyplace, of Childrey, was created a baronet by King Charles II., March 30, 1661. The title is now extinct.

DENCHWORTH, or *Denchurch*, 3 miles N.W. from Wantage, contains 34 houses, and 254 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of Worcester College, Oxford, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

EAST GARSTON, in a detached part of this hundred, is chiefly in that of Lambourn.

WEST HANNEY, 4 miles N. from P. T. Wantage, contains 75 houses, and 387 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, value 22*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

East Hanney, about a mile distant, and Lyford, in Ock hundred, are townships of this parish.

EAST HENDRED, 4 miles N.E. from Wantage, containing 148 houses and 863 inhabitants, is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury, value 15*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* It was formerly a considerable market town. The church is handsome, and there are remains of a once beautiful chapel in the parish.

WEST HENDRED, about 1½ mile distant from the above, containing 49 houses, and 319 inhabitants, is a vicarage, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, value 8*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

EAST LOCKYNGE, 3 miles S.E. from Wantage, including the tithings of West Ginge and Betterton, contains 73 houses, and 342 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 31*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of All Souls' College, Oxford. Sir Henry Martin, of Lockynge, was created a baronet, June 21, 1791. Sir Henry William, the present baronet, has a seat at East Lockynge; and Lockynge Park is the residence of E. Bastard, Esq. West Lockynge is in Wantage parish.

SPARSHOLT, 3½ miles S.W. from Wantage, contains 96 houses, and 460 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford, value 20*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Sparsholt House is the residence of Barrington Price, Esq. The parish of Sparsholt contains the tithings of Farlow and of Kingston Lisle in Shrivenham hundred, anciently the capital seat of the Lords Lisle. Near it the river Ock takes its rise.

WANTAGE, or *Waneting*, P. T. 59 miles from London, contains 520 houses, and 2560 inhabitants. It is situated on one of the numerous branches of the Thames, on the borders of the prolific Vale of White Horse, and principally consists of four streets; being intersected by the roads from Hungerford to Oxford, and from Farringdon to Wallingford. The church is handsome, and is a vicarage, value 35*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The market, on Saturday, is noted for its fine corn, a great part of the best seed-wheat being purchased here from the Vale farmers. The market was obtained by Sir Fulk Fitz Warine, about 1316; and upon the market-cross, long since removed, was this legend: "Pray for the good Earl of Bath, and good Master William Barnabe, the builder hereof, 1580; and for William Lord Fitz Warine." The upper portion of the shaft of this cross has been carefully preserved, and contains figures of eight of the apostles, within niches, rudely sculptured. There are fairs held the first Saturday in March, and the first Saturday in May, on the 17th of July, and on the 18th of October. Alfred the Great, the youngest son of Ethelwolf, King of the West Saxons, was born here in the year 849. The exact spot where the palace stood, is described by F. Wise, an able antiquary, to be a space of about six acres, near the entrance of the town from Farringdon. The ruins called Alfred's Cellar are supposed to have been a bath. Near Limborough, north of the brook, is Court Close; and Pallett's Moor adjoining, is supposed to have been originally Palace Moor. Alfred succeeded to the Crown in the year 871, and in the 22nd year of his age; in the same year he obtained the important victory over the Danes, which *the White Horse* was formed to commemorate. He died, after a reign of 28 years, on 28th October A.D. 900. Many circumstances connected with the glory of our constitution have been confidently referred to the reign of Alfred; but it must be remarked, that for all the facts of his history we are completely at the mercy of the monkish writers, whose assertions at this distance of time cannot easily be disproved, and there is good reason to question their authenticity with respect to his having founded the University of Oxford, and having established the trial by jury. The hamlets of Charlton and Grove, and West Lockynge, are in the parish of Wantage.

20. Wargrave Hundred

Is bounded on the north-east by Beynhurst hundred, on the east by Ripplesmere, and on the south by Cookham hundred, on the west by a detached part of Wiltshire, and on the north-west by the Thames and Oxfordshire.

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, 5½ miles S.W. from P.T. Maidenhead, contains 116 houses, and 638 inhabitants. A vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the church is a stately monument of Sir Henry Nevile, of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., who died in 1593.

In *Weycock Highrood*, a spacious field in the immediate neighbourhood, is *Castle Acre*, the site of a Roman fort, which commands a delightful view over a large extent of country. Many Roman coins, chiefly of the lower empire, have been found on the spot.

WARFIELD, 5 miles N.E. from Wokingham, contains 178 houses, and 1155 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the church was found a fresco painting of Henry VI., with his name under it. John Benn, Esq. of More Row, and Ormathwaite, in Cumberland, married Margaret, niece and heiress of John Walsh, Esq. of Warfield, M.P. for Worcester, who died in 1795; upon which he assumed the name of Walsh, and was created a baronet 12th May 1804. He died in 1825, and was succeeded by his son Sir John Walsh, Bart. of Warfield. Billingbere, the seat of Lord Braybrooke, is about 3½ miles N.W. of Warfield.

WARGRAVE, 6½ miles N. E. from Reading, on the banks of the Thames, contains 274 houses, and 1409 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Park Place, the seat of Henry Piper Sperling, Esq., was formerly the residence of Field Marshal Conway, of whose widow it was purchased in 1796 by the Earl of Malmsbury. It was then greatly altered from designs by Holland. It stands on the brow of a range of hills nearly 300 feet above the level of the Thames, and sheltered by extensive plantations. The grounds, comprising 400 acres, are diversified with lofty eminences and low valleys. The forest wildness of the woods, intermixed with shrubberies, produces scenes that would delight Salvator Rosa, and others that Claude would admire, presenting all the varieties of English landscape. On a height is a circle of stones, denominated a Druid's Temple, brought from the Isle of Jersey; a singular relict of antiquity, deserving of preservation.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.



Gloucester Cathedral.

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

1 *Barton Regis*
2 *Berkeley*
3 *Bisley*
4 *Blidesloe*
5 *Botloe*
6 *Bradley*
7 *Briavels S.t*
8 *Brightwells Barrow*
9 *Cheltenham*
10 *Cleeve*
11 *Growthorne & Minety*
12 *Deerhurst*
13 *Dudstone & Kingsbarton*
14 *Grumbalds Ash*
15 *Henbury*
16 *Kirtsgate*
17 *Lancaster Duchy of*
18 *Langley & Swinehead*
19 *Longtree*
20 *Pucklechurch*
21 *Rapsgate*
22 *Slaughter*
23 *Tewkesbury*
24 *Thornbury*
25 *Tibaldstone*
26 *Westbury*
27 *Westminster*
28 *Whitestone*

Stratford on Avon
Evesham
Tewkesbury
Ledbury
Newent
Mitcheldean
Cheltenham
GLOUCESTER
Stroud
Dursley
Berkeley
Thornbury
Tetbury
Cirencester
Cricklade
Fairford
Lechlade
Burford
Chipping Norton
Shipston on Stour
Chipping Campden
Winchcombe
Monmouth
Coleford
Newnham
Blakeney
Chepstow
Malmsbury
BRISTOL
Keynsham
BATH
Marshfield
Wickwar
Sodbury
Pucklechurch
Henbury
Westbury
Tormarton
Beverstone
Rodmarton
Avening
Horsley
Uley
Nailsworth
Painswick
Bisley
Edgeworth
Sapperton
Daglingworth
Duntisbourne Abbots
Duntisbourne Rouse
Barnsley
Bibury
Coln St Aldwyns
Quenington
Eastleach Turville
Eastleach Martin
Kempsford
Hatherop
Southrop
Down Ampney
Meysey Hampton
Castle Eaton
Marston Sicca
Pebworth
Quinton
Aldington
Mickleton
Broad Campden
Chipping Campden
Ebrington
Toddington
Sutton under Brailes
Morton in the Marsh
Lower Swell
Stow on the Wold
Adlestrop
Oddington
Bourton
Broadwell
Condicote
Temple Guiting
Guiting Power
Farmcote
Hailes
Winchcombe
Sudeley
Charlton Abbots
Hawling
Dowdeswell
Andoversford
Whittington
Sandywell
Compton Abdale
Hampnett
Yanworth
Colesborne
Elkstone
Cowley
Brimpsfield
Birdlip
Witcombe
Great Witcombe
Crickley Hill
Leckhampton
Shurdington
Badgeworth
Churchdown
Hucclecote
Twigworth
Down Hatherley
Norton
Leigh
Apperley
Deerhurst
Tirley
Haselton
Elmstone Hardwicke
Bishops Cleeve
Southam
Prestbury
Swindon
Alstone
Tewkesbury
Walton Cardiff
Twyning
Kemerton
Beckford
Ashton under Hill
Overbury
Conderton
Teddington
Alderton
Dumbleton
Wormington
Wickhamford
Stanton
Broadway
Willersey
Saintbury
Weston sub Edge
Aston sub Edge
Hinton
Somerville
Ashton under Hill
Elmley Castle
Netherton
Pirton
Croome
Honeybourne
Offenham
Bretforton
Fladbury
Cropthorne
Throckmorton
Wyre Piddle
Pinvin
Hanbury
Bredon
Kemerton
Eckington
Ripple
Upton
Severn Stoke
Croome d'Abitot
Earls Croome
Hill Croome
Defford
Besford
Upton upon Severn
Ryall
Guarlford
Madresfield
Powick
Callow End
Worcester
Pt of Worcester
Lower Lemington
Upper Lemington
Barton
Todenham
Lower Swell
Upper Swell
Icomb
Bledington
Westcote
Kingham
Churchill
Worcestersh.
Oxfordshire
Berksh.
Somersetsh.
Monmouthsh.
Herefordsh.
Warwicksh.
Wiltsh.
Scale of Miles. 1 0 1 2 3 4 5



The New Spa Cheltenham



Tewkesbury Abbey Chu.h

Engraved by Langley

London, G. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane, June 1, 1830.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Oxford Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the west by Monmouthshire and Herefordshire; on the north by Worcestershire and Warwickshire; on the east by Oxfordshire and a small part of Berkshire, and on the south by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It extends in length, from Clifford Chambers in the north-east to Clifton in a south-western direction, about seventy miles; in breadth, from Leachlade south-east to Preston north-west, about forty miles; and in circumference is about one hundred and sixty miles. It was included in the Roman province Flavia Cæsariensis, inhabited by the Dobuni, and received the present name of Gloucestershire from the Anglo-Saxons. At Woodchester and Cirencester considerable Roman remains have been discovered, and there are encampments at Norbury and Sodbury. The county contains two cities, Bristol and Gloucester, and had formerly four mitred abbeys, at Gloucester, Tewksbury, Winchcombe, and Cirencester. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Gloucester, excepting the city of Bristol, which is in its own diocese, and two chapelries in that of Worcester. There are in this county 26 market towns and 280 parishes; containing at the last census 60,881 houses, and 335,843 inhabitants. It returns ten members to Parliament; viz. two for the county, the Right Hon. Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset, K.T.S., and Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart.; two for Gloucester city, two for Bristol, two for Cirencester, and two for Tewksbury. The general aspect of the county is greatly diversified, by a natural division into hill, vale, and forest. The hill district, comprehending the Cotswold and Stroudwater Hills, may be regarded as a continuation of the central chain proceeding from Derbyshire, through this county towards Wiltshire and the Land's End. The extent of the Cotswold Hills from Broadway to Tetbury is thirty miles; the climate, considering the natural elevation of the land, is unusually mild: the sides of the hills abound with springs, and almost every dip has its rill and every valley its brook. The downs, which formerly lay open, are now with few exceptions converted into arable inclosed fields, with roads forming an easy communication between the villages: here the crops of grain and the breed of sheep have long been famous. The Stroudwater Hills partake both of the Cotswold and Vale character; the soil on the hills is principally adapted to the cultivation of turnips and barley: the woodlands are chiefly beech, and here is the chief seat of the woollen manufacture. The Vale district includes the entire tract bounded by the Cotswold Hills and the river Severn on the west, and is subdivided into the vales of Evesham, Gloucester, and Berkeley. The Vale of Evesham, highly famed for its fertility and beauty, and comprehending a portion of Worcestershire, extends south to Campden and Moreton, and following the course of the river Avon east to Stratford in Warwickshire, in its climate, produce, &c. may be considered as a continuation of the Vale of Gloucester. The latter is in extent from north to south about fifteen miles, and about eight miles from east to west; the land is appropriated to arable, meadow and pasture. Cattle purchased in the neighbouring counties are here fattened for the London markets; the dairies are not large, but the cheese and butter are of a very superior quality. The Vale of Berkeley extends from Aust Cliff to the foot of Matson Hill about twenty-five miles, but is in width not more than four miles; the soil is principally appropriated to grass, and the dairies produce cheese of the best quality. The Forest district, separated from the rest of the county by the river Severn, compreliends the Forest of Dean, the soil of which is peculiarly favourable to the growth of the styre apple; its principal minerals are iron and coal. The rivers of Gloucestershire are the Upper, Lower, and Little Avon, the Badgworth, the Carron, the Chilt, the Churn, the Colne, the Evenlode, the Frome, the Isborne, the Leach, the Leden, the Severn, the Stour, the Stroud, the Swilly, the Thames, the Windrush, and the Wye. The navigation is composed of the Thames and Severn canal, the Hereford and Gloucester canal, the Thames, the Stroudwater navigation, and the Gloucester and Berkeley canals. The staple commodities of this county are its woollen cloth and its cheese: at Stroud, Dursley, Wotton-under-Edge, Painswick, Minchinhampton, &c. cloths are made for the army and the Turkey and India trade. The cheese has been considered the best in the kingdom, excepting the Cheshire; but the cloth of this county has been successfully rivalled in Yorkshire, and its cheese in North Wiltshire. The forests of Dean and Kingswood abound in mines of iron and coal. The Cotswold games were of great celebrity in the reigns of James and Charles I., and have been commemorated by Ben Jonson, Drayton, and other poets of that age, collected and published under the title of "Annalia Dubrensia," in 1636.

1. Barton Regis Hundred

Is bounded on the north and west by Henbury hundred, and on the north-east by Langley and Swinehead hundred. It is separated from Somersetshire on the south by the Lower or Bristol Avon.

BRISTOL, 120 miles W. from London, situated on the rivers Avon and Frome, contains 7,736 houses, and 52,889 inhabitants. Its name is Anglo-Saxon, *Bright stowe*, or pleasant place. Robert Earl of Gloucester in the reign of Henry I. rebuilt the castle, then a strong and spacious structure, and encompassed the town by a wall. In the reign of Henry II. Bristol became a rich and flourishing place; and ever since the reign of Edward III. has been an independent county within itself, of which Bedminster in Somersetshire forms a part. The old town, within the inner wall, stood upon a narrow hill, the descent from which in many places was formerly very steep, but has been rendered easy by modern improvements. This hill is bounded on the S. by the Avon, on the N. and W. by the Frome, and on the E. by the fosse of the castle, now arched over at the lower end of Castle-street. The valley is on the other side of the two rivers; on the N. side of it is St. Michael's Hill and King's Down, the highest ground in the city. On the W. side is College Green, a considerable eminence, and on the S. side is Red Cliff Hill: the whole of this extent is covered with buildings. The summit of St. Michael's Hill

and King's Down being considerably higher than any other quarter, the houses here command a fine view of the city and surrounding country. The old town is crowded with houses; but being seated on a hill, and the streets intersecting each other, there is always a free current of air even in the lowest situations. The city on the whole is handsome and well built, and contains many structures deserving particular attention. The castle was destroyed by order of Cromwell in 1654, so effectually, that but very few vestiges of the foundation are now to be seen, incorporated with other buildings. The diocese of Bristol was one of the six Sees erected by Henry VIII. out of the revenues of the monasteries and religious houses which that monarch dissolved. The cathedral was the church of the Abbey of St. Augustine, founded by Robert Fitz Hardinge, ancestor of the Berkelcys, for Canons Regular, in 1148. At the Reformation King Henry VIII. placed therein a Dean and six Prebendaries, which mode of government still continues. During a great part of Elizabeth's reign the See was held *in commendam* by the Bishop of Gloucester. This diocese was formed chiefly out of that of Salisbury, with a small part from the dioceses of Wells and Worcester. It contains most of the city of Bristol, and all the county of Dorset. The revenue of the Abbey of St. Augustine in Bristol was valued at the Dissolution at 670*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, when it was erected into a cathedral by Henry VIII. by the name of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity. The arms of St. Augustine's Abbey were *sable, three dueal coronets, in pale, or,* now used by the See of Bristol. The length of the church from east to west is 175 feet, whereof the very beautiful choir includes 100 feet; the length of the transepts from north to south is 128 feet; the width of the body and side aisles is 73 feet, and the height of the tower is 127 feet. The edifice displays two distinct species of beautiful architecture. The Chapter House and elder Lady's Chapel were built towards the close of the 12th century, and the present nave and choir in the beginning of the 14th. It is but an incomplete structure, great part of the nave having been destroyed.

The fine painted windows are very much admired; and on the north side is an ancient monument supposed to be that of Robert de Berkeley, who died in 1219. In the cloister is the entrance to the Chapter House and Bishop's Palace; west of the church is a magnificent Gatehouse enriched with statues. There are 18 parish churches. St. Stephen's church is remarkable for its very fine tower. The church of St. Mark, opposite the cathedral, was formerly collegiate, and is now the Mayor's chapel: that of St. Mary Redcliffe, one of the finest architectural specimens in the kingdom, contains the monument of its founder, William Canninge, Mayor of Bristol, and of Sir William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania. The principal hospitals in Bristol are Queen Elizabeth's and Colston's, in each of which 100 boys are educated. The Right Hon. Lord Grenville is High Steward of the city; and the government is under a mayor and 12 aldermen, who are justices, one for each ward; 2 sheriffs, 28 common-council men, a town clerk and deputy, a chamberlain, vice-chamberlain, under sheriff, &c. besides a city marshal, and other inferior officers. The mayor holds a Quarter Session, and a Court of Requests is held every Monday. Arms of Bristol:—*Gules, a castle with two towers, argent, on a mount vert, on each tower a banner of St. George, on the dexter side of the castle a ship with three masts with waves in base, proper.* Motto—"Virtute et Industria." Besides the Guildhall, an ancient edifice, there is a handsome Exchange, and a Commercial Hall, built by the merchants. There are 13 city companies, several of whom have halls; that of the Merchants in Prince's-street has a curious front of stone, and Coopers' Hall in King-strect has a Corinthian front of four columns. The new Commercial Rooms were opened in 1811, and the Corn Market in 1813. The several squares in Bristol are handsome; Queen-square has a spacious walk shaded with trees, with an equestrian statue of William III., by *Rysbrach,* in the centre. King-square is well built on an agreeable slope: on the north-west side of the city is Brandon Hill, where the laundresses dry their linen by charter from Queen Elizabeth.

On the east bank of the Avon is Red Cliff Parade, affording a beautiful prospect of the city, shipping, and surrounding country. Over the river Frome is a draw-bridge; and the quay is above a mile in length from St. Giles's to Bristol Bridge, under the names of the Back, the Grove, and the Gib: on the banks of the river below the city are several dock-yards, as well as the merchants' floating-dock. The tide rises greatly, affording depth of water for any merchant ship at spring tides; and the whole trade of the city is brought to the quay, where every possible convenience is prepared for loading and unloading; but at low water the vessels lie aground, and, together with various difficulties in navigating to and from the Severn through a narrow river, were disadvantages under which the city formerly laboured, but a spirit of improvement has induced the inhabitants to amend the navigation by forming a dam near the Hotwells. In King's Road, at the Avon's mouth, vessels ride securely while waiting for the opportunity of entering the river. The principal branch of foreign commerce is to the West Indies; with the north and south of Europe it has a general trade, of which that with Spain is the most important: the trade with Portugal is likewise considerable, as well as to the continent of America, Newfoundland, the Baltic, and an extensive commerce with Ireland. This city sends two members to Parliament; Richard Hart Davies, of Mortimer House, Clifton; and Henry Bright, Esq. The right of election is vested in the freemen and freeholders, about 6000 in number, the sons of freemen and the husbands of freemen's daughters being considered freemen.

CLIFTON, 2 miles W. from Bristol, charmingly situated on the summit of the northern cliffs, immediately above the river Avon, contains 1088 houses, and 8811 inhabitants, having rapidly increased within these few years; many of the houses are occupied as a temporary residence for those who seek the aid of Bristol Hot Wells, situated at the western extremity of Clifton, near the stupendous rock of St. Vincent. From its eminence above the banks of the Avon, the environs present a fine prospect of that river, and over the fertile lands of Somersetshire, as well as of the western parts of Bristol; this view is terminated in one direction by Dundry Hill, with the beautiful tower on its summit. On Clifton Downs are extensive remains of Roman fortifications.

MANGOTSFIELD, 4 miles N.E. from Bristol, contains 610 houses, and 3179 inhabitants. A part of Kingswood Forest is included in the parish, which is situated on the banks of the Frome.

STAPLETON, 2 miles N.E. from Bristol, contains 412 houses, and 2137 inhabitants. It is remarkable for a spring, called the Boiling Well.

2. Berkeley Hundred

Is situated on the eastern bank of the river Severn, and is bounded on the north by Whitstone hundred, on the east by Longtrees hundred, and on the south by Grumbalds Ash and Thornbury hundreds. A detached part of this hundred lies on the north, on the banks of the Severn, and others are on the south.

Lower Division.

ALMONDSBURY, 7 miles N. from Bristol, in the road to Gloucester, contains 83 houses, and 447 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol. A part of the parish is in Langley hundred; and the following hamlets are within the parish: Hempton, Patchway, Over, Easter Compton, Woodland, and part of the village of Tockington. Over Court, the seat of John Vaughan, Esq. is a brick house of the Elizabethan character, in a pleasant and well wooded park. In a chapel on the S. side of Almondsbury church are several monuments of the hereditary lords of the manor, and former proprietors of Over Court. The view of the Severn from Almondsbury hill is one of the most interesting any where to be found, the river winding through a beautiful country, with the distant mountains of Wales rising beyond it. At Tockington is the seat of Samuel Peach Peach, Esq.

ELBERTON, 11 miles N. from Bristol, contains 36 houses, and 203 inhabitants. It is 2 miles from Aust, on the E. bank of the Severn. Its ancient name *Eld Berton* is the Old Barton, as the farms are here denominated. The church is a vicarage, value 40*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol.

FILTON, 5 miles N. from Bristol, contains 40 houses, and 210 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

HENBURY. This parish is chiefly in Henbury hundred, but the tithings of Kings Weston and Lawrence Weston are in a detached part of this hundred. Kings Weston, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord De Clifford, is 4 miles N.W. from Bristol; the mansion, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, occupies a fine eminence in a park 500 acres in extent, on the banks of the Avon; the entrance hall is large, and the staircase singularly elegant. The apartments contain many fine pictures by the old masters, and a series of portraits of the Southwell family, particularly Sir Richard Southwell by *Holbein;* a collection of miniatures of illustrious personages from the reign of Elizabeth to James II., extremely curious in their selection. The park abounds in eminences, planted with taste, so as to display the varieties of scenery. At the distance of two miles is the Severn, into which the rapid river Avon discharges itself. From Kings Weston Inn, and Penpole Hill are very beautiful views of the estuaries of the Avon and the Wye, the shores of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, the Old and New Passages, and a considerable part of Gloucestershire.

HILL, or *Hull.* This parish is locally situated in the upper division of Berkeley hundred, otherwise the divisions of this hundred are quite distinct. It is 4 miles N. from Thornbury, contains 36 houses, and 259 inhabitants. The church is a curacy in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. Nupdown and Woodend are hamlets of this parish. Sir Edward Fust of Hill was created Baronet, Aug. 21st, 1662; the title is now extinct.

HORFIELD, 3 miles N. from Bristol, contains 30 houses, and 198 inhabitants. The church is a curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol.

Upper Division.

ARLINGHAM, or *Erlingham*, 9 miles S.W. from Gloucester, contains 132 houses, and 715 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; within the parish are the hamlets of Overton and Milton End. From Barrow-hill is a beautiful prospect over the Severn, by which river the parish is nearly encompassed.

ASHELWORTH, or *Ashleworth*, on the side of Cooks Hill, is 4 miles N. from Gloucester, and 5 miles S. from Tewksbury, in a detached part of this hundred. It contains 85 houses, and 498 inhabitants. The church is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The following hamlets are in this parish: Longridge, Knights Green, Nupping End, Whit End, High Cross, Wickeridge, and Mare End.

BERKELEY, 15 miles S.W. from Gloucester, and 114 miles W. from London, is situated on the Little Avon, and contains 165 houses, and 836 inhabitants. It is an ancient corporate town, under a mayor and twelve aldermen, and a court is held every three weeks for the recovery of small debts. The name is possibly derived from *Berk* a beech and *Lea* a pasture; the adjacent country, consisting chiefly of rich meadow lands, is noted for good cheese. There is a market on Wednesdays, and an annual fair on May 14. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal enters the Severn near this place at Berkeley Pill, whence it passes Slimbridge, Frampton, Wheatenhurst, Hardwick, and Quedgley, and terminates on the south side of the city of Gloucester, being 18¼ miles in length. This canal, one of the finest in the kingdom, admits vessels of 500 tons burthen, and has proved of the greatest utility, by uniting the city of Gloucester with the port of Bristol. The church is a vicarage, value 32*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Berkeley. The parish contains the tithings of Alkington, or *Almintone*, Hinton and Ham; the hamlets of Bradstone and Hamfallow, and the chapelry of Stone. Berkeley Castle, an ancient baronial residence of the Lords Berkeley, stands on rising ground, commanding a view of the Severn, and is supposed from its structure to be of Norman origin. It was granted by Henry II. to Robert Fitz Hardinge, with power to enlarge and strengthen it, about 1150. The ground plan of the edifice is very compact, consisting of an irregular court, having on the S. and E. sides an extensive range of buildings. The Donjon Keep is built on a mount, and rises above the rest of the castle; it is flanked by three semicircular towers, and a square one of later date, all embattled. The murder of King Edward II. has made this castle remarkable in history, and the very place where the deed was perpetrated is still shown; it is a detached chamber, situated over the steps leading to the Keep. Thomas Lord Berkeley, who had the care of the King, was commanded to deliver his castle and the prisoner to John Lord Maltravers, and Thomas Gourney, which he accordingly did, and retired to his manor-house of Bradley, near Wotton, and was therefore acquitted of any connivance in the murder. The castle underwent considerable repairs in the reign of Henry VII., and was besieged in 1645, when it was surrendered to the Parliament, after a defence of nine days. Since that time it has remained with little alteration to the present day; the chapel, the hall, the dining chamber, and the kitchen, have remained upwards of three centuries in use for the purposes for which they were originally constructed. In the various apartments of the castle is preserved a series of family portraits, amongst them one of George Lord Berkeley, 1616, to whom Burton dedicated his "Anatomy of Melancholy"; several original royal portraits, and a few pictures by the old masters, &c. It is now the seat of Colonel William Fitz Hardinge Berkeley.

BEVERSTONE, or *Bureston*, 2 miles W. from Tetbury, contains 33 houses, and 160 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. A barn belonging to the rector, called the Parish Priest's Hall, was used to afford refreshment in their journeys from Kingswood to Malmesbury. Beverstone Castle, the seat of the Barons Gourney, is very ancient, and was formerly square, with a tower at each angle, surrounded by a moat. It was enlarged by Thomas Lord Berkeley in the reign of Edward III., by means of the ransom of prisoners taken at the battle of Poictiers. One of the towers remains, together with part of the walls and the chapel, which is occupied as a dwelling; it was purchased, together with the manor, by Sir Michael Hickes, whose son, Sir William, was created a baronet 21st July 1619. Chevenage House is the seat of Mrs. Stevens.

CAM, situated on a small river of the same name, one mile N. from Dursley, contains 375 houses, and 1885 inhabitants. The town lies low and is frequently inundated; the meadows afford admirable pasture, and the district produces the best cheese. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester; a figure of the patron saint carved in wood, formerly placed in the porch, was suffered to be carried to Colnbrooke, and used as a sign for the George Inn at that place. The parish is in two divisions, the Upper and Lower: in the Upper Cam are Upthorpe, Ashmead, and Hockerhill; in Lower Cam are Tils Down, Clingus, and Bowes Lye.

COALEY, or *Cowley*, 4 miles N.E. from Dursley, contains 154 houses, and 1117 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. From Coaley Peak, a conical hill in this parish, is a remarkably fine prospect over the vale.

CROMHALL ABBOTS, so called from having belonged to the Abbot of St. Augustine in Bristol. It is situated in a detached portion of this hundred, 2 miles N.W. from Wick War, and contains 135 houses, and 703 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 80*l.* Cromhall Lygon is a tithing of this parish.

DURSLEY, 109 miles W. from London, contains 608 houses, and 3186 inhabitants, and consists of two principal streets. It is a corporation, governed by a bailiff and four constables. The town has a considerable trade in broadcloth and card-making for the clothiers. The market-house was erected in 1738; market on Thursday, and fairs May 6, and Dec. 4. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. On the S. side of the church-yard a copious spring of water rises, which drives a fulling-mill near it, and adjoining the town is an extensive paper manufactory. Berkeley Castle, and the church here, were built with stone from this neighbourhood, which, though soft in hewing, becomes exceedingly durable when exposed to the air. Castle Field is considered to be the site of an ancient castle. Woodmancot is a hamlet of this parish.

KINGSCOTE, 4 miles W. from Tetbury, contains 54 houses, and 266 inhabitants. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; it is the site of a Roman station. Builey, Hailecut, and Smithshop are hamlets of this parish.

NEWINGTON BAGPATH, 1 mile S. of Kingscote, contains

44 houses, and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* Bagpath is a hamlet of this parish. Calcot, a considerable farm, belonged to the abbots of Kingswood, the barn of which is remarkable for its large size. Lurgesale, another farm, belonged to the abbots of Gloucester, now to the mayor and aldermen.

NORTH NIBLEY, 2 miles S.W. from Dursley, contains 294 houses, and 1553 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin of Tours, is a curacy, in the patronage of Christ Church College Oxford. Church End, Fortroy, Mill End, Whor End, Smarts Green, Water Leigh, Redemisse, Swinny, Wooderlin, Great and Little Green, and South End, are hamlets of this parish.

NYMPHSFIELD, 4 miles S.W. from Stroud, contains 111 houses, and 532 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Kinline, in which was formerly a priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a hamlet of this parish. Nymphsfield Hill lies on the road from Bath to Gloucester.

OWLPEN, or *Oldpen*, 3 miles E. from Dursley, contains 48 houses, and 232 inhabitants.

OZELWORTH, 3 miles S.E. from Dursley, contains 26 houses, and 134 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory. Newark, a seat on an eminence, was built by Sir Nicholas Poyntz, out of the ruins of Kingswood Abbey, one mile distant.

SLIMBRIDGE, near the banks of the Severn, 6 miles N.E. from Berkeley, contains 161 houses, and 807 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 28*l.* 2*s.* 4*d*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford. Hurst, Sages, Church End, More, Gossington, Kingston, Slimbridge Street, and Cam Bridge, are hamlets of this parish. The new grounds, rich meadow lands, were gained from the Severn.

STINCHCOMBE, 2 miles W. from Dursley, contains 84 houses, and 432 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Seir, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Gloucester. Stancombe is a hamlet, and Clingen, or *Cleithingen*, a tithing of this parish. On Stinchcombe Hill, a bold elevation terminating the Cotswold range, is the most extensive prospect in the county, commanding a view of the Severn, from Gloucester below Bristol. It is also famous for the robust game of sto ball.

ULEY, 2 miles E. of Dursley, contains 501 houses, and 2655 inhabitants. Here is a very considerable manufactory of broadcloths. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the church is Basset's Chapel, belonging to Basset's Court, a manor of this parish; there is a large monument to Robert Basset, ob. 1572. White Court and Benecomb are also in the parish. Bury Hill is the site of a Roman encampment.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, 3 miles S. from Dursley, and 108 from London, containing 968 houses, and 5004 inhabitants, is situated under a ridge of wooded hills, and consists of two parallel streets. It is governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen; and the petty sessions for this hundred, which is sometimes called Wotton hundred, are held here: the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the clothing trade, which is carried on to a considerable extent.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is very large and handsome. It is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Christ Church College Oxford. In the church is the monument of Thomas Lord Berkeley, ob. 1417, and Margaret his Lady, the daughter and heiress of Lord Lisle, ob. 1392; and many others worthy of particular attention. There are several distinct hamlets in this parish, viz. Sinwell, Bradley, Comb (formerly belonging to Bordesley Abbey, Worcestershire), Rudge (to the Abbey of Kingswood), Symonds Hall, Huntingford, and Wortley.

3. Bisley Hundred

Is bounded on the north-west by Dudstone and Kings Barton, and Whitstone hundreds; on the north-east by Rapsgate and Crowthorne hundreds, and on the south by Longtrees hundred.

BISLEY, or *Bisleigh*, 4 miles N.E. from Minchinhampton, and 96 from London, contains 1150 houses, and 5421 inhabitants. The town is supported by the clothing trade; it has no regular market, but two sheep fairs, 4th May and 12th November. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is spacious, and being situated on an eminence, its spire may be seen at several miles distant. It was built by one of the family of Mortimer, and is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Its hamlets are, Trougham, Steanbridge, Bidfield, Tunley, and Daneway. Chalford, or *Chafford*, is a chapelry on the banks of the Stroud, on which river are numerous mills, employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth for the army. The first clothing-mill in this part of the country was erected at Todgmore Bottom in this parish, where Roger Bacon, a learned Franciscan, was born; he was educated at St. Mary's Chapel, now Bury Mill, on Stroud river, in which is a room still called Friar Bacon's Study*; he is however generally said to have been born near Ilchester, Somersetshire. The Thames and Severn canal runs through this parish. Lypiat Park is the seat of William Lewis, Esq.

EDGEWORTH, or *Egesworde*, 2½ miles E. from Bisley, and 6 miles from Cirencester, contains 25 houses, and 134 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.*

MISERDEN, or *Musarden*, 3 miles N. from Bisley, contains 90 houses, and 514 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In it is a handsome monument of Sir William Sandys, sheriff of the county in the reign of Charles I.; he died 1640.

Miserden Park, about 7 miles in circumference, is the seat of Sir E. B. Sandys, Bart.: the mansion, an ancient edifice of stone, contains a series of family portraits. The grounds are richly wooded with noble beeches. Wishanger, Sudgrove, and Slade, are hamlets of this parish.

PAINSWICK, 3 miles N. from Stroud, and 105 from London, contains 788 houses, and 4044 inhabitants. The town is irregularly built, and is chiefly supported by the clothing trade. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a spire 174 feet high; in the tower is a very musical peal of twelve bells. It is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* In a chapel on the north side is a monument of Sir William Kingston, lord of the manor temp. Henry VIII. Painswick is situated on the southern acclivity of Sponebed Hill, on the summit of which is an encampment doubly entrenched, called Kinesbury Castle, *Kynemans Barrow*, the King's eminence. It was occupied by the Royalist army after the siege of Gloucester, and commands a fine view of the Severn, and of the vale. The tithings of Edge, Sponebed, Shepscombe, and Stroud End, are in this parish.

SAPPERTON, or *Salperton*, 4½ miles W. from Cirencester, and 6 miles E. from Stroud, contains 78 houses, and 476 inhabitants, including the tithing of Frampton Marshal. The Thames and Severn canal passes through this parish, and at Sapperton hill enters a tunnel of solid masonry 2½ miles in length. Their late Majesties visited this tunnel July 19th, 1788. Here was the residence, now the burial place, of Sir Robert Atkyns, Bart. author of "The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire," published in 1712 in folio.

STROUD, 101 miles from London, contains 1419 houses, and 7097 inhabitants. It is situated on the ridge of a declivity near the confluence of the Frome and the Slade, and on the Stroudwater navigation, which here unites with the Thames and Severn canal, and affords great facility of water carriage. Here are very extensive manufactories of fine cloth, the water being celebrated for dyeing scarlet and other grain colours, on which account the clothing trade has been extended for upwards of 20 miles along the various rivers, on the banks of which are numerous fulling-mills. Stroud may be considered the centre of the clothing district, all the surrounding valleys exhibiting a continued range of houses and villages, inhabited by persons engaged in this flourishing business. The Stroudwater canal begins at Walbridge, passes by Cain's Cross, Stonehouse and Ebley, and enters the Severn at Framilode, being in length more than 8 miles, and having a fall of 802 feet. Stroud has a market on Friday, and fairs on May 12, and August 21. A mail coach, direct to this town, through Fairford and Cirencester,

* Atkyns.

has been established within these few years, affording vast accommodation to this populous district. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was formerly a chapelry to Bisley. It is now a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Gloucester. It is large, and has a high spire: here is a monument of Thomas Stephens, Attorney-general to Prince Henry and Prince Charles, who died in 1613; one to Thomas Fream, Esq. of Lypiat Hall, ob. 1664, &c. Upper and Lower Lypiat, Paganhill, and Stainbridge, are tithings of this parish. The scenery of the neighbourhood is extremely beautiful, on account of the diversified irregularity of the ground.

WINSTONE, 6½ miles N.W. from Cirencester, contains 41 houses, and 192 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* Washbrook is a hamlet of this parish.

4. Blidesloe Hundred,

On the western banks of the Severn, is bounded on the north and south for a short distance by Westbury hundred, and on the west by St. Briavels hundred.

ALVINGTON, 4 miles S. W. from Blakeney, in the road from Gloucester to Chepstow, and 6 miles N.E. from the last, is situated in the Forest of Dean, and is supposed to be the *Abone* of Antoninus. It contains 54 houses, and 272 inhabitants.

AWRE, 3 miles S. E. from Newnham, on the banks of the Severn, contains 208 houses, and 1138 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Haberdashers' Company of London. This parish includes the tithings of Blakeney, Blidesloe, Etloe and Etloe Duchy, and Hagloe. A river runs into the Severn at Breams Pill, over which are two bridges at Blakeney and Poulton. Thomas Sternhold, the psalmist, was born here. He became Groom of the Robes to Henry VIII., and was considered as a personal favourite of that King. His translation of the Psalms was first printed in 1549, in which year he died.

LYDNEY, 6 miles S. W. from Newnham and 123 from London, is situated on the banks of the Severn, and contains 241 houses, and 1393 inhabitants. Fairs, 4th May and 8th Nov. The church is a vicarage, value 24*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. There are several hamlets in the parish, Aylburton, Nasse, Newton, Purton, Hurst, and Alliston.

Lydney Park is the seat of the Hon. C. Bathurst. Sir William Wintour, Vice Admiral of England in the reign of Elizabeth, was rewarded for his services against the Spanish Armada by a grant of this estate; he commenced a stately mansion here called White Cross. It was made a garrison in 1643, and was afterwards demolished. In the neighbourhood of Lydney are collieries, and an extensive iron forge.

5. Botloe Hundred

Is bounded on the north and west by Herefordshire and Worcestershire, on the south by Lancaster Duchy, and on the east by Deerhurst, and Dudstone and Kings Barton hundreds.

BROMSBERROW, 11 miles N.W. from Gloucester, and 4 miles S.E. from Ledbury, contains 58 houses, and 335 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 15*s.*— Wood End, a small hamlet of the parish, extends to the top of Malvern hill: here is a brook called the Glinch, which runs into the Leden. Bromsberrow Place is the seat of W. A. Yate, Esq.

DYMMOCK, 3 miles N. from Newent, contains 284 houses, and 1558 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Leddington, Ryeland, and Wood End are hamlets of this parish. From Ryeland King Edward IV. sent a breed of sheep to Spain, which now produce the finest wool; for this important present he is censured by Rapin in his History. Great quantities of cider and perry are made from the produce of the numerous orchards in this parish. The Hereford and Gloucester canal passes here; and through Pauntley, Upleadon, Rudford, and Lassington, to the city of Gloucester, across the Alney Island.

KEMPLEY, 4 miles N.E. from Ross, contains 50 houses, and 301 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. A brook here runs into the Leden.

NEWENT, anciently *Noent*, situated in the Forest of Dean, 9 miles N.W. from Gloucester and 112 from London, contains 531 houses, and 2660 inhabitants. It has a market on Friday, and fairs on Wednesday before Easter and Whitsuntide, 12th Aug., and Friday after 19th Sept., the Nativity of the Virgin. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* The priory of Newent, a cell to the abbey of Cormeille in Normandy, was dissolved, and the revenues granted to the Master and College of Fotheringay by King Henry IV. The hamlets of this parish are Compton, Carswall, Waters End, Hays, Stardens, Malwick (in which is comprehended Okely), Cugley, Boulsdon, and Kilcot. Several coal mines are in this neighbourhood, and a collateral cut from the Hereford and Gloucester canal extends to this town.

OXENHALL, 1 mile W. from Newent, contains 66 houses, and 323 inhabitants. The church is an impropriation, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The Ell Brook runs through this parish and Newent into the Severn.

PAUNTLEY, 4 miles N. from Newent, contains 47 houses, and 280 inhabitants. The church is a curacy. The river Leden runs through this parish.

RUDFORD, on the Leden, 4 miles N.W. from Gloucester, contains 16 houses, and 97 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. High Leden is a hamlet of this parish. The Hereford and Gloucester canal runs through it.

TAYNTON, 4 miles S.E. from Newent, contains 87 houses, and 516 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. Little Taynton is a hamlet of this parish, and Little Oakly (part of the manor of Monmouth) is also within it.

UPLEADON, situated on the river Leden, 6 miles N.W. from Gloucester, contains 33 houses, and 182 inhabitants. The church is a curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester.

6. Bradley Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Kiftsgate and part of Deerhurst hundred, on the east by Slaughter hundred, on the south by Brightwells Barrow and Rapsgate hundreds, and on the west by Cheltenham hundred.

ASTON BLANK, or *Cold Aston*, on the Windrush, 3 miles N. from North Leach, contains 54 houses, and 296 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Little Aston farm belongs to Pembroke College Oxford.

COLN ROGERS, 3 miles S. from Northleach, contains 28 houses, and 139 inhabitants. It is situated on the Colne, and is a rectory, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

COMPTON ABDALE, near the source of the Colne, 3 miles W. from Northleach, contains 36 houses, and 184 inhabitants. The church is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. Compton Park, on the south, is large; the mansion was originally built by Sir Richard How, M.P. for Wiltshire in 1712.

DOWDESWELL, at the bottom of a long steep hill, 12 miles from Gloucester, in the road to London, contains 34 houses, and 181 inhabitants. The church is cruciform in plan, and has a small spire, built in 1577. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The P. T. Andoversford and Cold Comfort are in this parish. On Dowdeswell Hill is a large camp called the Castles, and several others. Peglesworth farm is accounted the highest ground in Cotswold. From the hill is a fine prospect of the Vale of Evesham, with Cheltenham, &c., bounded by the Malvern Hills. Sandywell Park, the seat of Miss Timbrell, is on the N. of the town. The mansion was built by Henry Bret, Esq. about 1700. In digging the foundation several leaden coffins were found with the bodies lying N. and S.

FARMINGTON, 1½ mile N.E. from Northleach, contains 48 houses, and 245 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 16*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* Near is Norbury, a very extensive Roman encampment.

HAMPNETT, 1 mile N.W. from Northleach, contains 22 houses, and 121 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* The river Leach rises here, and falls into the Thames at Leachlade.

HAZLETON, 3 miles N.W from Northleach, contains 47 houses, and 265 inhabitants, with Yanworth Chapelry annexed. It is a rectory, value 19*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

NORTHLEACH, situated in the very centre of the Cotswold Hills on the river Leach, 25 miles E. from Gloucester, contains 150 houses, and 773 inhabitants. The town is governed by a bailiff and two constables, and has a market for grain on Wednesdays. The fairs are held Wednesday before 23rd April, third Wednesday in May, and Wednesday before 29th Sept. Here is a well-endowed free-school, with an exhibition every fourth year to Pembroke College Oxford. The church, situated on the side of a hill, was built by John Forty, a clothier, and the south aisle by William Bicknell, in 1489. It is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. The Roman Foss-way passes Northleach.

NOTGROVE, 3 miles N. from Northleach, contains 44 houses, and 198 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SALPERTON, 4 miles N.W. from Northleach, contains 39 houses, and 173 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 17*l.*

SEVENHAMPTON, or *Seninton*, 5 miles E. from Cheltenham, contains 87 houses, and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy. Brockhampton is a hamlet of this parish.

SHIPTON OLIFFE, 5 miles W. from Northleach, contains 40 houses, and 177 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

SHIPTON SOLLARD, ½ mile S. of Shipton Oliffe, contains 13 houses, and 62 inhabitants.

STOWELL, 2 miles S.W. from Northleach, contains 6 houses, and 33 inhabitants. Stowell Park, the seat of Lord Stowell, is situated on a gentle eminence surrounded by excellent plantations, and is watered by the river Churn. Sir William Scott, elder brother of the Earl of Eldon, was created Lord Stowell July 9th, 1821. The estate formerly belonged to Lord Chedworth.

TURKDEAN, 2 miles N. from Northleach, contains 29 houses, and 228 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Christ Church College Oxford.

WHITTINGTON, 4½ miles E. from Cheltenham, contains 42 houses, and 215 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Syreford is a hamlet of this parish.

WITHINGTON, 6 miles N.W. from Northleach, contains 161 houses, and 759 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. Cassey Compton, Foxcot, or *Fuscot*, Broadwell End, Little Colesborne, and Dowdeswell, are hamlets of this parish. The remains of a Roman villa were discovered in 1811 about half a mile S. of the village, in a field called the Old Town, or Withington upon Wall Well, from a spring which rises near it. The Mosaic pavements found here are now in the gallery of the British Museum.

7. St. Briavels Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Herefordshire; on the east by the Duchy of Lancaster, Westbury, and Blidesloe hundreds; on the south by Westbury hundred; and on the west by Monmouthshire.

ABINGHALL, 1 mile S. from Mitchell Dean, was a seat of the Abbot of Flaxley, whence it derives its name. It contains 42 houses, and 215 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

ENGLISH BICKNOR, (so called to distinguish it from Welsh Bicknor, Monmouthshire,) 3 miles N. from Coleford, and 6 miles W. from Mitchell Dean, contains 105 houses, and 534 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* East Pitch brook rises in this parish, and falls into the Wye.

ST. BRIAVELS, or *Brulais*, 3 miles S. from Coleford, contains 216 houses, and 1112 inhabitants. The householders by charter are entitled to cut wood in 3000 acres of the neighbouring coppices in Hunknolls and the Mund, in the Forest of Dean, which they convert into hoops, &c., for Bristol and the West India trade.

St. Briavels castle was built by Milo Earl of Hereford in the reign of Henry I. It was strong and of large extent, but very little except the Gate-house, on the N.W. front, now remains, which is used as a prison for the hundred. His Grace the Duke of Beaufort is Constable of the Castle and Warden of the Forest. The surrounding landscape is one of the most romantic and beautiful imaginable, and together with the venerable remains of the castle form a splendid coup d'œil. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an impropriation belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. Three brooks rise in the parish; Mark brook and Rodmore brook run into the Wye, and Aylesmore brook into the Severn.

DEAN FOREST, in the extreme western part of the county between the rivers Severn and Wye, is extra-parochial. Its population appears now to exceed 5500 persons, the extension of coal mines in this district having caused a considerable increase since the year 1811. It is divided into Denby Walk, Herberts Walk, Little Dean Walk, Speech House Walk, Worcester Walk, and York Walk. A Swainmote Court is held at the Speech House in the middle of the forest, to preserve the vert and venison. The Judges are the Verdurers, chosen by all the freeholders in the county. Another court called the Miners Court is held by the Steward, who is appointed by the Warden of the Forest, and by Juries of Miners: witnesses in this court, who are miners, touch the Bible with a stick, that the Holy Writ may not be defiled with their unclean hands*. The Forest presents from the vale of Gloucester a variety of eminences covered with underwood and detached groups of timber trees. The bases of these hills, studded with meadows and corn-fields, with cottages peeping through the trees, have a pleasing and beautiful effect. The Severn assumes the appearance of a placid lake with sloping shores, except on the Forest side, where a small chain of cliffs appear, crowned with stunted oaks. The foresters, from the secluded situation of this part of the country, retain many ancient customs.

MITCHELL DEAN, or *Great Dean*, 11 miles N.W. from Gloucester, on the borders of the Forest, contains 133 houses, and 556 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory; it is large and handsome, with a spire rising 184 feet. The roof is timber framed and carved. In an E. window are some curious remains of painted glass; angels with musical instruments, heads of a king, queen, &c.

LITTLE DEAN, 3½ miles S. from Mitchell Dean, and 1 mile N. from Newnham, contains 150 houses, and 807 inhabitants. The church is an impropriation, belonging to the corporation of Gloucester.

FLAXLEY, 2 miles N. from Newnham, contains 30 houses, and 196 inhabitants. An Abbey was founded here for monks of the Cistercian Order, in the reign of Henry I., by Roger Earl of Hereford, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Hereford, and the Abbots were consecrated by him: at the Dissolution the lands were granted to Sir William Kingstone, who made the Abbot's lodgings his residence; from which family it passed to that of Clerk, and afterwards to the Boevey family. Sir Charles Barrow of Hygrove was created a baronet, 10th December 1783, with a special limitation in favour of Thomas Crawley Boevey of Flaxley Abbey, who succeeded to the title. The ancient mansion was destroyed by fire in 1777, and has been rebuilt. It is situated amidst scenery highly picturesque. The church of Flaxley, formerly belonging to the Abbey, is a curacy.

HEWELSFIELD, 5 miles S. from Coleford, contains 83 houses, and 434 inhabitants. The church is a vicarage.

* Atkyns.

LEA, 9 miles W. from Gloucester, is partly in Herefordshire. It contains 15 houses, and 89 inhabitants in this county. The church is a curacy, annexed to Linton in Herefordshire.

NEWLAND; 1 mile S.W. from Coleford (which is a chapelry of this parish), contains 628 houses, and 3383 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Llandaff. In this parish, which is bounded by the river Wye, is Wye Seat, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The hamlets are Clearwell, or *Clowerwall;* Coleford, or *Covert;* Breem, and Lea Bailey. There are many coal-pits and iron-mines in the neighbourhood.

RUAR DEAN, or *River Dean*, on the banks of the Wye, 3 miles W. from Mitchell Dean, contains 152 houses, and 729 inhabitants. The church is annexed to that of Walford in Herefordshire.

STAUNTON, 2 miles N.W. from Coleford, contains 43 houses, and 200 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 17*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* From Staunton Hill is a fine view of the town of Monmouth, of Herefordshire, Brecknockshire, and Worcestershire. There are several iron-mines, in the parish.

8. Brightwells Barrow Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Slaughter and Bradley hundreds; on the west by part of Rapsgate and Crowthorne hundreds; on the south by Wiltshire and Berkshire; and on the east by Oxfordshire.

ALDSWORTH, 7 miles W. from Burford, contains 68 houses, and 347 inhabitants. The church is a curacy, in the patronage of Christ Church College Oxford. It has a lofty spire, and being seated on a hill is a conspicuous object.

BARNSLEY, 4 miles E. from Cirencester, contains 59 houses, and 318 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 13*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* It was built by Sir Giles Tame of Rendcombe, who also built an inn here, midway between his seat and Fairford. Barnsley Park is the seat of Sir James Musgrave, Bart. The mansion is built in the Italian style, with the saloon painted in fresco: there are fine plantations in the park.

BIBURY, beautifully situated on the Colne, 7 miles E. from Cirencester, contains 74 houses, and 361 inhabitants. The church is a curacy. Ablington and Arlington are tithings of this parish; as well as Winson, situated in Bradley hundred. Richard Cresswell, Esq., has a seat at Bibury.

COLNE ST. ALDWINS, 4 miles N. from Fairford, is situated on the river Colne, over which is a bridge to Quennington. It contains 88 houses, and 393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Aldwin, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Williamstrip Park, the seat of Hickes Beach, Esq., is in this parish.

EAST LEACH MARTIN, or *Burthorpe*, 4 miles N. from Leachlade, derives its present name from the river Leach, upon which it is situated. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangel, is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown. Feifield and Coat are hamlets of this parish.

EAST LEACH TURVILLE, ¼ mile N. from the above, contains 71 houses, and 333 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.

FAIRFORD, situated on the river Colne, at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, 8 miles E. from Cirencester, and 80 from London. It contains 315 houses, and 1547 inhabitants, and has a market on Thursdays, and fairs May 14, and Nov. 12. There are two bridges over the river. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. It forms the chief attraction of the town from the peculiar beauty of its structure and decoration; and was built in the reign of Henry VII. by John Tame, a wealthy clothier, who having captured a vessel laden with painted glass, bound from Flanders to Italy, determined on erecting an edifice worthy of its reception. It is 120 feet in length, and 55 in breadth. There are 28 windows, with four or more compartments in each. The designs are attributed to Albert Durer, but it is more probable they were by Francesco Francia, a native of Bologna, who was peculiarly eminent in painting on glass. The windows are now carefully preserved.—Fairford Park, the seat of John Raymond Barker, Esq., is delightfully situated, and is adorned with very extensive pleasure-grounds.

HEATHEROP, 3 miles N. from Fairford, is situated on the Colne, and contains 70 houses, and 290 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

KEMPSFORD, or *Kynemerisford*, the King's eminent ford, over the Thames or Isis, upon which the town is seated, 2 miles S. from Fairford. It contains 173 houses, and 838 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a vicarage, value 19*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. Dunvill, Horcote, and Welford, are hamlets of this parish.

LEACHLADE, at the confluence of the Leach with the Thames, is 76 miles W. from London, and 13 E. from Cirencester. It contains 221 houses, and 1154 inhabitants; and has a considerable trade in cheese and corn, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on September 9. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was built by Conrad Ney, vicar, in the reign of Henry VII. It is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Linhill in Oxfordshire is a hamlet of this parish. The Thames and Severn canal commencing at Wallbridge, where the Stroud navigation ends, proceeds in a devious course through the county to Leachlade, where it joins the Thames.

QUENNINGTON, or *Queenington*, 2 miles N. from Fairford, situated on the Colne, contains 63 houses, and 345 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Here was a preceptory of the Knights Templars, and afterwards of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

SOUTHROP, on the Leach, 2 miles N. from Leachlade, contains 51 houses, and 313 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

9. Cheltenham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Cleeve and Deerhurst hundreds, on the west by Dudstone and Kings Barton hundred, on the south by Rapsgate hundred, and on the east by a detached part of Deerhurst, and Bradley hundreds.

CHARLTON KINGS, 1 mile S.E. from Cheltenham, contains 299 houses, and 1607 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Haw is a tithing of this parish. Charlton Park, the seat of William Hunt Prynne, Esq., is planted judiciously, so as to give effect to the scenery on the banks of the little river that runs through it.

CHELTENHAM, 94 miles from London, containing 2297 houses, and 13,396 inhabitants, has risen into consequence and popularity from the reputation of its springs. It is situated on the Chilt, a river which runs into the Severn, with the Cotswold Hills almost immediately behind the town, which shelter it on the N. and E. The High Street, more than a mile in length, is of considerable width, in the centre of the town, and forms a promenade for the visitors. Cambray Street and the Crescent are fine buildings. The Well Walk, shaded by tall elms, is a delightfully cool resort leading to Pump Square, on the E. side of which is the Spa and Long Room: a shaded walk is continued to Orchard Well, where a serpentine walk is terminated by Grove Cottage; and near it is Montpelier Spa. His late Majesty George III. visited Cheltenham in 1788; he resided at Bays Hill Lodge, the seat of Lord Fauconbergh.

The spring was first observed to possess medicinal properties in 1716, since which time new springs have been discovered.

The town has a market on Thursdays, and fairs on 2nd Thursday in April, Holy Thursday, and Aug. 5. Its convenient situation between the Cotswold Hills and the Vale always rendered it a considerable mart for sheep and corn, but the only article of commerce manufactured here are worsted stockings. The church is a curacy, in the presentation of Jesus College Oxford. A beautiful circular

window of the church 15 feet in diameter is very much admired. Arle, Alston, Westal, Naunton, and Sandford, are hamlets of this parish.

LECKHAMPTON, 2 miles S. from Cheltenham, contains 56 houses, and 315 inhabitants. It is a curacy. From Leckhampton Hill is a beautiful prospect of the vale extending into Worcestershire, bounded by the Shropshire and Malvern Hills on one side, and Kings Road and Somersetshire on the other. In front are seen Gloucester, Tewksbury, and Upton, with the meandering of the Severn bounded by the Welsh mountains.

SWINDON, 2 miles N.W. from Cheltenham, contains 38 houses, and 201 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 13*l.* The Swilly runs through this parish, and falls into the Severn below Tewksbury.

10. Bishops Cleeve Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Tewksbury hundred, a detached part of Deerhurst hundred, and Worcestershire; on the east by Kiftsgate hundred; on the south by a detached portion of Deerhurst hundred; and on the west by Cheltenham and Deerhurst hundreds.

BISHOPS CLEEVE, formerly belonging to the Bishops of Worcester, the only parish in this hundred, to which it gives name, is 4 miles N. from Cheltenham, and is situated on the side of a hill. The church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, is a rectory, value 84*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* There are several hamlets in this parish, viz. Gotherington, Stoke Orchard, or *Stoke Archer*, Southam, Brochampton, or *Brockington*, and Woodmancott. The entire parish contains 316 houses, and 1548 inhabitants. Southam House, one of the finest old seats in the kingdom, was built by Sir John Huddleston, sheriff of the county in 1501; and it came by marriage to the De La Bere family, the last lineal descendant of which, Thomas Baghot De La Bere, died in 1821. The mansion retains much of its original character, both in the exterior and internally; the hall is paved with painted tiles from Hailes Abbey: here is a collection of ancient portraits. The views are very picturesque, of the valley, backed by the Malvern Hills, with Cleeve Cliff, rising perpendicularly 630 feet on the opposite side, having its base nearly lost in fine woodland scenery.

11. Crowthorne and Minety Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Rapsgate hundred, on the east by Brightwells Barrow hundred, on the south by Wiltshire, and on the west by Bisley and Longtrees hundreds.

AMPNEY CRUCIS, or *Holy Rood Amney*, on the river Ampney, 3 miles E. from Cirencester, contains 126 houses, and 590 inhabitants. The church is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Ampney House is the seat of Mrs. Blackwell.

DOWN AMPNEY, 6 miles S.E. from Cirencester, on the Ampney river, which falls into the Thames about 2 miles below the town. It contains 76 houses, and 365 inhabitants. The church is a vicarage, in the patronage of Christ Church College Oxford. In the S. aisle is a fine tomb of Sir Nich. De Villiers and his wife; and in many of the windows of the N. aisle are reaping hooks, (badges of the Hungerford family). Down Ampney House, the seat of the Earl of St. Germains, is an ancient mansion, built by the Hungerfords, which came by marriage into the Dunch family, of East Wittenham, Berkshire.

AMPNEY ST. MARY, or *Ashbrook*, 3 miles E. from Cirencester, on the Ampney, contains 29 houses, and 130 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

AMPNEY ST. PETERS, or *Easington*, 4 miles E. from Cirencester, contains 38 houses, and 177 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Gloucester.

BADGINGTON, on the river Churn, 3 miles N. from Cirencester, contains 32 houses, and 137 inhabitants. It is a rectory, valued 8*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Bearidge Bridge over the Churn is in this parish.

BAUNTON, on the Churn, 1 mile N. from Cirencester, contains 27 houses, and 129 inhabitants; and is a curacy.

SOUTH CERNEY, on the Churn, 3 miles S. from Cirencester, contains 206 houses, and 922 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. The Barons St. Amand were anciently lords of the manor. The Thames and Severn canal runs through this parish.

CIRENCESTER, 89 miles from London and 18 miles S.E. from Gloucester, is situated on the Churn at the meeting of the Foss-way, Ermine Street, and Ickneild Street, and was the Corinium Dobunorum of the Romans. It contains 1006 houses, and 4987 inhabitants. The chief trade of the town is wool, and the manufactory of edge tools and carpets. The markets are on Monday and Friday; and fairs on Easter Tuesday, July 18, and Nov. 8. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is one of the most magnificent parochial edifices in the kingdom. It consists of a nave 77 feet in length by 74 feet in breadth, including its lateral aisles, with a chancel 50 feet long by 24 wide; at the west end rises a lofty well-proportioned tower terminated by enriched battlements and pinnacles; there are handsome porches of entrance on the north and south sides; that on the South is very large, and fronts the market-place. It was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., chiefly by the relatives of Thomas Ruthall bishop of Durham, a native of this town. Over the entrance to the church is the Town Hall, where the general sessions are often held; the ceiling of the entrance is groined with fan tracery and pendents, very rich; on each side are large chambers, now converted into dwellings. A large and richly mullioned window at the west end of the church contains some fine specimens of ancient painted glass. Another window at the east end is also decorated with this splendid material. Here are figures of all the ecclesiastical orders of the church, from the Pope to the Mendicant friar; full-length effigies of Peter King of Castile, Richard Duke of York, Thomas Earl of Surrey, Richard Earl of Salisbury; a large full-length representation of Richard Duke of York, Earl of Cambridge, &c., in his paternal coat armour, with the arms of Mortimer Earl of March on the pomel of his sword. The pulpit is of stone, with sculptured panels and mouldings. In Trinity Chapel are monuments of the Bathurst family. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown. The town is governed by two High Constables and fourteen Wardsmen, who are appointed annually at the Court Leet over the seven wards. It has a free grammar-school, several hospitals and alms-houses; and the borough has returned 2 members to Parliament since the year 1568; the right of election being in the inhabitants and householders legally settled. The present members are the Right Hon. George Lord Apsley, D.C.L., son of Earl Bathurst; and Joseph Cripps, Esq., of this town. The hamlets of this parish are Spiringate, Wiggold, Chesterton, Barton, and Oakley.

There was an Abbey of Black Canons of the Order of St. Augustine, founded by King Henry I. in 1117, who dedicated it to St. Mary and St. James. It was a mitred Abbey from about 1416, and at the Dissolution was valued at 1057*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* per annum. The arms of the Abbey are, *Argent, on a chevron gules, three rams heads affronteé, or.*

Oakley, or Cirencester Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, K.G., adjoins the town. It is very extensive, abounding with fine woods and avenues; one is nearly five miles in length, extending to Pinbury Park, now united in one domain. The mansion was originally built by Henry Earl of Danby, K.G., founder of the Physic Garden at Oxford, and was purchased by the father of Allen, first Earl Bathurst, a nobleman of distinguished abilities, the friend and patron of Pope, Addison, and Swift. The house fronts a beautiful lawn, backed by wooded scenery of the most luxurious description, Oakley woods being connected with the grounds at this point. About a mile from the house, nearly in the centre of the deer park, is a column surmounted by a statue of Queen Anne; there is also a terrace adorned with buildings and plantations of evergreens. In the entrance hall is an equestrian portrait of the Duke of Wellington by the late *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, and in the dining-room are some excellent portraits by *Sir Peter Lely*. Another seat in the immediate vicinity of Cirencester is East Court, J. Pitt, Esq. M.P.

COATES, 3 miles W. from Cirencester, contains 53 houses, and 309 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Part of the hamlet of Torleton is within the parish; and at Trewsbury is an ancient camp with double entrenchments, called Trewsbury Castle. The head of the river Isis is in this parish.

DAGLINGWORTH, 3 miles N.W. from Cirencester, contains 55 houses, and 253 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. A Roman tessellated pavement was discovered at Cave Close. The Duntsborne runs through the parish, and falls into the Churn at Cirencester.

DRIFFIELD, 4 miles S.E. from Cirencester, contains 31 houses, and 144 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

DUNTSBORNE ABBOTS formerly belonged to the Abbots of Gloucester, and is situated on the Duntsborne or brook, which falls into the Churn. It contains 35 houses, and 171 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 3*l.* Duntsborne Leer, a hamlet of this parish, is in Rapsgate hundred; it formerly belonged to the Abbey De Lyra, in Normandy, whence it derived its name Leer.

DUNTSBORNE ROUSE, 1½ mile S. from the above, on the same brook, 3 miles N.W. from Cirencester, contains 20 houses, and 100 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College Oxford. Pinsbury is a hamlet of this parish; it belonged to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity, in Caen, and, when alien priories were suppressed was granted to that of Sion in Middlesex. After the Dissolution this manor, with Avening, Hampton, and others, were exchanged by the King with Andrew Lord Windsor for Stanwell and other lands in Middlesex.

HARNHILL, or *Hornhill*, 2 miles S.E. from Cirencester, contains 12 houses, and 75 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

MAISEY HAMPTON, or *Meysey Hampton*, a name derived from the Meyseys, formerly lords of the manor, 6 miles E. from Cirencester, contains 75 houses, and 362 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 26*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College Oxford. Marston, in Wiltshire, 2 miles S. of the village, is a hamlet of this parish.

MINETY, in a detached part of the county near Malmesbury in Wiltshire, contains 110 houses, and 562 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage. The parish is divided into three hamlets, Wiltshire Row, East End, and West End; the two latter only are in Gloucestershire.

PRESTON, 1 mile S.E. from Cirencester, contains 35 houses, and 160 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* The Abbey is the seat of Thomas Master, Esq., so called from the manor having formerly belonged to the Abbey of Cirencester. Northcote is a hamlet of this parish.

SIDDINGTON ST. MARY, and SIDDINGTON ST. PETER, 2 miles S. from Cirencester, contain 79 houses, and 349 inhabitants. A rectory, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

STRATTON, 1 mile N.W. from Cirencester, contains 55 houses, and 271 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and derives its name from its situation on the Ermine Street; on Stratton Common is a bush which gives name to *Crowthorne* hundred.

12. Deerhurst Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Worcestershire and Tewksbury hundred, on the east by Cleeve and Cheltenham hundreds, on the south by Dudstone hundred, and on the west by Botloe hundred: there are several detached portions.

Lower Division.

DEERHURST, on the banks of the Severn, 2 miles S.E. from Tewksbury, contains 27 houses, and 168 inhabitants. The church contains several ancient monuments; it is a curacy. Here was a priory founded in the Anglo-Saxon æra, which afterwards became a cell to Tewksbury Abbey. Thomas Coventry was created Earl of Coventry and Viscount Deerhurst by King William III., April 26, 1697, at which time he was in possession of the lands of the ancient priory. Guildable Bridge and Olney Island are in this parish, as also the hamlets of Walton, Apperley, and Whitefield; the two latter are in Westminster hundred. A chalybeate spring was discovered at Walton about 1786.

ELMSTONE HARDWICKE, on the Swilly, (which falls into the Severn,) 4 miles S. from Tewksbury, contains 26 houses, and 178 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Uckington is a hamlet of this parish.

LEIGH, 4 miles N.W. from Cheltenham, contains 77 houses, and 340 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Evington is a hamlet of this parish. In 1827 a tessellated pavement, about 60 feet in length by about 8 feet in width, was discovered in a field belonging to Mrs. Hill, near the road from Gloucester to Tewksbury.

PRESTBURY, 2 miles E. from Cheltenham, contains 152 houses, and 906 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 11*l.* On Prestbury Hill is a large encampment, whence the view is very fine; Cleeve Cloud Hills on the S., and the distant Malvern Hills on the N.E.; while the village beneath appears environed by orchards. Overton is a hamlet of this parish.

STAVERTON, or *Starton*, 4½ miles N.E. from Gloucester, contains 48 houses, and 262 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, with Bodington chapelry annexed.

TIRLEY, or *Turley*, 3 miles S. from Tewksbury, situate on the W. bank of the Severn, and Haw on the E. side of the river, contain 75 houses, and 443 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In July 1824, at the erection of the Haw bridge, an ancient metal vase was found in the bed of the rivern Severn, ornamented with compartments, representing the story of Scilla and the King of Megara, and is in the possession of J. Hawkins, Esq. of the Haw.

WOOLSTONE, in a detached portion of this hundred, near Tewksbury, contains 20 houses, and 89 inhabitants. The church, built in 1499, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* It commands a fine prospect over the river Severn and the vale.

Upper Division.

COLN ST. DENIS, or *Coln Deans*, formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Denis, near Paris. It is situated on the river Colne, 3 miles S.W. from Northleach, and contains 30 houses, and 179 inhabitants; a rectory, value 10*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Calcot is a tithing of this parish.

LITTLE COMPTON, 6 miles S.E. from Campden, on the borders of Oxfordshire, contains 59 houses, and 314 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of Christ Church College Oxford. Sir William Juxon of Little Compton was created a baronet, 22nd Dec. 1650; he was nephew and heir of Archbishop Juxon, and was sheriff of the county in 1676.

PRESTON-UPON-STOUR, 7 miles N.E. from Campden and 2 miles from Stratford-upon-Avon, contains 70 houses, and 334 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The Stour falls into the Avon 2 miles below Preston. Alscot, or *Alvescot*, is a hamlet to this parish. Alscot Park, the seat of J. R. West, Esq. is bounded by the road to Shipston. James West, Esq. who died in 1773, was distinguished as a book collector; his MSS. were purchased by the Marquess of Lansdowne, and are now in the British Museum. Some alterations to the house were made by *Hopper*.

WELFORD is situated on the Avon, 3 miles S.W. from Stratford, and contains 140 houses, and 614 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value, 29*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The hamlets of Littleton, Dorsington, Brickmarsh, and Bedlam, belonging to this parish, lie in Warwickshire.

13. Dudstone and Kings Barton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Botloe and Deerhurst hundreds, on the east by Cheltenham and Rapsgate hundreds, on the south by Bisley, and on the west by Whitstone hundred, and the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lower Division.

HARTBURY, 4 miles N.W. from Gloucester, contains 123 houses, and 111 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. Tiberton river runs through it into the Leden, and the Hereford and Gloucester canal. Morewent End, More End, Corse End, Blackwelis End, Lampers End, and Butlers End are hamlets of the parish.

LASSINGTON, 3 miles N.W. from Gloucester, on the Leden, contains 12 houses, and 52 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.* The Hereford and Gloucester caual passes through it.

MAISMORE, or *Mayse More*, on the Leden, 3 miles N. from Gloucester, contains 58 houses, and 404 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Gloucester. Overton is a hamlet of this parish.

PRESTON, 12 miles N.W. from Gloucester, contains 13 houses, and 87 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester.

Middle Division.

BROOKTHROP, or *Brookrupp*, 4 miles S. from Gloucester, contains 26 houses, and 160 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.

ELMORE, 4 miles S.W. from Gloucester, on the banks of the Severn, in a detached part of this hundred, contains 70 houses, and 355 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. Sir Christopher Guise, of Elmore Court, was created a baronet 10th July, 1661.

GLOUCESTER, 106 miles W. from London, contains 1732 houses, and 9744 inhabitants. The city is situated on a gentle eminence upon the east side of the river Severn, and, from the intersection of the four principal streets, the buildings occupy an easy descent each way, a circumstance which greatly contributes to its health and cleanliness. Six parish churches, besides the cathedral, are within the city; St. Aldates, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary de Crypt, St. Mary de Grace, St. Nicholas, and the Holy Trinity. Parts of four other parishes are without the boundaries of the city; St. Katherine, St. Mary de Lode, St. Michael, and St. Owen. Gloucester was anciently regarded as a distinct hundred, and it is still privileged as a county within itself. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K.G. is high steward of the city, and Earl Somers the recorder; the other corporate officers are a mayor, 12 aldermen, a town clerk, 2 sheriffs, 26 common councilmen, a sword-bearer, and 4 serjeants-at-mace. The public business of the city is transacted in the Tholsey, and the county business in the Booth-hall, where also the assizes are held. The arms of Gloucester are, *Or, three chevrons gules, between ten torteaux;* but in the reign of Henry VIII. another coat was granted, viz. *Vert, on a pale gules, between two horse-shoes, each between three nails argent, a sword bearing on its point a cap of maintenance, proper. On a chief per pale, or and purpure, a boar's head couped, argent, between two demi roses and sunbeams, the dexter Lancaster and the sinister York, the sunbeams or.* The principal tradesmen are associated into twelve companies; the trade results chiefly from the navigation of the Severn, from the hemp and flax dressing business, and from the pin manufacture. The markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, are plentifully supplied; and fairs are held 5th of April for cheese, 5th July, 28th September, and 28th November, for cheese, horses, cattle, and pigs.

The county gaol, built in 1791 on the site of the ancient castle, from a plan suggested by Howard, is a remarkable edifice; the boundary wall incloses nearly three acres of ground, and the prisons consist of the gaol, the bridewell, and the penitentiary. In front is the turnkeys' lodge, and on the flat roof above is the place of execution.

Gloucester returns two members to parliament, a privilege granted 23 Edward I., and vested in the freemen, about 2200. The present members are E. Webb, Esq. and Bransby Cooper, Esq. The Bishop's See, one of the six erected by King Henry VIII. in 1541, was formerly part of the diocese of Worcester. The diocese comprehends all Gloucestershire, two chapelries excepted, Bristol deanery, and the parish of Kingswood in Wiltshire. The see is valued in the King's books at 315*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The cathedral was the church belonging to the abbey, the revenues of which on the Dissolution were appropriated to the maintenance of the bishop. To the cathedral also belong a dean, an archdeacon, a chancellor, 6 prebendaries, and other inferior officers. Osrick, afterwards King of Northumberland, founded a monastery at Gloucester about 681, near the place where the cathedral now stands. Being destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt in 1058, and converted into a monastery of Benedictines. In 1061 Aldred Bishop of Worcester completed the edifice. In 1088 it was destroyed by fire, when it was refounded by Robert Bishop of Hereford: few churches in England exhibit a more complete school of ecclesiastical architecture in its gradations, from the time of the Conqueror, than this cathedral. The Anglo-Norman style distinguishes the nave, which is the chief part of the original structure. The north aisle is of contemporary architecture, observable in the round arches of the windows. Two centuries later, the opposite aisle was finished by Abbot Thokey in another manner: the heads of the windows are of the obtuse lancet form; the western front and the additional arcade present a much later style; the nave having been considerably lengthened by Abbot Horton at the close of the 14th century. It is scarcely possible, says an elegant writer*, to enter the choir of Gloucester, which includes every perfection to which architecture had attained during the 15th century, without feeling the influence of veneration. In the nave

> "—— the arched and ponderous roof
> By its own weight made stedfast and immovable,
> Looking tranquillity,"

immediately engages the attention, and by its simplicity renders the highly wrought ornaments of the choir more conspicuous and admirable. At the termination of the nave, under the tower, is the approach to the choir, on the north and south sides of which are the arches of support to the vaulting of the transepts. Both of these are intersected at the springing by a flying arch with open spandrils, each spanning the space of the tower; the corbels are figures of angels bearing shields, with the arms of the abbey, of King Edward II., and the munificent Abbot Sebroke. Upon the exact point of these intersecting arches is a pillar, forming an impost of the great vaulted roof, which is there divided into sharp lancet arcades, and has an air of incredible lightness. From this part there are five more arcades, divided by clusters of semi-columns, which reach from the base to the roof, the ribs of which, at the intersections, are studded with orbs and rosettes, so various as not to be repeated in a single instance. Over the high altar are angels in full choir, with every instrument of music practised in the 15th century. There are thirty-one stalls of rich tabernacle work, carved in oak, on either side. This choir was built in the grand æra of stained glass, when it was more frequent and excellent than at any other period. At present the naked transparent window destroys the intended harmony, and the primary idea is sadly impoverished. The great east window occupies the whole space of the end of the choir, and is said to be of the largest dimensions of any in England, containing 2798 square feet of glass; put up in the time of Edward III., when the price of stained glass was one shilling a square foot, so that it originally cost 139*l.* 18*s.* The subjects are now so decayed and mutilated that nothing like a regular Scriptural history can be discovered. The Lady Chapel was originally added to the choir in 1228, but was totally rebuilt between the years 1457 and 1498 by Abbots Stanley and Ferleigh; the interior is peculiarly elegant.

The pavement before the high altar is entirely composed of painted tiles, most of which repeat the armorial devices of the Plantagenets, the Clares, and De Spencers, Earls of Gloucester, and of Abbot Sebroke. Near the altar is the monument of Edward II., still in the highest preservation, with the figure of the monarch finely carved. The rich workmanship of the cloisters is well worthy attention; one side of the square, extending 148 feet, with a window of stained glass at the termination, attracts the eye immediately upon entering

* Dallaway, Observations on English Architecture.

the cathedral, as the very striking perspective is admitted through an iron grate, being a happy illustration of the picturesque principle. These cloisters, begun by Abbot Horton in 1351, and left incomplete for several years, were finished by Abbot Frocester about 1390, when all the windows were filled with stained glass, which being placed low, was the more easily taken away or destroyed. The river Severn is navigable to the wharf, near the bridge, for trows, &c. but vessels of large burden can only get up at spring tides, the narrow channel of the river near the city being obstructed by rocks and sand-banks. To remedy this inconvenience the Gloucester canal has been formed, which now unites this city to the port of Bristol.

HARESCOMB, 4 miles S. from Gloucester, contains 18 houses, and 104 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 8*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester.

HEMPSTEAD, 1 mile S.W. from Gloucester, contains 108 houses, and 598 inhabitants, with the South Hamlets, to whichit is annexed. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* The church stands upon a hill, whence is a fine prospect of the vale of the Severn. Rea is a hamlet of this parish. The South Hamlets lie on the south side of the city of Gloucester, and consist of Lanthony, Sudmead, Tuffly, and Woolstrop.

The Priory of Lanthony was first founded in Monmouthshire, and removed to its present site in the reign of Henry I. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine, and at the Dissolution was valued at 748*l.* Newark, the lodgings of the prior, commands a fine view of the city of Gloucester, and the scenery on the banks of the river.

LITTLEWORTH is extra-parochial, and contains 42 houses, and 237 inhabitants. It adjoins the south gate of Gloucester.

MATSON, or *Matesden*, 2 miles from Gloucester, contains 7 houses, and 35 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. Matson House, now the property of Lord Sidney, is the residence of Mrs. Niblett. This house was the head-quarters of King Charles I. during the siege of Gloucester in 1642. It was long the seat of the Selwyn family.

PITCHCOMBE, 5 miles S. from Gloucester, contains 29 houses, and 187 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

Prinknash Park, the seat of Thomas Jones Howell, Esq., an ancient manor house of the abbots of Gloucester, is extra-parochial; the chapel in the house was re-consecrated in 1629, at which time it was in the possession of Sir John Bridgman, Chief Justice of Chester. Rooksmore brook rises in Prinknash Hill. Walpole describes the house as small and modernized, but not extravagantly. On the ceiling of the hall is the Jovial device of Edward IV. The chapel is low and small, but ancient, with angels in painted glass. Henry VIII. and his Queen Jane Seymour visited here; their arms, as also those of Queen Katherine of Aragon, of Bray and Bridges, are in the windows of the dining-room; under a window is a sculptured head temp. Hen. VIII. in bas relief.

UPTON ST. LEONARDS, 3 miles S.E. from Gloucester, contains 171 houses, and 895 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. Sudbrook runs through the parish to Lanthony mill.

WHADDON, 3 miles S. from Gloucester, contains 21 houses, and 139 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

Upper Division.

BADGEWORTH, 4 miles E. from Gloucester, contains 152 houses, and 715 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 2*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* The hamlets of Little Shurdington, Bentham, Little Witcomb, and part of Great Shurdington, are in this parish.

BARNWOOD, 1 mile S.E. from Gloucester, contains 81 houses, and 392 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church is dedicated to St. Michael and All Saints, and was built by Abbot Parker. Barnwood Court is the seat of Mrs. Morris.

BROCKWORTH, 3 miles S.E. from Gloucester, contains 80 houses, and 386 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.*

Cowpers Hill is a hamlet, where resided John Thayer, Esq., an antiquary, in the reign of Charles I. He was in possession of the library of the Priory of Lanthony, (his grandfather having married the sister of Hart the last Prior), and at his death left 800 manuscripts, purchased by King Charles II. for the royal library at St. James's Palace. Elbridge is another hamlet of this parish.

CHURCHDOWN, 3 miles E. from Gloucester, contains 178 houses, and 954 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hucklecot. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church stands on a steep high hill. The hamlets of Noke, Pirton, Paston, and Brickinton are also in this parish.

DOWN-HATHERLY, 4 miles N.E. from Gloucester, contains 27 houses, and 170 inhabitants; it is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

UP-HATHERLY, 3 miles S.E. from the above, contains 4 houses, and 32 inhabitants. It is about 2 miles S.W. from Cheltenham.

NORTON, 4 miles N.E. from Gloucester, contains 68 houses, and 349 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. Bishops Norton and Priors Norton are considerable manors, which formerly belonged to the Archbishop of York and to the Prior of St. Oswalds in Gloucester, whence the names.

SANDHURST, 3 miles N. from Gloucester, contains 65 houses, and 473 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol.

GREAT SHURDINGTON, 6 miles E. from Gloucester, contains 22 houses, and 102 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

WHITCOMBE MAGNA, 5 miles S.E. from Gloucester, in the bottom, under Birdlip Hill, contains 22 houses, and 155 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Whitcombe Park is the seat of Sir William Hicks, Bart.; and Bowden Hall, about a mile distant, is the seat of J. H. Byles, Esq.

14. Crumbalds Ash Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Berkeley hundred; on the east by Longtrees hundred and Wiltshire; on the south by parts of Thornbury and Langley hundreds, and by Pucklechurch hundred; and on the west by Henbury and Thornbury hundreds.

Lower Division.

ACTON TURVILLE, 5 miles E. from Sodbury, on the borders of Wiltshire, contains 45 houses, and 215 inhabitants. It is a curacy. In the centre of the town is a stone building, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, that was formerly considered a sanctuary.

DIRHAM, or *Dyrham*, 3 miles S. from Sodbury, and 7 miles N. from P. T. Bath, contains 91 houses, and 526 inhabitants, together with Hinton, a hamlet to this parish.

Dyrham Park, the seat of W. Blathwayte, Esq., is a spacious edifice, erected in 1698. The park contains about 500 acres, pleasingly diversified, and the gardens, of great extent, present various views of the city of Bristol and the Forest of Kingswood.

DODINGTON, 2 miles S. from Sodbury, contains 10 houses, and 106 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Dodington Park is the seat of Sir Christopher Bethell Codrington, Bart. Christopher Codrington, uncle of the first baronet, founded the library of All Souls College Oxford, in the centre of which his statue, by *Cheere*, was erected in 1730. Sir William Codrington of this place was created a baronet, 21st April, 1721.

WEST LITTLETON, 4 miles S. from Sodbury, and 1½ N. from Marshfield, contains 20 houses, and 109 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

CHIPPING SODBURY, 110 miles from London, contains 201

houses, and 1059 inhabitants. It is governed by a bailiff, who is chosen by the lord of the manor. The market, on Thursday, is the largest in the kingdom for cheese, except Atherstone-on-Stour. It is a curacy.

LITTLE SODBURY, 1 mile N.W. from the above, contains 21 houses, and 107 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Adeline, is a rectory, value 7*l.* Upon the top of Sodbury hill is an immense camp consisting of about 12 acres, and about half a mile north is a lesser square camp of about 8 acres; from both are very fine prospects over the vale.

OLD SODBURY, 1 mile E. from Chipping Sodbury, contains 145 houses, and 803 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. Lygrove, an ancient seat of the Stephens family, is in this parish.

TORMARTON, 3 miles S. from the above, contains 62 houses, and 320 inhabitants. The church, founded by Sir John De La Rivere, is a rectory, value 27*l.* In the chancel is the monument of the founder, with the model of the church in his hands. Tormery Well near this place is a petrifying spring. Sir Francis Top of Tormarton was created a baronet, 25th July, 1668; but the title is now extinct.

WAPLEY, 2 miles S. from Chipping Sodbury, contains 55 houses, and 307 inhabitants, with Codrington, a considerable hamlet of this parish. The church is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.*

The river Frome rises in Codrington hill and flows hence to Bristol.

Upper Division.

ALDERLEY, 2 miles S. from Wotton-under-Edge, contains 33 houses, and 235 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The situation is hilly, and was anciently the bounds of the Forest of Kingswood. Sir Matthew Hale, the learned Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was born here, of a family long seated in this county: he died 25th December, 1675, æt. 67, and was buried in the churchyard, where is a marble monument to his memory.

BADMINTON, 4 miles E. from Sodbury, on the borders of Wiltshire, contains 96 houses, and 464 inhabitants. The church was rebuilt at the expense of the Duke of Beaufort in 1785, by *Evans*. It stands within the park; and the monuments of the Ducal family have all been carefully preserved; the pavement of the chancel represents the arms of Somerset in mosaic.

Badminton Park, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, K.G. Lord Lieutenant of the county, one of the noblest in England, was founded by the house of Somerset after the destruction of Ragland Castle in the civil war. Badminton Castle had been a seat of the Botelers, who possessed the estate at a very early period of history. The present mansion was built by the first Duke of Beaufort, in the Palladian style; the principal front is of great length, having in its centre division a composite colonnade, surmounted by an attic, on which is sculptured the family arms; the wings extend considerably on each side, and are terminated by Tuscan arches leading to the offices and stables; over each extremity of the centre is a cupola. Internally, this seat is splendid in its decorations. In the dining-room is a profusion of carving in wood, by *Gibbons*; and in the picture-gallery is a series of family portraits. Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark visited the Duke of Beaufort here, 29th August, 1702. The park, bounded by Wiltshire on the east, is very extensive, being above nine miles in circumference; it contains some beautiful drives and very fine woods, and the scenery, although neither grand nor romantic, is of the most pleasing character.

BOXWELL, 5 miles W. from Tetbury, contains 62 houses, and 297 inhabitants, with Leighterton, a hamlet to this parish. It is a rectory, value 23*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

CHARFIELD, 4 miles S.W. from Wotton-under-Edge, contains 58 houses, and 344 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 1*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* It is separated from Kingswood on the N.W. in a detached part of Wiltshire by the Little Avon, which flows hence to Berkeley.

DIDMARTON, 5 miles S.W. from Tetbury, on the borders of Wiltshire, contains 23 houses, and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 8*l.*

HAWKESBURY, 4 miles W. from the above, contains 78 houses, and 389 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 9*s* 8*d.* The church is large, and was said to be the mother of seven daughters, having so many chapels within its jurisdiction, viz. Hillesley, Fresham, Kilcot, Settlewood, Upton, Wast, and Little Badminton. Sir Charles Jenkinson, Bart., was elevated to the peerage, August 21st, 1786, by the title of Lord Hawkesbury, and advanced to be Earl of Liverpool, May 28th, 1796.

HORTON, 1 mile S. from the above, contains 88 houses, and 385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 16*l.* On the hill is a camp, near that of Sodbury.

OLDBURY-ON-THE-HILL, 5 miles S.W. from Tetbury, 1 mile N. from Didmarton, contains 75 houses, and 371 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 16*l.*

TORTWORTH, 3 miles W. from Wotton-under-Edge, contains 49 houses, and 277 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 16*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The church is large; and the south isle, belonging to the Lord of the manor, contains handsome monuments of Sir Thomas Throckmorton, ob. 1568, and of his son, Sir Thomas, who died 1607. Tortworth Court is the seat of Lord Ducie. Sir William Ducie had licence from the Crown to inclose Tortworth and Cromhall Parks in 1661. He was sheriff of the county in 1663. A fine piece of water is within the park, and in the grounds is a venerable chestnut tree 44 feet 4 inches in compass.

WICK-WAR, 4 miles S.W. from Wotton-under-Edge, near the river Avon, contains 156 houses, and 919 inhabitants. It derived its name from its early possessors, the Lords De La War: has a market on Monday, and fairs on April 4, and July 2. The government of the town is vested in a mayor and an indefinite number of aldermen, the mayor being reputed an alderman ever after. It has a free school, endowed by Alexander Hosea in 1684. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.* Bagstone is a hamlet of this parish. Besides the Avon, the Winphin, a branch of that river, has a stone bridge over it of three arches. Pool Hall, said to have been erected in 1496, is near the town; the adjoining wastes abound with coal.

15. Henbury Hundred

Is bounded on the west by the Severn; on the north by Langley and Swinehead hundred; on the east by Berkeley hundred; and on the south by Somersetshire and Barton Regis hundred. It is divided into upper and lower districts.

COMPTON GREENFIELD, 5 miles N.W. from Bristol, contains 7 houses, and 42 inhabitants. It is a rectory.

HENBURY, 4 miles N. from Bristol, contains 89 houses, and 431 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 30*l.* Besides the hamlets of King's Weston and Lawrence Weston, noticed under Berkeley hundred, the following are in this parish: Redwick, Northwick, Aust, Stowick, and Charleton, which united contain 2283 inhabitants.

Blaise Castle, the seat of John Scandrett Harford, Esq., is situated on St. Blaise Hill, one of the most remarkable elevations in the county for the extent and beauty of the prospect: the hill is round, and tradition affirms it to be the site of a Roman fortification; and the discovery of some Roman coins and other antiquities seems to favour the assertion. The approach to the house, winding amidst the recesses of a glen diversified with wood and rocky projections, is one of the most remarkable features of the pleasure grounds. At Aust, which is situated on a high craggy cliff, is the lowest passage over the Severn in this county to Beachley in the parish of Tiddenham. The time of high water at Aust Passage is nearly the same as at Bristol Quay.

STOKE GIFFORD, 4 miles N. from Bristol, contains 65 houses, and 376 inhabitants. It is a vicarage: there are three hamlets in the parish, Great Stoke, Little Stoke, and Harris Stoke. Stoke Gifford Park, the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, is situated on a natural terrace, in an extensive and diversified park, commanding a delightful prospect over the vale of Bristol. It was

originally built in the reign of Elizabeth, but was considerably altered at the end of the last century.

WESTBURY-UPON-TRYM, 2 miles N.W. from Bristol, contains 185 houses, and 1203 inhabitants, and including the hamlets of Stoke Bishop and Shirehampton, contains 3721 inhabitants. Pen Park, in which is Pen Park Hole, proved to be nothing more than a deserted lead mine, is in Stoke Bishop; Kings Road and Hung Road, two stations for shipping, are within the precincts of Shire Hampton.

YATE, 3 miles S. from Wick-War, contains 154 houses, and 827 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

16. Kiftsgate Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by Worcestershire, Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; on the south by Bradley and Slaughter hundreds; and on the west by Cleeve and Tibaldstone hundreds.

Lower Division.

ASTON SOMERVILLE, 6 miles W. from Campden, and 3½ miles S. from Evesham, in Worcestershire, contains 17 houses, and 110 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The Somerville family, to whom the manor belonged from very early times, long resided in a large moated house, on the south side of the church, now demolished; here is still their burial place. John Lord Somerville, premier baron of Scotland, the President of the Board of Agriculture and founder of the Smithfield Club, who died at Vevay, in Switzerland, October 5, 1819, was interred here.

BUCKLAND, 2½ miles S.E. from the above, contains 63 houses, and 382 inhabitants, with the hamlet of Laverton, to which it is united. It is a rectory, value 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

CHARLTON ABBOTTS, 2½ miles S. from Winchcombe, to the abbots of which it formerly belonged: the parish contains 19 houses, and 87 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Tinning Well is the head of a rivulet.

CHILDS WICKHAM, 5 miles from Campden, contains 84 houses, and 428 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Murcot is a hamlet of this parish.

DIDBROOK, 3 miles N.W. from Winchcombe, contains 47 houses, and 291 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* It was rebuilt by William Whitchurch, Abbot of Hailes, in 1470; he was buried on the north side. Coscomb is a tithing of this parish, where was the lodging of the Abbot of Hailes, with a chapel annexed; and Wormington Grange, also belonging to the same abbey, which stood about a mile south from hence.

DUMBLETON, 4 miles N. from Winchcombe, contains 63 houses, and 374 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The Isbourne rises above Winchcombe, and flows hence into the Avon, near Evesham. Sir Charles Cocks, of Dumbleton, was created a baronet, Sept. 19, 1772, and Lord Somers, May 17, 1784. His son, John Somers Cocks, was created Earl Somers and Viscount Eastnor, July 9, 1821. His lordship is Recorder of the city of Gloucester, &c.

LOWER GUYTING, or *Guiting Power*, 6 miles W. from Stow-on-the-Wold, contains 139 houses, and 629 inhabitants, including Framcote, or *Farmcot* chapelry. It is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* A branch of the Windrush runs through the town. Guyting Park, the seat of the Rev. R. Wyniatt, lies on the east bank of the rivulet.

TEMPLE GUYTING, or *Upper Guiting*, 2 miles N. from the above, contains 91 houses, and 510 inhabitants. The church is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Christ Church College Oxford; but the manor and temporal revenues belong to Corpus Christi College. The hamlets of Ford, Hinton, and Barton, are in this parish. Temple Guyting Park is the seat of G. Talbot, Esq. In the church is a monument, by *Scheemaker*, to the memory of the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot, D.D., son of the Lord Chancellor, who died Nov. 19, 1785, æt. 70; he was curate of this parish, and expended large sums in repairs of the church.

HAILES, 2 miles N.E. from Winchcombe, contains 23 houses, and 136 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother of King Henry III., founded in 1246 a monastery of the Cistercian Order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and to All Saints; the Earl and his Countess and Edmond Earl of Cornwall were buried in the church: a large house, which afterwards belonged to Lord Tracy of Toddington, was the residence of the Abbot. In the chambers are many Scriptural figures and inscriptions*. At the Dissolution, the Abbey was valued at 357*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* It is now almost wholly destroyed. The blood of Christ (some of which was given to the Abbey by Edmond, son of the founder) here performed the same miracle, as is now practised with that of St. Januarius at Naples. The arms of the Abbey were, *Argent, a lion rampant, surmounted by a crosier in bend, gules, within a border sable, bezantée.*

HAWLING, 4 miles S.E. from Winchcombe, contains 41 houses, and 195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Rowell, or *Rocl*, is a hamlet of this parish. In the churchyard is a monument to George Townshend, Esq., of Rowell, ob. 1693, who gave large charities to several parishes in this part of the county.

PINNOCK, 3 miles N. from Winchcombe, contains 7 houses, and 33 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

SNOWSHILL, 7 miles W. from Moreton, contains 62 houses, and 301 inhabitants. It is a rectory, annexed to Stanton. Brookhampton is a hamlet of this parish.

STANDLEY PONTLARGE, 1½ mile N.W. from Winchcombe, contains 11 houses, and 48 inhabitants. It was a chapelry belonging to Evesham Abbey. Its church was rebuilt, in 1635, by Sir John Tracy.

STANTON, 4½ miles N.E. from Winchcombe, contains 58 houses, and 269 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* On Shunborough Hill, which is very high, is a large camp with double intrenchments. A branch of the Isbourne runs through the town.

SUDELEY MANOR, one mile S.E. from Winchcombe, contains 12 houses, and 90 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Sudeley Castle was built by Ralph Lord Botelcr, Lord Chamberlain of the Household to Henry VI. It was raised in a style of uncommon magnificence, from the spoils obtained in the wars of France, and the windows were glazed with beryl, which is mentioned as a circumstance of extraordinary splendour. The Castle was afterwards granted to Thomas Lord Seymour, Lord High Admiral of England, who married Queen Katherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII. She was buried in the chapel, where her body was some years since discovered in perfect preservation. Queen Mary granted this castle to Sir John Bridges of Coberly, created Lord Chandos of Sudeley, 1554. Queen Elizabeth visited this seat in 1592. Grey, fifth Lord Chandos, lived here in great splendour, and contracted so great an interest in this county, that when he came to court he was commonly called *the King of Cotswold:* he died in 1621. In 1643 King Charles I. was at Sudeley Castle, which had suffered by a siege the year before. It came by marriage to George Pitt, Esq., of Strathfield Say, Hants, and is now the property of Lord Rivers. The remains of the castle, situated in a deep valley between the village and Winchcombe, consist of a spacious court, surrounded with buildings; the Gate-house is standing, and the walls of the great hall, now called the Castle Barn; the Keep also is unroofed. The chapel is particularly curious in its architecture, and deserves notice.

TODDINGTON, 3 miles N. from Winchcombe, contains 51 houses, and 355 inhabitants. The church, rebuilt by Lord Tracy about 1700, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Toddington Park is the seat of Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq., who has lately erected a spacious mansion in the ancient style of architecture.

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* Atkyns.

TWINING, situated in a detached part of this hundred, entirely surrounded by Worcestershire, 3 miles N. from Tewksbury, contains 181 houses, and 849 inhabitants. The church is a curacy, value *7l.9s.7d.*, in the presentation of Christ Church College Oxford. Mythe Hook, Woods End, Church End, Shutanger, Pickrup, Phelps, Hill End and Green End, are all hamlets of this parish. The Mythe is the seat of William Dillon, Esq., and Twining House, of the Rev. W. G. Maxwell. The Abbot's Court was an ancient seat of the Hancock family, and Gublen Hill, a moated house, formerly belonged to the Reads. The parish lies on a point of land between the Severn and the Avon; over the last was a ferry called Twining fleet, now a bridge in the road to Worcester on the west of the village.

WINCHCOMBE is beautifully situated amongst the Cotswold Hills, 99½ miles from London, at the source of a brook that falls into the Avon, and contains 475 houses, and 2240 inhabitants, which number includes ten hamlets belonging to the parish. It has a market on Saturdays, and fairs on April 25, and July 17. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a noble structure. It is a curacy, value *3l. 4s.* The hamlets are Sudeley Tenements, Coats, Postlip, Cockbury, Langley, Gruton, Framton, Naunton, Greet, and Corndean. Here was a magnificent abbey of Benedictine Monks, originally founded by Kenulph, King of Mercia, in 787, and re-edified by Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, in 985, when it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Kenelme. At the Dissolution the revenues were valued at *759l. 11s. 9d.* per annum. It was a mitred abbey, and bore for arms—*Barry, argent and azure, in chief two pallets, between as many gyrons of the last, over all an escutcheon argent, charged with a cross crosslet, fitché, gules.* The whole is entirely destroyed.

WORMINGTON, 4½ miles N. from Winchcombe, contains 17 houses, and 83 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value *7l. 15s.*

Upper Division.

ASTON-SUB-EDGE, 1½ mile N. from Campden, contains 24 houses, and 116 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *10l. 2s. 2d.* Endymion Porter was born here in 1544. He had a grant of the manor from King James, and at his death, in 1652, possessed it.

BATSFORD, 2 miles N.W. from Moreton, contains 18 houses, and 108 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *13l. 3s. 8d.* The ancient name was *Bechesore*, derived from a pointed hill, the extremity of the Cotswold range, distinguished by some beech trees, *Ore* signifying a point of land. Batsford Park is the seat of Lord Redesdale. The mansion is situated on a declivity of the hill, surrounded by pleasure grounds, the natural beauties of which have been considerably improved by the taste displayed in forming the plantations.

CAMPDEN, or *Chipping Campden*, situated in a valley surrounded by richly wooded hills, 90½ miles from London, about 2 miles N.W. from the road to Worcester, contains 257 houses, and 1249 inhabitants. It is an ancient town, and is celebrated as the traditional place of Congress of all the Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in 689, where they deliberated upon the best mode of carrying on the war against the Britons. The charter was renewed in the third year of the reign of James I., by which it is governed by fourteen burgesses and a steward, two of which burgesses are annually chosen bailiffs. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and four fairs annually, on St. Andrew's Day, Ash Wednesday, St. George's Day, and on St. James's Day. The manor was purchased by Sir Baptist Hicks, a wealthy tradesman of London, who was created a baronet, July 1st, 1620, and Viscount Campden in 1628. He built a noble house near the church, with a lantern on the top, illuminated on dark nights for the benefit of travellers, which was burnt down during the civil war. The church, supposed to have been erected about the beginning of the reign of Richard II., is a magnificent structure; the tower, enriched with 12 pinnacles, rises 105 feet: the whole length from W. to E. is 130 feet. In the middle aisle is a slab, inlaid with brass, representing the effigy of William Grevil, formerly of the city of London, woolstapler, who died in 1401; tradition relates that he built the tower and a considerable part of the church at his own expense. A curious old house, in the town, is said to have belonged to the family. The chancel was repaired at the expense of the first Lord Campden. On the N. side is a curious monument to the memory of Thomas Smith, Esq., lord of the manor, who died in 1593. In the middle of a chapel on the S. side, is a splendid monument with the effigies of Viscount Campden and his lady; he died in 1629. Upon the monument is an inscription, *Ad Terram Campdenicam*, reciting the benefit he conferred upon this town. In the same chapel is a monument with the effigies of the second Lord Campden and his lady; he died in 1642. The church is a vicarage, value *20l. 6s. 8d.* The hamlets of Berrington, Wessington and Combe, and Broad Campden, are in this parish. A bridge in Berrington, was called Battle Bridge, in consequence of a battle fought here between the Mercians and West Saxons, when the camp of the Mercians was at Willersey, and the camp of the Saxons on Meen Hill, in the parish of Quinton; *Burington*, implying the burying-place of the slain.

CONDECOTE, 3 miles N.W. from Stow, is situated partly in Slaughter hundred, and contains 28 houses, and 165 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *7l. 0s. 10d.*

COW HONEYBORNE, 3½ miles N.W. from Campden, on the borders of Worcestershire, contains 66 houses, and 333 inhabitants. The church stands in Church Honeyborne in Worcestershire. An ancient chapel here has been converted into dwellings.

DORSINGTON, 6 miles N. from Campden, contains 24 houses, and 121 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *12l. 19s. 2d.*

EBRINGTON, or *Ebberton*, 2 miles E. from Campden, contains 103 houses, and 535 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Charingworth and Hitcoat Boyce. It is a vicarage, value *9l.* Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chancellor in the reign of Henry VI., purchased the manor. His descendant, Hugh Lord Fortescue, was created Earl Fortescue and Viscount Ebrington, August 18, 1789. Ebrington Hall is one of the seats of his Lordship.

LONGBOROUGH, on the river Evenlode, 2½ miles N. from Stow, contains 125 houses, and 526 inhabitants, with Bankfee or Southfield, an adjoining hamlet. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value *5l. 15s.* In the church is a handsome monument to Sir William Leigh, who died in 1631; and in the windows, the armorial bearings of Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. of Sezincote, in painted glass, by *Miller* of London.

MARSTON SICCA, or *Long Marston*, 5 miles N. from Campden, contains 52 houses, and 272 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *17l. 10s.*

MICKLETON, 2 miles N. from Campden, contains 131 houses, and 574 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *9l. 14s. 3d.* Hitcoat Batrim, and Upper and Lower Clapton, are hamlets of this parish. On the top of Meen Hill is a large camp with double entrenchments. The prospect from this eminence is particularly extensive and diversified. Mickleton House is the seat of Morgan Graves, Esq.

PEBWORTH, 4 miles N. from Campden, contains 121 houses, and 620 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *10l. 12s.* Broad Marston, Ullington, and Winkton are hamlets of this parish. At Broad Marston the Earl of Shrewsbury had a large house with a chapel annexed, in the midst of rich inclosed grounds.

QUINTON, 5 miles N. from Campden, near the river Stour, contains 91 houses, and 436 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value *18l. 13s.* Admington, Radbrook and Meen, are hamlets of this parish. Lark Stoke, in Ilmington parish, Warwickshire, adjoins this place. It was a seat of the Brents.

SAINTBURY, 2 miles W. from Campden, contains 33 houses and 156 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value *19l. 9s. 2d.*

SEASON COTE, or *Sezincot*, 2 miles W. from Moreton, contains 15 houses, and 86 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *9l. 12s. 9d.* An elegant mansion has lately been built by Sir Charles Cockerell, created baronet, Sept. 5th, 1809, in the style of the splendid palaces of the East. The grounds, varied and beautiful, are embellished with ornamental buildings, erected in the most picturesque situations; the Wellington Pillar, the Temple and the Bridge, are amongst the most conspicuous.

UPPER SWELL, 1 mile N.W. from Stow, on the river Windrush, contains 16 houses, and 82 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.*

WESTON-UPON-AVON, or *Weston Mauduit*, 8 miles N. from Campden, on the borders of Warwickshire, in which county part of the parish is situated, and whence it is separated by the river, contains 25 houses, and 93 inhabitants, in Gloucestershire. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* Over the river Avon is a bridge.

WESTON-SUB-EDGE, 1 mile W. from Campden, contains 64 houses, and 347 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 31*l.* Upper, Middle and Lower Norton, are hamlets of this parish. Lord Say and Sele had a house pleasantly situated at Upper Norton. Weston Park is a large wood on the side of the hill, on the summit of which the Hundred Court was formerly kept.

WILLERSEY, 3 miles W. from Campden, is situated on a brook which falls into the Avon above Evesham. It contains 66 houses, and 301 inhabitants; and is a rectory, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* On the hill are the remains of an encampment.

17. The Duchy of Lancaster

Is bounded on the north by Botloe hundred; on the east by Dudstone and Kings Barton hundred; on the south by Whitstone, a detached part of Dudstone hundred, and by Westbury hundred; and on the west by St. Briavels hundred and Herefordshire.

BULLEY, 4½ miles W. from Gloucester, contains 36 houses, and 237 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

HUNTLEY, 7 miles from Gloucester, and 3½ E. from Mitchell Dean, contains 77 houses, and 405 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Huntley, or Yartleton Hill, partly in this parish, is the highest hill in the Forest division of the county.

LONGHOPE, 2 miles E. from Mitchell Dean, is divided into Upper and Lower Longhope, which united, contain 160 houses, and 790 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* The greatest part of Yartleton Hill is in this parish.

MINSTERWORTH, on the banks of the Severn, 4 miles S.W. from Gloucester, contains 82 houses, and 465 inhabitants. It is a curacy, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the presentation of the Bishop of Bristol. Morecot is a hamlet of this parish. John Guillim, author of the "Display of Heraldry," and Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms, was born at Westbury, but resided chiefly at Minsterworth: he died in 1621.

TIBBERTON, 4 miles N.W. from Gloucester, contains 46 houses, and 282 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 16*s.* Tibberton brook falls into the Leden about a mile west from the village.

18. Langley and Swinehead Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by the river Severn and Thornbury hundred; on the east by Pucklechurch hundred; on the south by the river Avon and Somersetshire; and on the west by Henbury, Berkeley, and Barton Regis hundreds.

Lower Division.

ALVESTON, or *Alliston*, 8½ miles N. from Bristol, is situated partly in the upper division of this hundred, and contains 115 houses, and 657 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The hamlets of Urcot and Grovening are within the parish; near the last is a large round camp, on the edge of a hill called the Old Abbey, whence is a fine prospect of the Severn and of the town of Thornbury, distant about 2½ miles on the north. At Alveston is the seat of W. N. Tonge, Esq.

LITTLETON-UPON-SEVERN, 1½ mile W. from Thornbury, contains 23 houses, and 133 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Aust Cliff is immediately west of the village.

OLVESTON, 9½ miles N. from Bristol, and 3 miles E. from Aust Passage Inn, contains 270 houses, and 1351 inhabitants, including Upper Tockington. It is a vicarage, value 24*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. There are several other hamlets in this parish, viz. Hazel, Ingst, Holm, Walning, Akeley, Pelvin, and Coat; the last is in Thornbury hundred.

ROCKHAMPTON, 2 miles N. from Thornbury, in a detached part of this hundred, contains 28 houses, and 159 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 15*l.* Newton and Sheperdine are hamlets of this parish; the last situated on the Severn.

Upper Division.

BITTON, 6 miles E. from Bristol, on the Boyd, which falls into the Avon at this place, contains 342 houses, and 1788 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, and belongs to the Prebendary of Bitton in Salisbury Cathedral. To this parish belong two large chapelries, viz. Hanham, containing 228 houses, and 1086 inhabitants; and Oldland, containing 846 houses, and 4297 inhabitants. The entire parish of Bitton contains 7171 inhabitants. Over the Boyd is a large stone bridge in the road from Bath to Bristol. A small brook at the eastern extremity of this parish separates it from Somersetshire at Swineford, which also gives name to the hundred *. Upton and Beach are also hamlets of this parish; within its boundaries is a great part of the N.W. side of Lansdown Hill.

DOYNTON contains 72 houses, and 415 inhabitants.

FRAMPTON COTTERELL, on the river Frome, 8 miles N.E. from Bristol, contains 306 houses, and 1610 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 16*s.* Wickwick is a hamlet of the parish.

WINTERBOURNE, 7 miles N.E. from Bristol, contains 321 houses, and 1659 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 7*s.* Hambrook and French Hay are hamlets of this parish. Hambrook Grove is the seat of — Bridges, Esq., and French Hay, of George Worral, Esq.

19. Longtrees Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Whitstone and Bisley hundreds; on the east by Crowthorne hundred; on the south by Wiltshire; and on the west by Grumbalds Ash and Berkeley hundreds.

AVENING, 3 miles N. from Tetbury, contains 222 houses, and 1118 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 24*l.* Nailsworth Chapelry is chiefly in this parish, but extends into Horsley and Minchinhampton. Aston is a hamlet of Avening.

CHEVRINGTON, 3 miles N.E. from Tetbury, contains 47 houses, and 215 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 13*l.* Westrip is a hamlet of this place.

HORSLEY, or *Horkesley*, 5 miles N.W. from Tetbury, contains 758 houses, and 3565 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the minor branches of the woollen manufactory, by the clothiers of the neighbouring towns of Minchinhampton and Stroud. Chevenage House is the seat of Mrs. Stephens; and at Horsley is the seat of Edward Wilbraham, Esq.: an old Gate-house near the church is said to be part of the residence of the Prior of a monastery dependent on St. Martin of Tours in Normandy. A prison for felons has been erected here.

MINCHINHAMPTON, 100 miles W. from London, contains 1005 houses, and 4907 inhabitants: it is pleasantly situated on a gradual declivity, with a south-eastern aspect, and consists of four principal streets at right angles. The clothing manufacture is of considerable extent, the numerous rivulets in the vicinity of the town being ex-

* Atkyns.

tremely favourable for the purpose. There are three market-houses, two of which were erected in 1700 for a wool-market, intended to be established here by the lord of the manor. Here is a market on Tuesdays, and fairs on Monday after Trinity, and Oct. 18, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 41*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* It is large, and was founded about the reign of Henry III.; the plan is cruciform, with a tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts: the south transept was rebuilt in 1382 by Sir John De La Mere and Maud his wife. The great window is beautifully ramified: numerous monuments and sepulchral inscriptions adorn the interior. On the west side of the town is a large tract of common land, granted to the use of the poor housekeepers of the parish in the reign of Henry VIII. It is remarkable as the site of a very singular encampment, supposed to be Danish. Nailsworth Chapelry is partly in this parish, but chiefly in that of Avening, and contains 176 houses, and 898 inhabitants. Rodborough Chapelry contains 411 houses, and 2038 inhabitants. Hill House is the seat of Sir John Dean Paul, created baronet, July 27th, 1821; the title was originally granted to Sir Onesiphorus Paul in 1762. The Golden Vale, a romantic spot, is within this parish; as also Gatcombe Park, the seat of David Ricardo, Esq., high sheriff of the county. Box, Hewcombe, Iron Mills, Longfords, Burley, Hide, Walls Quar, Brimscombe, Dutton, the Knap, Cowcombe and Forwood, are hamlets, and remarkable places.

RODMARTON, 5 miles N.E. from Tetbury, contains 76 houses, and 357 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Cuckerton, Hasledon and Torleton are hamlets of this parish.

Rodmarton is bounded on the south by the great Foss-way, which here separates the county from Wiltshire, and is situated on another Roman road leading from Cirencester towards the Old Passage over the Severn. A Roman hypocaust, pavements, and traces of building were discovered here by the late Samuel Lysons, F.S.A., a native of this place.

SHIPTON MOYNE, 3 miles S. from Tetbury, contains 74 houses, and 390 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

TETBURY, situated on an eminence, 99 miles W. from London, on the borders of Wiltshire, contains 527 houses, and 2734 inhabitants. The town has a manufactory of woollen cloth, and consists of four principal streets, with a large market-house in the centre, at which great quantities of yarn are sold. It has a market on Wednesdays, and fairs on Ash Wednesday and July 22. On a common, in the vicinity of the town, are annual horse-races. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was rebuilt in 1781, except the tower, which is ancient. It is a vicarage, value 36*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* The head of the Lower Avon is near this place. Upton, Dufton, Elmstree, Charleton, and the Grange, are hamlets of the parish. At Elmstree is the seat of J. P. Paul, Esq.

WESTON BIRT, on the borders of Wiltshire, 4 miles S.W. from Tetbury, contains 36 houses, and 198 inhabitants, with Lasborough, to which it is united. The church is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* Boulden farm, in this parish, formerly belonging to the Abbot of Kingswood, is remarkable for its large barn. Weston Birt is the seat of George Holford, Esq., M.P.; the house appears to have been built about the reign of James I., but has been repaired with attention to its architectural peculiarities: the gables terminating in carved finials and handsome clustered chimneys, which form distinguishing features in the picturesque buildings of that early date, are here preserved, and give a very perfect character to the edifice.

WOODCHESTER, 2 miles S.W. from Stroud, and 2½ miles N.W. from P. T. Minchinhampton, contains 180 houses, and 929 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* The chancel windows are adorned with painted glass by *Miller* of London, put up at the expense of Sir Paul Wathen. The village is situated on an eminence, forming part of a range of hills which bound a fertile and delightful valley, and are covered with beech woods. It has obtained celebrity for the Roman antiquities that have been discovered here and in the neighbourhood, particularly the remains of a Roman villa of considerable extent, very ably described by the late Samuel Lysons, Esq., in the "Archæologia," who imagined it to have been the residence of the Roman governor of the province, and perhaps occasionally of the Emperor. It is doubtless the most extensive remain ever discovered in this country.

20. Pucklechurch Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Thornbury and a detached part of Henbury hundred; on the east by Grimbalds Ash, and a detached part of Thornbury hundred; on the south by Somersetshire; and on the west by Langley and Swinehead hundred.

ABSON, or *Abston*, 6 miles E. from Bristol, contains 146 houses, and 715 inhabitants, with Wick, to which it is united. It formerly belonged to the Abbots of Glastonbury, whence its name. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. Birdwick, Holy Brook (so named from a spring dedicated to the Holy Virgin), Church Yate, Bridge Yate, and Toghill, are hamlets of the parish. On Toghill a battle was fought, July 5, 1643, between the forces of Lord Hopton and Sir William Waller, in which battle Sir Bevil Grenville was mortally wounded; in memory of whom the Lansdowne monument was dedicated by George Lord Lansdowne in 1720. Four streams, rising in the several parishes of Codrington, Pucklechurch, Dyrham, and Toghill, unite at Wick and take the name of the Boyd, which falls into the Avon at Bitton. There are many high cliffs near this place, about the middle of which is The Castles, an old encampment, in the parish of Deinton. Tracy Park near Upton is the seat of Robert Bush, Esq.

COLD ASHTON, 2 miles W. from Marshfield, and 4 miles N. from Bath, contains 53 houses, and 284 inhabitants. The church and parsonage-house were built by Thomas Keys, Dean of Durham, and rector of this parish, about 1509. The rectory is valued at 17*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* Hamsell House is the seat of Robert Whittington, Esq., descended from the Whittingtons of Pauntley. Turners Court had anciently a chapel.

PUCKLECHURCH, 7 miles E. from Bristol, contains 118 houses, and 612 inhabitants. The church is large, having a high tower, and standing on a hill, is seen at a great distance. It is a vicarage, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. Pucklechurch Court is an ancient seat of the Dennis family, of whom it is said there have been more sheriffs than of any other in the county.

SISTON, 5 miles N.E. from Bristol, contains 177 houses, and 902 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Here are manufactories of brass and saltpetre, and tin ore has been found in the vicinity.

WESTERLEIGH, 7 miles N.E. from Bristol, on the Frome, contains 310 houses, and 1817 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Nibley, Mays Hill, Henvield, Wottons End, and Coal-pit Heath, are hamlets of this parish.

21. Rapsgate Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Cheltenham hundred; on the east by Bradley hundred; on the south by Brightwells Barrow, Crowthorne and Bisley hundreds; and on the west by Dudstone and Kings Barton hundred.

BRIMPSFIELD, 8 miles S.E. from Gloucester, and about the same distance N.W. from Cirencester, contains 73 houses, and 348 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Here was formerly a castle, the seat of the baronial family of Giffard. Fulk Fitz Warine, 23 Edward III., held Benham of Thomas Lord Berkeley, by the service of carrying a horn in Brimpsfield Park whenever the King should hunt there between the feasts of the Assumption and the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. Here also was an Alien Priory, dissolved 2 Henry V.; the lands were granted by Edward IV. to St. George's Chapel at Windsor. Caudle Green, Maulestown, and part of Birdlip are in this parish, and within its boundaries, is the head of the Stroudwater.

NORTH CERNEY, on the river Churn, 3½ miles N. from Cirencester, contains 118 houses, and 562 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 21*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Woodmancote and Calmsden are hamlets of this parish.

CHEDWORTH, on a branch of the Colne, 4 miles S.W. from Northleach, contains 215 houses, and 975 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College Oxford. John Howe, Esq., of Stowell Park, was created Lord Chedworth in 1741. John, four Lord Chedworth, died unmarried in 1804, when the title was presumed to be extinct.

COLDSBORNE, or *Colesborn*, 7 miles W. from Northleach, contains 49 houses, and 245 inhabitants. It is situated on the Lyde, which here falls into the Churn, and is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

COWLEY, on the Churn, 5 miles S. from Cheltenham, contains 58 houses, and 273 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Stockwell and Birdlip are hamlets of this parish. Birdlip Hill, in the road from London to Gloucester, commands an extensive prospect, in which thick woods are blended with the populous villages; and the flat portions of the county are finely contrasted with the Malvern Hills. The Roman road has also a curious appearance, from the undeviating line which it pursues.

CRANHAM, 6 miles S.E. from Gloucester, and 5 miles N.E. from Stroud, contains 69 houses, and 321 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* It is situated in a finely wooded country, watered by numerous brooks, on which are several corn-mills.

CUBBERLEY, 4 miles S. from Cheltenham, contains 34 houses, and 237 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 10*l.* The river Churn rises at Seven Wells in this parish. It is also one of the reputed sources of the Thames. Pinswell is a hamlet, and also Upper Cubberley.

ELKSTONE, 7 miles S. from Cheltenham, contains 65 houses, and 296 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Cockleford and Comb End are hamlets of this parish.

RENDCOMBE, on the river Churn, 5 miles N. from Cirencester, contains 32 houses, and 190 inhabitants. The church, built by Sir Giles Tame, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Rendcombe Park is one of the seats of Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart., M.P. for the county: the house was built by Sir John Guise about 1700.

SIDE, 7 miles N.W. from Cirencester, on the road to Gloucester, contains 9 houses, and 40 inhabitants.

22. Slaughter Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Kiftsgate hundred; on the east by Oxfordshire; on the south by Brightwells Barrow; and on the west by Bradley hundred.

Lower Division.

GREAT BARRINGTON, on the Windrush, 5 miles E. from Northleach, and 4½ miles N.W. from P. T. Burford, contains 97 houses, and 462 inhabitants, including a part of the parish which extends into Berkshire. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Barrington Park, the seat of Lord Dynevor, is about three miles in circumference, tastefully planted. The mansion, of the Doric order, is seated on an eminence, and commands a fine prospect. There is a quarry of freestone in this parish remarkable for its durability; it has been used for repairs at Westminster Abbey church, and for building Blenheim.

LITTLE BARRINGTON, one mile S. from the above, on the opposite bank of the river, contains 31 houses, and 159 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Barrington Grove is the seat of C. Greenaway, Esq.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, or *Burgton*, so called from its situation: three considerable rivulets meet in the parish, one from Guiting, another from Slaughter, and a third from Swell; these are joined below the town by a brook from Sherborne, and at Windrush form the river of that name. It is 3 miles S. from Stow, and contains 157 houses, and 758 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 27*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Near it is the Roman Foss-way. Nethercot is a hamlet of the parish.

CLAPTON, 4 miles N.E. from Northleach, contains 25 houses, and 118 inhabitants. The church was rebuilt about 1670; it is a curacy.

NAUNTON, situated on a branch of the Windrush, 5 miles W. from Stow, contains 97 houses, and 439 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains some painted glass. It is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. Ayleworth, Bail Farm, with Upper and Lower Harford, are hamlets of this parish, which is partly in Bradley hundred. Lower Harford belongs to Corpus Christi College Oxford.

GREAT RISSINGTON, on the Windrush, 5 miles S. from Stow, contains 85 houses, and 446 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 22*l.* 2*s.*

LITTLE RISSINGTON, 2 miles N. from the above, on the same river, contains 50 houses, and 229 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

RISSINGTON WICK, 1 mile N. from the above, and also on the Windrush, where the Dickler brook falls into it. It contains 40 houses, and 231 inhabitants, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SHERBORNE, 3½ miles E. from Northleach, contains 97 houses, and 525 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sherborne Park is the seat of Lord Sherborne. The spacious mansion consists of two quadrangular courts, and appertaining to the estate are two parks, each containing an area of between three and four miles. Sir Ralph Dutton of Sherborne, M.P. for this county, was created a baronet, June 22th, 1678; his descendant, James Lenox Naper of Loughcrew in Ireland, assumed the name of Dutton, whose son James Dutton was created Lord Sherborne, May 20th, 1784.

LOWER SLAUGHTER, 2½ miles S.W. from Stow, contains 48 houses, and 242 inhabitants. It is situated on a branch of the Windrush, and it is a curacy.

UPPER SLAUGHTER, on the same stream, ½ mile N. from the above, contains 52 houses, and 245 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

WIDFORD, on the river Windrush, near Burford, contains 8 houses, and 51 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 2*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

WINDRUSH, or *Winrush*, is 5 miles E. from Northleach, on a river of the same name, which falls into the Thames or Isis at Newbridge. It contains 60 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* Maris, Pinchpool, and Lamb Maris, are tithings of this parish.

Upper Division.

ADLESTROP, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 3 miles E. from Stow, contains 43 houses, and 229 inhabitants. It is a rectory. Adlestrop Park is the seat of Chandos Leigh, Esq.; the old mansion, as well as the grounds, was altered by the late *Adey Repton*. It is situated on the slope of a hill, whence a small stream rushes down a declivity over a rocky bed, and forms a lake at some distance from the house: on the east is the river Evenlode.

BLEDINGTON, 4 miles S.E. from Stow, contains 70 houses, and 340 inhabitants. It is a curacy, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the presentation of Christ Church College Oxford. The parish is separated from Oxfordshire on the E. by the river Evenlode.

BROADWELL, 1½ mile N. from Stow, contains 54 houses, and

296 inhabitants. It is a rectory. In the parish is a small stream which falls into the Evenlode. Broadwell Grove, the seat of W. Hervey, Esq., is delightfully situated amidst pleasure-grounds, laid out with judgement, and surrounded by rich woodlands, in which an opening affords a fine prospect over the Wiltshire and Berkshire Hills.

CONDICOTE, 3 miles N.W. from Stow, partly in Kiftsgate hundred.

EYFORD, 3 miles W. from Stow, contains 12 houses, and 67 inhabitants. It is situated on a branch of the Windrush.

ICCOMB, on the Evenlode, 2 miles S.E. from Stow, is partly in a detached part of Worcestershire: it contains, in this county, 2 houses, and 18 inhabitants.

ODDINGTON, 2 miles E. from Stow, contains 90 houses, and 458 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Oddington House is the seat of Lady Reade; it is well situated: the grounds, varied by gentle undulations, and pleasantly wooded, were greatly improved by the late Sir John Reade, Bart.; the S.E. front of the house faces a fine piece of water, supplied from springs within the grounds, and from a rivulet which, descending from the hills, runs through the village and discharges itself into the Evenlode, which separates the parish from Oxfordshire.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, or *Stow St. Edward*, is situated on a very high eminence, 85½ miles from London, and contains 269 houses, and 1304 inhabitants. The town is governed by two bailiffs, and has a market on Thursdays, and fairs May 12th, and October 24th, which have long been noted for the quantities of hops, cheese, and sheep annually sold here. The principal manufactory of the town is shoes. The ancient church was repaired in 1683; it is dedicated to St. Edward, and has an embattled tower on the S. side 81 feet in height, which is a prominent object in a circumference of many miles. It is a rectory, value 18*l.*; the sum of 5*s.* is yearly paid out of the meadows in Maugersbury, in lieu of rushes by custom cut in those meadows for the use of the church: there is an alms-house and a free school. From the elevated situation of this town it is generally said to want three elements out of the four,—fire, earth, and water. Air it possesses in plenty, and though uncommonly sharp, it is reputed to be very healthful; water is scarce. There are two considerable hamlets in this parish, Donnington and Maugersbury. The Roman Foss-way passes by Stow.

LOWER SWELL, one mile W. from Stow, contains 64 houses, and 263 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Christ Church College Oxford. Wick Hill House is the seat of Charles Pote, Esq.

WESTCOTE, or *Comb Baskerville*, 3 miles S.E. from Stow, contains 35 houses, and 185 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

23. Tewksbury Hundred

Is in the north part of the county, on which side it is bounded by Worcestershire, and also on the east and west; on the south it is bounded by Cleeve and Deerhurst hundreds.

Lower Division.

ASHCHURCH, 2 miles N.E. from Tewksbury, contains 127 houses, and 643 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Aston-upon-Carron, Fiddington and Natton, Northway and Newton, and Pamington. It is a curacy. The river Carron runs through the parish, and the Turle, a brook, runs by Pamington, and between Natton and Newton, and falls into the Swilly near Tewksbury.

FORTHAMPTON, 2 miles W. from Tewksbury, contains 75 houses, and 474 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Swaily and Down End are hamlets of this parish. Forthampton Court is the residence of Joseph Yorke, Esq.

KEMERTON, on the Carron, 3 miles N.E. from Tewksbury, contains 119 houses, and 520 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 13*s.*

OXENTON, 4 miles E. from Tewksbury, contains 22 houses, and 178 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

TREDINGTON, on the Swilly, 2 miles S. from Tewksbury, contains 28 houses, and 138 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

TEWKSBURY, 107½ miles from London, near the junction of the Avon and Severn, contains 1044 houses, and 4962 inhabitants. The town consists of three principal streets; with a bridge over the Severn, built in 1824, of one arch, 176 feet span, which ranks amongst the first in the kingdom. The magistracy of the corporation is vested in two bailiffs, who are justices of the peace, chosen annually out of 24 burgesses: their common seal represents a castle embattled. The borough sends 2 members to parliament, the right of election being in the inhabitant householders paying scot and lot, in number about 550; the returning officers being the 2 bailiffs. The present members are John Edmund Dowdeswell, Esq. of Pull Court, very near this town, but situated in Worcestershire; and John Martin, Esq. of Overbury House, also in Worcestershire. The trade of the town consists in stockings, nails, mustard, and malt.

The abbey church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 44*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* This ancient building presents several distinct claims to notice; it exhibits the striking peculiarities of the Anglo-Norman style of architecture in a very prominent degree. The tower and beautiful western front are singularly fine, and nearly perfect examples of the enrichments used at that early period; while the choir and other parts of the edifice, constructed in later times, are no less interesting specimens of the pointed style: the magnificent monuments within its walls are more numerous and costly than are usually to be found, and the church is remarkable in its decoration for a very fine genealogical series of portraits of the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, and of the family of De Spencer, benefactors to the abbey, executed in stained glass, which from its early date is one of the most satisfactory references for the baronial costume to be obtained in the kingdom. The abbey was originally founded in 715, by Odo and Dodo, the Anglo-Saxon lords of the manor, for monks of the Benedictine Order. At the Dissolution it was valued at 1595*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The arms of the abbey was *Gules, a cross engrailed or, within a border argent.* The principal monuments are those of Isabel Countess of Warwick, 1439; Hugh Lord De Spenser, 1337; Sir Edward De Spenser, K.G., 1375; Sir Guy De Brian, 1391; Abbot Cheltenham, 1509; Abbot Wakeman, &c. &c. The battle of Tewksbury between the Yorkists and Lancastrians was fought in 1471. The Mythe and Southwick are hamlets of the parish. On the Ham are annual races.

WALTON CARDIFF, 1 mile S. from Tewksbury, contains 12 houses, and 51 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of All Souls College Oxford.

Upper Division.

ALDERTON, 6½ miles E. from Tewksbury, contains 63 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Dixon is a hamlet of this parish.

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, on the Stour, in a detached portion of this hundred, in the N.E. part of the county, contains 39 houses, and 305 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* In the church is a monument of Hercules Rainsford, Esq., ob. 1583. Ashton and Wincot are hamlets of this parish.

LOWER LEMINGTON, situated on the Foss-way, 2 miles N. from Moreton, in a detached part of this hundred. It contains 13 houses, and 67 inhabitants; and is a curacy.

PRESCOTT, 3 miles N. from Cheltenham, contains 10 houses, and 56 inhabitants. It is extra-parochial.

SHENINGTON, 6 miles N.W. from Banbury, in a detached part of this hundred, surrounded by Oxfordshire, contains 71 houses, and 381 inhabitants.

STANWAY, 3 miles N.W. from Winchcombe, in a detached part of this hundred, contains 74 houses, and 415 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* Sir Paul Tracy of Stanway was created a baronet, 29th June, 1611. Tuddington is a hamlet of this parish.

GREAT WASHBORN, 4 miles E. from Tewksbury, contains 17 houses, and 80 inhabitants. It is situated on a brook that runs into the Carron; and is a curacy.

24. Thornbury Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Berkeley hundred; on the east by Grumbalds Ash, and part of Henbury hundred; on the south by Pucklechurch hundred; and on the west by Langley and Swinehead hundred, and the river Severn.

Lower Division.

IRON ACTON, 5 miles S.E. from Thornbury, contains 200 houses, and 1122 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 16*l.* 10*s.* On the north side of the church is a very fine large ancient cross. Lateridge and Acton Ilgar are hamlets of this parish.

THORNBURY, 6 miles S. from Berkeley, contains 220 houses, and 1261 inhabitants. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 2 constables; and has a market on Saturday, and fairs on Easter Monday, 15th August, and Monday before St. Thomas's Day. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of Christ Church College Oxford. Thornbury Castle, a magnificent pile, was erected by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, K.G. in 1511, but was never entirely completed. The castle was quadrangular, with the exception of the east side, which it was intended to complete by the re-erection of the old hall. The apartments are numerous, and of spacious dimensions. The Gatehouse is very fine, and the chimneys are extremely curious; they are formed by clusters of spiral columns, with the bases charged with the badges, knots, and cognizances of the Stafford family. It is altogether a specimen of domestic architecture particularly worthy of attention in these times, when a knowledge of the earlier styles is so much required and so little understood. There are several hamlets within this parish; Falfield, Moorton, Kington, Oldbury-upon-Severn, and Rangeworthy.

TYTHERINGTON, or *Tuderington*, 2 miles S.E. from Thornbury, contains 50 houses, and 330 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* From the summit of Tower Hill is a fine prospect of the Severn. Itchington and Stidcot are hamlets to this parish.

Upper Division.

MARSHFIELD, 102 miles from London, and 5 miles N. from Bath, in a detached part of this hundred, contains 274 houses, and 1569 inhabitants. It has a market on Thursdays, and fairs 14th May, and 24th October. The chief trade is in malt. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 29*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. There are several hamlets within this parish; Weston, or *Old Marshfield*, Okeford, Ayford, Ashwick, and Bicks. At the Rocks near this town are the three shire stones for the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset.

25. Tibaldstone Hundred

Is bounded on the north and west by Worcestershire; and upon the south and east by Kiftsgate hundred.

ASHTON-UNDER-HILL, in a rich vale on the south side of Bredon Hill, 6½ miles N.E. from Tewksbury and 5½ S.W. from Evesham, contains 68 houses, and 301 inhabitants. It is a curacy. From Bredon Hill, 990 feet above the Severn, is a fine view of Tewksbury, Cheltenham, and Gloucester, of Broadway Hill, and the Earl of Coventry's woods at Crome.

BECKFORD, 6 miles N.E. from Tewksbury, and about the same distance S.W. from Evesham, contains 88 houses, and 442 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Barbara, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Beckford Hall, the seat of Henry Wakeman, Esq., stands amidst rich woods and beautiful undulations of landscape. The river Carron rises here, and in its course marks the boundaries of this county and Worcestershire, and falls into the Avon a little above Tewksbury. Grafton, Bengrave, and Didcot, are hamlets of this parish.

HINTON-ON-THE-GREEN, in a detached part of this hundred, 3 miles S. from Evesham, contains 39 houses, and 195 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. It is situated on a rivulet which falls into the Avon at Evesham.

26. Westbury Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the Duchy of Lancaster; on the east by a detached part of Dudstone hundred, and by Whitstone hundred; on the south by the Severn; and on the east by St. Briavels hundred.

BLAISDON, 8 miles W. from Gloucester, and 2½ miles E. from Mitchell Dean, contains 47 houses, and 243 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Natswood Brook runs through the parish, and falls into the Severn below Westbury.

CHURCHAM, 4 miles W. from Gloucester, in a detached part of this hundred, contains 143 houses, and 733 inhabitants, including a part of the parish in Dudstone and Kings Barton hundred, consisting of the hamlets of Higham, Over, and Linton. It is a vicarage, value 2*l.* 5*s.* Over bridge is the lowest on the Severn.

NEWNHAM, 12 miles S.W. from Gloucester, and 120 miles from London, on the banks of the Severn, contains 171 houses, and 1012 inhabitants. It was anciently a borough incorporated by King John; and a sword is still preserved here, said to have been given with the charter. It is now governed by two constables, and has a market on Friday; fairs June 11th, and Oct. 18th. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Corporation of Gloucester. Rudle, the Cockshoot, Blaiths Court, Stairs, and the Hill House, are hamlets of this parish. There is a passage over the Severn to Arlingham.

TIDENHAM, 2 miles N.E. from Chepstow, in a detached part of this hundred, is said to derive its name from the high tides of the Severn, by which it is affected. It contains 189 houses, and 1102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* Chepstow Bridge is partly in this parish; the hamlets are Church End, Bishton, Sudbury, Beachley, Wibden, Stroate, and Lancaught. At Beachley House is the Old Passage between Bristol and Wales.

WESTBURY-UPON-SEVERN, 8 miles S.W. from Gloucester, and 4½ miles S.E. from Mitchell Dean, contains 372 houses, and 1889 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 2*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Peacocks Brook rises in Yartleton Hill and falls into the Severn. Rodley, Claxhill, Bolloe, Upperlaugh and Netherlaugh, Boseley, Cleeve, Adset, Norwood, and Elton.

WOLLASTON, 4½ miles N.E. from Chepstow, in a detached part of this hundred, contains 169 houses, and 884 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Keynsham, Evesend, Gumstod, Clusterwyne and Brook End, are hamlets of this parish.

27. Westminster Hundred

Is bounded on the north by a detached part of Worcestershire and by Warwickshire; on the east by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; on the south by Kiftsgate hundred; and on the west by a detached portion of Tewksbury hundred.

Lower Division.

BODDINGTON, on the Chilt, 4½ miles S. from Tewksbury, and 5 miles N.W. from Gloucester, in a detached part of this hundred, contains 74 houses, and 413 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The hamlets of Barrow, Withy Bridge, and Heydon, are in this parish, which is partly in Tewksbury hundred.

CORSE, 6½ miles S.W. from Tewksbury, and 4 miles E. from Newent, contains 92 houses, and 446 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Horridge is a hamlet of this parish.

ELMSTONE HARDWICK, 3 miles S.E. from Tewksbury, contains 26 houses, and 178 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the presentation of the Crown. Uckington chapelry is in this parish, but in Deerhurst hundred.

HASFIELD, 5 miles S.W. from Tewksbury, contains 48 houses, and 237 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Mickeridge is a hamlet of this parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Severn.

Upper Division.

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, 2 miles W. from Moreton, contains 34 houses, and 180 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.*, and is partly in Tewksbury hundred.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, or *Moreton Henmarsh*, 4½ miles N. from Stow, in the road from London to Worcester, contains 212 houses, and 1015 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a curacy. About a mile west is the Four Shire Stone, where the counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Worcester, and Warwick join.

SUTTON-UNDER-BRAILS, is locally situated in Warwickshire, 4 miles S.E. from Shipston, and 6 miles N.E. from the Four Shire Stone. It derives the name from its situation south from Brails, in Warwickshire, and contains 51 houses, and 236 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

TODDENHAM, 4 miles N.E. from Moreton, contains 86 houses, and 440 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas á Becket is a rectory, value 18*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Upper Lemington is a hamlet of this parish. A brook, which falls into the Stour, divides the county here from Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

28. Whitstone Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the Duchy of Lancaster and Dudstone and Kings Barton hundred; on the east by Bisley and Longtrees hundreds; on the south by Berkeley hundred; and on the west by the Severn and Westbury hundred.

Lower Division.

EASTINGTON, on the Stroud river, 4½ miles W. from Stroud, contains 126 houses, and 718 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Alkerton, Nup End, West End, Mill End, Church End, and Nas End, are all hamlets of this parish.

FRAMPTON-UPON-SEVERN, 7½ miles W. from Stroud, contains 183 houses, and 996 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 11*s.* The church contains several very ancient monuments of the Cliffords. A fair, called Frying-pan fair, is annually kept on Feb. 3.

FROCESTER, 4½ miles S.W. from Stroud, contains 64 houses, and 437 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage. It is situated at the foot of a high hill, which shelters it on the east: from the summit of this eminence a most extensive and delightful prospect is obtained; on the south is Cowley Peak; and the bold projecting head of Stinchcombe, the intermediate distances between the Forest hills, the Malvern, and the towers of Gloucester Cathedral, is fine rural scenery, with the Castle and town of Berkeley.

KINGS STANLEY, 2½ miles S.W. from Stroud, contains 438 houses, and 2269 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* Dudbridge, Stanleys End, The Leighs, Pig Street, High Street, and the Borough, are hamlets of this parish. Stanley Park is the seat of H. Burgh, Esq.; and Dudbridge of John Hawker, Esq.

ST. LEONARD STANLEY, 1 mile S. from the above, contains 138 houses, and 757 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a curacy. The prefix of St. Leonard is derived from a priory formerly situated here. Gidding, Franchies and Downton, are hamlets of this parish.

STONEHOUSE, 3 miles W. from Stroud, contains 399 houses, and 2126 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 22*l.* Deverell's Wood, a grove of trees on a hill in this parish, is seen at a very great distance.

WHEATENHURST, or *Whitmister*, 6 miles N.W. from Stroud, contains 48 houses, and 370 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy.

Upper Division.

FRETHERNE, 8 miles N.W. from Stroud, on the banks of the Severn, contains 46 houses, and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The Manor House was built in 1598 by James Clifford, one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth. It is a large stone edifice, with a turret; the staircase is very noble, and two chimney-pieces are sculptured with the arms of the Cliffords; on one is the date 1598. From the house is a fine prospect of the Severn and the Forest of Dean.

HARDWICK, 4 miles S.W. from Gloucester, and 7 miles N.W. from Stroud, contains 80 houses, and 446 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Coldrup, or *Coldthorp*, is a hamlet of this parish.

HARESFIELD, 5 miles S. from Gloucester, contains 116 houses, and 662 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 17*l.* Harscomb and Park End are hamlets of this parish. Broadborough Green, on a very high hill, has a beautiful prospect over the Vale of Gloucester, extending northward to Worcester, and southward to Bristol, and over the Severn into Wales.

LONGNEY, 6 miles S.E. from Gloucester, on the banks of the Severn, contains 86 houses, and 443 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

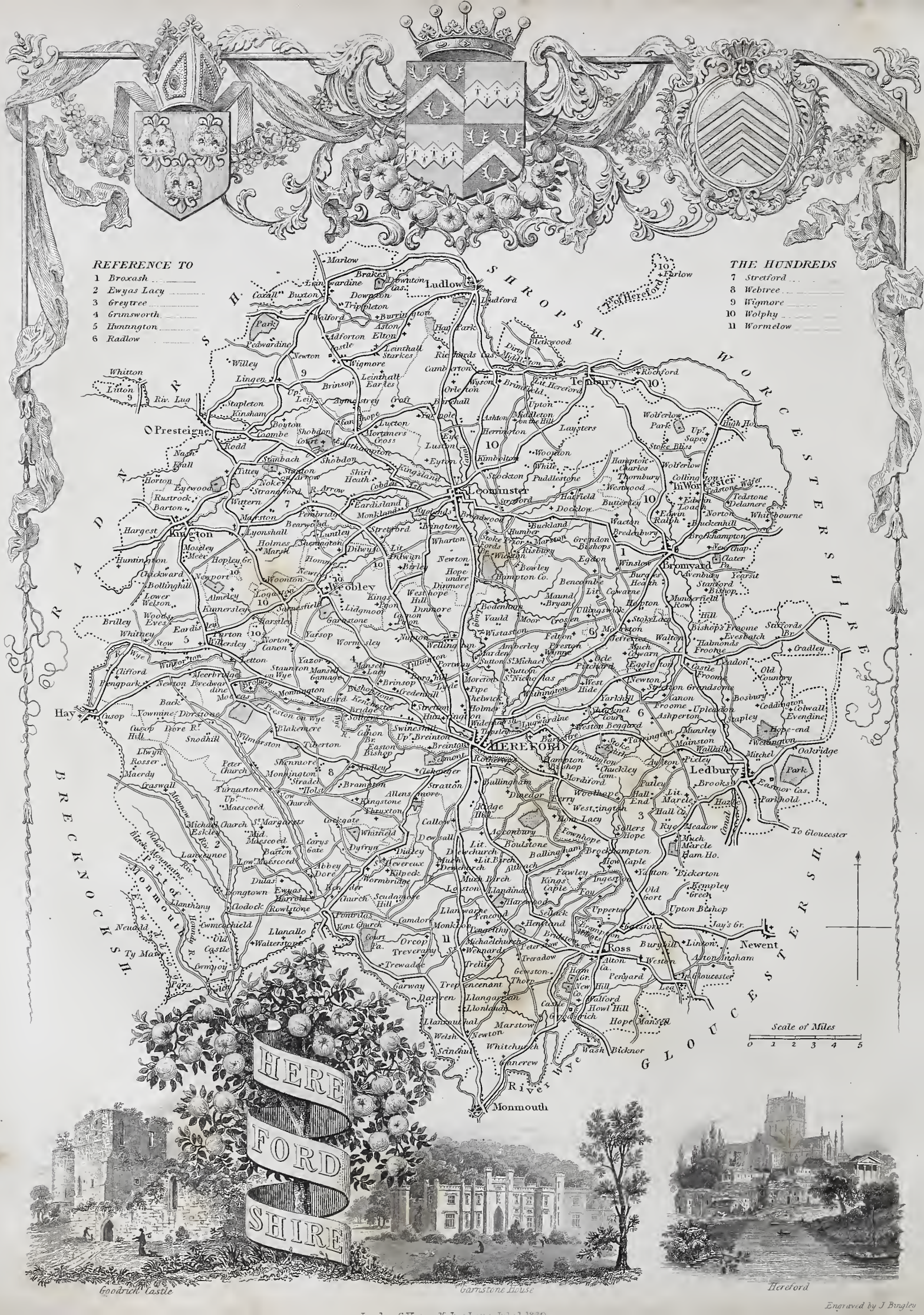
MORETON VALENCE, 6 miles S.W. from Gloucester, contains 70 houses, and 348 inhabitants. It is a curacy, value 14*l.* 5*s.* belonging to a Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral. Horse Martin, Little Moreton, Epney, and part of Framilode, are hamlets of this parish.

QUEDGLEY, or *Quidsoy*, 3 miles S.W. from Gloucester, contains 39 houses, and 227 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Woolstrop is a hamlet of this parish, which is bounded on the west by the river Severn.

RANDWICK, 7 miles S. from Gloucester, and 2 miles N.W. from Stroud, contains 188 houses, and 984 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

SAUL, 8 miles S.W. from Gloucester, contains 94 houses, and 467 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Gloucester.

STANDISH, 6½ miles S. from Gloucester, contains 101 houses, and 525 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a vicarage, value 44*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. Putloe, Standish, Moreton, Little Haresfield, Oxlinch, and part of Pitchcomb, are hamlets of this parish.



Engraved by J Bingley

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Oxford Circuit.*

This county is in form nearly circular, and is bounded on the north by Shropshire; on the east by Worcestershire; on the south by Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire; and on the west by Brecknockshire, and Radnorshire. Some detached parishes and townships are situated beyond the general outline: of these, Farlow is entirely surrounded by Shropshire, Rochford is included in the county of Worcester, and Lytton in that of Radnor. The Futhog, a considerable tract of land, and a few acres on the Devauden Hill, are insulated by Monmouthshire. The greatest extent of the county, from Ludford on the north to the opposite border near Monmouth on the south, is thirty-eight miles; its greatest width, from Clifford on the west to Cradley on the east, is thirty-five miles, and its circumference is one hundred and eighty miles. Herefordshire, inhabited by the Silures, was included by the Romans in the district named Britannia Secunda. Two of the principal stations of the Itinerary of Antoninus, viz. Magna, now Kenchester, and Ariconium, near Ross, together with the smaller post of Bravinium, or Brandon Camp, are situated within the limits of the county. Upon the decline of the Roman power Herefordshire became incorporated with the Saxon kingdom of Mercia. The county has one city, Hereford, seven market towns, and 221 parishes; containing at the last census 20,061 houses, and 103,243 inhabitants. It returns eight members to Parliament; two for the county, viz. Sir John Geers Cotterell, Bart., of Garnons, and Robert Price, Esq., of Foxley; two for the city, two for Leominster, and two for Weobly. The whole county is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Hereford. The general aspect of the county is extremely beautiful, its surface being finely diversified, and broken by swelling heights; from many of these elevations the prospects are fine; but are peculiarly so from the Malvern Hills on the east, and the Hatterel or Black Mountains on the west: on every side a luxuriant vegetation is exhibited in widely extended corn-fields, teeming orchards, expansive meadows, and flourishing plantations. The courses of rivers and brooks may be traced from many of the adjacent eminences by the rich lines of wood skirting their margins, and every part is uniformly productive, excepting on the northern and western boundaries of the county. Herefordshire is particularly famous as a cider county, and plantations of fruit trees are found in every aspect. To Philips's Poem on Cider, written in imitation of the Georgics, is given this peculiar praise, that it is grounded in truth; that the precepts it contains are exact and just; and it is therefore at once a book of entertainment and of science. The orchards are of various sizes, from four or five to thirty and forty acres, and in years of abundance twenty hogsheads of cider have been made from the produce of a single acre of orchard ground. The Herefordshire cattle are equal, if not superior, to any breed in the kingdom, and the breed of sheep is almost equally as celebrated as that of its cattle, principally for the fineness of its wool, of which Leominster is noted as the place of sale. The cultivation of hops forms a very considerable branch of the rural economy of the county. The principal cultivated lands of Herefordshire are under tillage, and the wheat grown in the vicinity of Hereford, and thence through the clays towards Ledbury, is remarkably fine; but Herefordshire may be properly termed a woodland county, many species of trees growing up spontaneously, and becoming strong and vigorous in a very short period. The rivers of the county are the Arrow, the Dore, the Eskle, the Frome, the Gamar, the Garran, the Hothney, the Leddon, the Loden, the Lugg, the Monnow, the Olchron, the Pinsley, the Teme, the Tatnell, the Wadel, the Worme, and the Wye. The navigation is composed of the Hereford and Gloucester canal, and the Kington and Leominster canal. The Right Hon. John Earl Somers is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county, and Chief Steward of Hereford.

1. Broxash Hundred

Is bounded on the north-east by Worcestershire, and on the south-east by Radlow hundred. On the west it is bounded by Grimsworth and Wolphy hundreds.

AVENBURY, situated on the river Frome, 1½ mile S.E. from Bromyard, contains 83 houses, and 333 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BODENHAM, on the river Lugg, 7 miles N. from the city of Hereford, and 5 miles S. from Leominster, contains 187 houses, and 964 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, and was the seat of Sir William Devereux, temp. Hen. III., ancestor of the Viscounts Hereford. In this and the neighbouring villages the cider is esteemed for its superior quality.

BREDENBURY, 3 miles W. from Bromyard, contains 12 houses, and 62 inhabitants.

BROMYARD, 125 miles N.W. from London, contains 249 houses, and 1227 inhabitants. It has a market on Tuesday, and fairs Thursday before 25th March, 3rd May, Whit-Monday, Thursday before St. James's-day, and Thursday before 29th October. Many of the old houses are of framed timber, with modern brick houses mingled with them. The church, situated on the north-eastern side of the town, is a rectory divided into three portions, value 6*l.* each, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford; and the vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, is in the patronage of the portionists of the rectory. It is an ancient structure, and the south doorway, of Norman architecture, is enriched with the chevron moulding and sculpture in relievo. In the chancel is a monument to Rev. Phineas Jackson, vicar of this church, who died in 1681, having made various bequests for charitable purposes in the neighbourhood; and in the north aisle is an ancient altar tomb, with the recumbent figure of a knight of the Baskerville family. The river Frome flows near the town on the east side, adding much to the effect of the surrounding scenery; which, towards the south in particular, is extremely rich and beautifully varied. The townships of Linton, Norton, and Winslow, are within this parish.

COLLINGTON, 4 miles N. from Bromyard, on the road to Tenbury, contains 28 houses, and 145 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *2l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

MUCH COWARNE, or *Great Cowarne*, 5 miles S. from Bromyard, contains 100 houses, and 585 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester.

LITTLE COWARNE, 3 miles N.E. from the above, contains 35 houses, and 134 inhabitants.

FELTON, 6 miles S.W. from Bromyard, contains 22 houses, and 135 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

GRENDON BISHOPS, 4 miles W. from Bromyard, contains 41 houses, and 212 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

MARDEN, situated on the river Lugg, 5 miles N. from Hereford, contains 172 houses, and 781 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. In it is a monument to Philebert Burghill, ob. 1653. The Lugg meadows extend for some miles on the banks of the river at this part. Amberly, 2 miles eastward, is a chapelry of this parish: the neighbourhood abounds with celebrated orchards.

OCLE-PITCHARD, 7 miles N.E. from Hereford, contains 45 houses, and 224 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 19*s.*

PENCOMBE, 3½ miles W. from Bromyard, contains 85 houses, and 453 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The lord of the manor of Pencombe claims a pair of gilt spurs, as a heriot, from the estate of every mayor of Hereford who dies in his mayoralty. The townships of Grendon-Warren and Marstone Stannett are in this parish.

UPPER SAPEY, on the borders of Worcestershire, 6 miles N. from Bromyard, contains 69 houses, and 323 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, and is situated on a brook of the same name, which falls into the Teme below Whitbourne. Lower Sapey, or *Sapey Pritchard*, on the same brook, two miles distant, is in Worcestershire.

STANFORD-BISHOP, 3 miles S.E. from Bromyard, contains 49 houses, and 237 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The township of Stamford Regis, half a mile distant, is in this parish.

STOKE BLISS, 5½ miles N. from Bromyard, contains 30 houses, and 166 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The parish extends into Worcestershire, on the borders of which it is situated.

SUTTON ST. MICHAEL, on the river Lugg, 3½ miles N. from Hereford, contains 11 houses, and 51 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.*

SUTTON ST. NICHOLAS, 1 mile E. from the above, contains 52 houses, and 202 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* These parishes are united except in church rates and tithes. Sutton Walls is the site of the Palace of Offa King of the Mercians, where Ethelbert King of the East Angles was treacherously murdered.

TEDSTONE DE LA MERE, 3½ miles N.E. from Bromyard, contains 47 houses, and 246 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

TEDSTONE WAFER, 1 mile N.W. from the above, contains 22 houses, and 98 inhabitants.

THORNBURY, situate on the Frome, 4 miles N.W. from Bromyard, contains 32 houses, and 183 inhabitants, including Westwood township, in Wolphy hundred. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Hampton Charles, eastward of this village, is a hamlet of Bockleton parish in Worcestershire.

ULLINGSWICK, 4 miles S.W. from Bromyard, contains 54 houses, and 254 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford.

WACTON, 3 miles N.W. from Bromyard, contains 18 houses, and 113 inhabitants. It is a chapelry.

WHITBOURNE, 4½ miles E. from Bromyard, contains 167 houses, and 821 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Here was formerly a palace of the Bishops of Hereford. John Scory, who had been Bishop of Chichester in the reign of Edward VI., and was elected Bishop of Hereford by Queen Elizabeth, died here in 1584, and was buried in this church.

WITHINGTON, 4½ miles N. from Hereford, contains 125 houses, and 639 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 1*s.* Preston Wynne is a chapelry of this parish. At Withington Marsh is the seat of Henry Emett, Esq.

WOLFERLOW, 5 miles N. from Bromyard, contains 21 houses, and 117 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.*

2. Ewyas Lacy Hundred

Is situated in the south-western part of the county, where it is bounded by Brecknockshire; on the north it is bounded by Huntington hundred; on the east by Webtree hundred; and on the south by Monmouthshire.

CLODOCK, or *Longtown*, situated on the Monnow, in a sequestered vale, on the east side of the Hatterel mountains, 15 miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 1796 inhabitants; and consists of the townships of Upper and Lower Craswall, near the source of the Monnow, containing 75 houses, and 374 inhabitants. Here was a Benedictine priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by Walter de Lacy about the beginning of the reign of Henry III., and subordinate to the priory of Grandmont in Normandy. On its suppression, the revenue was granted by King Edward IV. to God's House, now Christ's College, in Cambridge. The chapelry of Llanveynoe contains 65 houses, and 323 inhabitants. The chapelry of Longtown contains 158 houses, and 842 inhabitants. Here are remains of an ancient castle, and it is supposed to be the *Blestium* of Antoninus, although Camden has fixed it at *Castle Hên*, or Old Castle, in a part of Monmouthshire two miles south. Eastward of Longtown is Money Farthing Hill.

Another township of Clodock parish is Newton, containing 53 houses, and 257 inhabitants, near the junction of the Hothney with the Monnow. The banks of both the streams are very picturesque. On the borders of Monmouthshire is Altrynis, long the seat of the Cecils. John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, who died 1369, was born here.

Trewyn House is at the base of the southern extremity of the Hatterel mountains; and on the brow of a precipice rising above the house, are vestiges of an encampment, supposed to be of Roman origin, with Saxon additions: the situation is excellent as well for an exploratory camp as for the defence of the road near the foot of the eminence.

Most part of Cwmvoy parish is in Monmouthshire; but the township of Bwlch, containing 18 houses, and 81 inhabitants, and the township of Toot-hog, containing 23 houses, and 87 inhabitants, within the parish of Cwmvoy, are in this county.

CUSOP, 1½ mile S.E. from Hay, in the county of Brecon, and on a small river which falls into the Wye, contains 54 houses, and 266 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* The Cusop Hills extend for more than five miles in a south-easterly direction from the village.

LLANCILLO, on the banks of the Monnow, 13 miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 15 houses, and 89 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

ST. MARGARETS, 11 miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 71 houses, and 317 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

MICHAEL CHURCH ESKLEY, 3 miles W. from the above, contains 81 houses, and 424 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Eskle, which rises in Cusop Hill.

ROWLSTONE, 13½ miles S.W. from Hereford, in the road to Abergavenny, contains 24 houses, and 145 inhabitants.

WALTERSTONE, 2 miles S. from the above, on the borders of Monmouthshire, contains 39 houses, and 176 inhabitants.

3. Greytree Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Radlow hundred; on the south and east by Gloucestershire; and on the west by Wormelow and Webtree hundreds.

ASTON INGHAM, 5 miles E. from Ross, and on the lofty edge of the Forest of Dean, 3 miles W. from Newent, in Gloucestershire, contains 114 houses, and 551 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *7l. 7s.*

BRAMPTON ABBOTS, 1½ mile N. from Ross, contains 29 houses, and 158 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *12l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. On Eaton Hill, one mile northward, is an entrenchment.

BROCKHAMPTON, 5 miles N. from Ross, on the Tatnell brook, contains 26 houses, and 116 inhabitants. It is a curacy. There are the remains of a double trenched Roman camp in the neighbourhood.

DORMINGTON, 5 miles E. from the city of Hereford, on the banks of the Frome, contains 22 houses, and 115 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *4l. 6s. 8d.* Bartestre chapelry in this parish, is situated on the opposite side of the river. Towards the south-west is a commanding eminence, on the summit of which is St. Ethelbert's camp.

FOWNHOPE, on the river Wye, 6 miles S.E. from the city of Hereford, contains 167 houses, and 866 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *6l. 9s. 9d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. Half a mile northward of the village is an eminence crowned with an encampment, and more distant is Capler Hill, finely wooded, whence is an extensive and rich prospect, in which the river Wye forms a prominent feature. On the summit of this hill is Woldbury, a double trenched encampment. Fawley Court, a mansion of the Elizabethan age belonging to Col. Kyrle Money, is two miles southward from Capler Hill.

Sir John Cornwall, K. G. was created Lord Faunhope by Henry VI.; in 1432 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, widow of John Earl of Huntingdon; but died without issue in 1443, when the title became extinct.

FOY, 2½ miles N. from Ross, is situated on the banks of the river Wye, and, including the township of Eaton Tregoes, contains 54 houses, and 293 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *13l. 6s. 8d.* At Ingeston-House, ¾ mile E. from this village, it is said Sergeant Hoskyns greatly entertained King James I., by exhibiting a morris-dance, performed by ten persons, whose collected ages amounted to more than 1000 years.

HOPE MANSELL, 4 miles S.E. from Ross, on the borders of Gloucestershire, contains 26 houses, and 146 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *6l. 5s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

HOW CAPLE, 3½ miles N. from Ross, on the banks of the Wye, contains 18 houses, and 117 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Near an excavation called the Hole-in-the-Wall, towards Old Gore, many *celts* were found about thirty years ago; they were of a semi-metal, nearly as bright as brass. Perrystone is the seat of — Clifford, Esq.

LINTON, 4 miles E. from Ross, contains 115 houses, and 630 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *8l. 10s.* Part of the adjoining parish of Lea, in this county, contains 19 houses, and 91 inhabitants, but it is chiefly situated in St. Briavel's hundred, Gloucestershire, where it will be found noticed.

MUCH MARCLE, 4 miles S.W. from Ledbury, contains 186 houses, and 877 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *14l. 0s. 5d.* Some ancient monuments within the church are attributed to Blanche, daughter of Roger Mortimer, wife of John Lord Audley, in the reign of Richard II.; and the great Roger Mortimer, and Joan his lady, daughter of Sir Peter Genevil. In a chapel is a very fine monument of Sir John Kyrle, of Much Marcle, created a baronet 16th May, 1627, and his lady Sibylla; it is of Italian workmanship, and may be regarded as an exquisite specimen of art. Holm House, now the seat of Colonel Kyrle Money, contains a dining-room fitted up by Sir John Kyrle. The chimney-piece, of marble, bears his arms with quarterings within a mantel, in a compartment of arabesque ornament, and the walls are panelled with oak.

Much Marcle was part of Lacy's barony; but coming into possession of the Crown was granted to Edmund Mortimer by Edward I. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who died 1397, demised it to the Wallwyn family. Near the church is the site of Mortimer's Castle; and Quarry Wood, at a little distance from the village, is said to be the site of Ellingham Castle.

The township of Yatton is in this parish. Yatton Court, now an opulent farmer's residence, is an ancient building; the parlour, with fixed seats around it, contains a large and curious chimney-piece of carved oak. Rocks Place, in the road from Ledbury to Ross, is also a remarkably curious timber-framed building, situated on a terrace, with an entrance-porch, and an open gallery over it. The oaken parlour has a large fire-place, with dogs for burning wood, and the other rooms remain nearly in their original state. It is the residence of Mr. Robert Woodward, the representative of a family long seated here, which is reported to have made great sacrifices for its loyalty in the service of King Charles I.

MORDIFORD, 4 miles E. from Hereford, at the confluence of the rivers Lugg and Wye, contains 133 houses, and 638 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *10l. 6s. 5d.* Sufton Court, about a mile north from the village, is the seat of James Hereford, Esq. The manor of Sufton was originally held by the service of presenting the king with a golden spur whenever he should pass over Mordiford bridge. The present mansion is modern, having been erected near the site of the former. Few places are more indebted to nature than Sufton, and the art of *Repton* has been employed to give the finish of picturesque beauty. On the east, Backbury Hill commences a grand ridge, which extending towards Fownhope, exhibits a forest of the finest timber as far as the eye can reach. The western prospect is over a fertile valley, in which the course of the Lugg can be distinctly traced winding through luxuriant meadows; and at a distance are seen the spires of the city of Hereford, backed by the mountains of Wales. The groves of Rotherwas and Hom Lacy form interesting points in the scenery, and the river Wye presents a serpentine channel for many miles.

PUTLEY, 4 miles W. from Ledbury, contains 30 houses, and 163 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *3l. 8s. 4d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. Very marvellous tales have been related respecting this part of the county. Marcley Hill is reported to have moved for three days in the year 1570. It is seriously stated to have begun on 17th Feb., when a mass of at least twenty acres passing along, overthrew a chapel at Kinnaston, and removed a yew-tree in the churchyard from the west to the east. With the same force, it thrust before it highways, sheepfolds, hedges, and trees; made tilled ground pasture, and turned pasture into tillage. According to present appearances the whole was nothing more than a land-slip, arising probably from causes similar to those which occasion an *eboulement*, common in the Alps. The land that actually moved seems to have been about two acres; but its motion was certainly agreeable to the laws of gravitation. The yew-tree is still existing, but the chapel bell was afterwards dug up.

ROSS, 12 miles S.E. from Hereford, and 115 from London, contains 585 houses, and 2957 inhabitants. It is situated on a ridge overhanging the river Wye, and ascending from the east. On the road from Hereford in an opposite direction, it assumes a very commanding appearance; scars of the rock jut out from the green banks, while the church, environed by trees, exhibits its spire from the highest point of the eminence. A gentle undulatory descent on the south towards the river is flanked on the east by Penyard Chase and Howl Hill, and closed in by the ridges and hills forming the exquisite banks of the Wye. Ross was made a free borough by Henry III., the Bishops of Hereford being its lords. Their residence was westward of the church, on a site still called the Bishop's Court. The town is now governed by a sergeant and four constables, and has a market on Thursday. The market-house, a conspicuous building, was erected in the reign of Charles II. Fairs: Ascension day, Corpus Christi, from the 20th to 25th July, 10th October and 11th December, which are well supplied with provisions

and cattle. The lines written by Pope, during one of his visits to Hom Lacy, have stamped eternal celebrity on a benevolent inhabitant of this town. The house in which Mr. Kyrle, *the Man of Ross*, resided, is now the King's Arms, an inn near the entrance of the town from Gloucester. His portrait is preserved in the house; and at his death in 1724, æt. 84, he was buried in the church. The Prospect Ground adjoining the churchyard, and a walk that extends thence nearly a mile southward, were formed by him. The church is a rectory and vicarage united, value 38*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. It contains monuments of Judge Rudhall and his lady, of the time of Henry VII., of Sir Richard Rudhall, knighted at Cadiz in the reign of Elizabeth, and other Lords of the Manor of Rudhall. The east window contains some painted glass, consisting of a bishop, inscribed Thomas Herefordensis, and other fragments. The views from the churchyard are very much admired. The river below makes a fine reach, at the extremity of which are the ruins of Wilton and Bridstow Castles, and beyond, an extensive and luxuriant vale, terminated by the distant mountains of Wales. It is usual to embark here on making the celebrated tour of the Wye.

SOLLERS-HOPE, 6 miles N. from Ross, situated on Tatnell brook, which flows on the W. side of Marcley Hill, contains 36 houses, and 187 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

UPTON BISHOP, 4 miles E. from Ross, on the edge of the Forest of Dean, contains 75 houses, and 613 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

WALFORD, 3 miles S. from Ross, in a beautiful situation on the banks of the Wye, opposite Goodrich, contains 227 houses, and 1060 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, with Ruardean in Gloucestershire annexed, under the Precentor of Hereford Cathedral. About a mile southward is Bishop's Wood, a fine eminence; and on the north the bold coppices of Penyard Chase and Park.

WESTON-UNDER-PENYARD, 2 miles E. from Ross, contains 121 houses, and 674 inhabitants. It derives the affix to its name from its situation below Penyard Chase, an eminence finely covered with oaks. Ascending through the wood is the very sequestered site of Penyard Castle upon the southern side of the hill. It appears to have been originally constructed for the purpose of defending the narrow pass through the woods from Gloucestershire towards the counties of Monmouth and Pembroke, by the way of Walford and Goodrich. It was demolished in the civil wars; but a part of the remains are occupied by the Keeper of Penyard Wood.

WOOLHOPE, 8 miles N. from Ross, and 6 miles S.E. from Hereford, contains 154 houses, and 825 inhabitants, including the township of Buckenhill, a mile southward of the village.

4. Grimsworth Hundred,

In the centre of the county, is bounded on the north by Stretford and Wolphy hundreds; on the east by Broxash, with portions of Radlow and Greytree hundreds towards the south; on the south-west it is bounded by the river Wye and Webtree hundred.

BISHOPSTONE, 6 miles N.W. from Hereford, contains 63 houses, and 270 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* On the southern declivity of Bishopstone Hill is Garnons, the seat of Sir John Geers Cotterell, Bart., one of the representatives of the county in Parliament. The mansion, in the castellated style, was built by *Atkinson*. It stands on a terrace, under which is the arch of entrance. The views from the house are extensive, displaying the meanderings of the Wye; the gardens and shrubberies, as well as the plantations formed by the present proprietor and his father, greatly add to the beauty of its situation. The drives are of very considerable extent. In the mansion are a library and museum, and also a carved oak bedstead, (removed from Hatfield, another seat of the family, on the borders of the county,) in which the unfortunate Charles II. slept after the battle of Worcester. Sir John Geers Cotterell, many years colonel of the Herefordshire militia, was created baronet 5th Oct. 1805. He is lord of the manors of Mansell-Gamage, Strutton, Brobury, Kilkington, Bridge-Sollers, and Hatfield, all in this county. He inherited this estate from his mother, Anne daughter and heiress of John Geers, Esq., of Garnons.

BREINTON, situated on the Wye, 2 miles W. from Hereford, contains 47 houses, and 259 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 1*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Hereford.

BRIDGE-SOLLERS, 6 miles W. from Hereford, and on the river Wye, contains 10 houses, and 58 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 10*s.*, and was the seat of Simon de Brugge in the reign of Henry III., who was the founder of the family of Brydges Lords Chandos. The serpentine direction of the river below this point is remarkably pleasing.

BRINSOP, 5½ miles N.W. from Hereford, on the W. side of Creden Hill, contains 19 houses, and 107 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* Easton is the seat of Dansey Richard Dansey, Esq.

BROBURY, situated on the river Wye, 10 miles W. from Hereford, contains 17 houses, and 79 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* Brobury Scar and Burbridge Hill are fine objects in the bold scenery of the vicinity.

BURGHILL, 4 miles N. from Hereford, contains 77 houses, and 431 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Burghill-House is the seat of B. Biddulph, Esq. On the summit of Burghill itself, which is covered with wood, are the remains of a square encampment, and three miles distant north-west is another encampment somewhat larger, about a mile from Canon-Pyon. An ancient tract called the Portway is about a mile north from Burghill, pointing towards Kenchester, a Roman station. Tillington is a township of this parish. Tillington-Court is the seat of Rev. Edward Eckley; and near it is The Lodge, the residence of Mrs. Lingen.

BYFORD, on the river Wye, 6½ miles W. from Hereford, contains 41 houses, and 211 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

CANON PYON, 7½ miles N.W. from Hereford, contains 126 houses, and 634 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. Here is the seat of David Thomas, Esq.

CREDEN HILL, 5 miles N.W. from Hereford, contains 41 houses, and 199 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* North of the village is a very high and steep eminence crowned by a vast encampment, surrounded by almost inaccessible works, and forming a very conspicuous object for many miles round. Its apex, which composes the area, includes an extent of about thirty acres, bounded by a double ditch and ramparts. The view from the summit is one of the most extensive in the county, and equally beautiful. The declivity of the hill is covered with wood, and has a very fine appearance, particularly when viewed from the south, where its continuity of line is broken by several deep ravines.

DINMORE, 8 miles N. from Hereford, in the road to Leominster, whence it is about the same distance. On a very considerable eminence is the site of a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in the reign of Henry II. It is extra-parochial. Dinmore Hill commands an extensive prospect, and although not so steep as other eminences in this county, the ascent is in some places very abrupt. The northern view is extremely rich, being varied with slopes of foliage intermixed with meadows and cultivated grounds, and bounded by distant hills. On the opposite side the descent commences with irregular declivities and romantic breaks occasioned by quarries, which form the fore-ground of a prospect composed of Burghope, Burghill, and a great extent of that country towards the south-west, where the view is terminated by the Skyrrid and the Black Mountains on the borders of Breconshire. Burghope-House, formerly the seat of the family of Goodere, of which Sir Edward Goodere, M.P. for the county, was created a baronet 5th December 1707, is an ancient edifice, with curious gables and clustered chimneys. It is pleasantly situated on a part of Dinmore Hill.

HAMPTON BISHOP, on the banks of the Lugg, 3 miles S.E.

from Hereford, contains 47 houses, and 204 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Tupsley is a township of this parish.

HEREFORD, 136 miles N.W. from London, contains 1763 houses, and 9090 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Wye, over which the Wye bridge was erected in the 15th century. The streets are in general wide, and modern buildings have improved the appearance of the city. In an open space in the High-street is the Shire Hall, where the assizes are held twice a year, and the sessions for the county once a quarter. The city is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, a common council consisting of thirty-one members, a high steward, viz. Earl Somers, and a recorder. Ancient privileges of the city were confirmed by a charter granted by King John; and Richard II. granted a mayoralty, which has been confirmed by several successive monarchs, the last of which was William III. The arms of the city of Hereford are: *Gules, three lions passant gardant argent, within a border azure, charged with ten saltiers of the second.* Motto "Invictæ Fidelitatis Præmium."

Hereford has three weekly markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and five annual fairs, the first Tuesday after Candlemasday, Wednesday in Easter week, 19th May, 1st July, and 20th October. The fair in May is called Nine Days' fair, and is held in Broad-street; the Bishop's bailiff acting as chief magistrate. The see of Hereford was originally one of the suffragans to the metropolitan see of St. Davids, and afterwards became a member of the province of Canterbury. The cathedral was founded by Milfred, in honor of Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, about the year 825; but the present structure, commenced by Bishop Robert Losing, was completed by Bishop Rainelm, chancellor to the Queen of Henry I., who died in 1115, and is recorded as the founder. The diocese contains the county of Hereford, except eleven churches and chapels belonging to the see of St. Davids, half of Shropshire, four parishes in Monmouthshire, six in Montgomeryshire, eight in Radnorshire, and twenty-one in Worcestershire, comprising a total of 313 parishes, of which 162 are impropriations. It has two archdeaconries, Hereford and Salop. To the cathedral also belong a dean, a treasurer, a chancellor, sixteen canons, twenty-four prebendaries, a chanter, and other inferior officers. The general plan of the cathedral is that of a cross, with a lesser transept towards the east, and a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary beyond it. The choir is lofty and well-proportioned. The stalls, of the date of Edward II., beautifully carved in oak, have been restored with great care under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Meyrick of Goodrich Court. From the intersection of the nave and transepts rises a square tower, which had formerly a spire of 92 feet in height, pulled down during the repairs after the lamentable fall of the west front in the year 1786, at which time the cathedral was deprived of much of its venerable appearance. The central tower, of Norman architecture, was then doomed to lose its characteristic features when battlements were added and crocketted pinnacles placed at the angles. The Library, formerly the Lady Chapel, has a very beautiful chantry on the south side, founded by Bishop Audley in 1495. The monuments within the church are very numerous, and exceedingly worthy of attention. In the south aisle is the tomb of Sir Richard Pembridge, K.G. temp. Edw. III.; and in the north aisle is that of J. Philips, author of the poem on Cider; he died in 1708, aged 32.

St. Peter's church, rebuilt about 1390, and now united with St. Owens; All Saints church, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, with the parish of St. Martin annexed; and St. Nicholas church, in the patronage of the Crown, are all that remain of the five churches contained in the city before the civil wars. Coningsby Hospital, founded by Sir Thomas Coningsby in 1614, is situated without Widemarsh Gate. The Hampton Court estate is charged with the support of this hospital, and the proprietor of that estate is the governor.

The castle walks, on the east side of the city, kept in order by the Corporation, are the admiration of every visitor; hence is a beautiful view of the principal buildings of the city, the spires of St. Peter and All Saints churches, and the Infirmary: beyond are Dynedor Hill and the woods of Rotherwas; towards the south-west the view is terminated by the Black Mountains and the more distant hills of Wales.

The Hereford and Gloucester Canal commences at this city, and crosses the Lugg below Sutton St. Michael and Sutton St. Nicholas, to West Hide, Canon Froome, and Munsley; then crosses the Leden below Bosbury, to Ledbury and Dimmington, whence it passes by Newent to Gloucester. Near the city of Hereford is a tunnel of 440 yards in length; there is also another, about the middle of its course, 1320 yards long.

This city returns two members to Parliament, a privilege it has enjoyed since 23rd Edw. I., the right of election being vested in the citizens and freemen, amounting to 1200. The present members are the Right Hon. John Viscount Eastnor, eldest son of Earl Somers, of Reigate Priory, Surrey; and Edward Bolton Clive, Esq. of Whitfield, in this county.

HOLMER, 2 miles N. from Hereford, contains, with Shelwick, to which it is united, 90 houses, and 442 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. Huntington is a chapelry of this parish.

KENCHESTER, on the Eigne, 5 miles N.W. from Hereford, contains 16 houses, and 94 inhabitants; the *Magna Castra* of the Romans. The form of this station inclines to a parallelogram; the area, raised above the level of the adjacent country, was surrounded by a wall, the foundations of which may be traced, although overgrown with hedges and fruit-trees. Towards the east end is a large fragment called the Chair; it is of Roman work, and supposed to have been a temple. Here, in 1669, was discovered a tessellated pavement. The *Watling Street*, entering this county from Shropshire near Leintwardine, proceeds by Stretford and Portway to Kenchester, and inclining to the south-west it crosses the Wye near the Weir, and passing Kingston, Dore, and Longtown, proceeds to Abergavenny, the *Gobanium* of the Romans.

MANSELL-GAMAGE, 8 miles W. from Hereford, contains 27 houses, and 154 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

MANSELL-LACY, 2½ miles E. from the above, contains 53 houses, and 287 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* A little higher up on the same stream is Foxley, the seat of Sir Uvedale Price, Bart. author of "Essays on the Picturesque;" the approach to it from this village is near the rivulet that flows through the valley between the Foxley and the Wormsley Hills, which rise to a considerable elevation, and are covered with fine trees, forming a kind of woody amphitheatre round the mansion, which is situated on the western declivity, commanding beautiful views over the Vale of Hereford. From the house a ride of about two miles, on the side of the eminence, conducts to the Lady Lift, which forms part of the demesne of Foxley. The views hence are very extensive, the country swelling into bold hills mantled with rich woods, or declining into luxuriant vales teeming with fertility, and animated by numerous springs; the orchards, cornfields, hop-grounds, and meadows being intermingled with gentlemen's seats and villages, and bounded by a bold range of distant mountains. Sir Uvedale Price, created a baronet 19th Dec. 1827, is descended from Judge Price and the heiress of the family of Rodd, the ancient possessors of this manor.

MONNINGTON-UPON-WYE, 8 miles W. from Hereford, contains 22 houses, and 116 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 27*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* This estate was formerly the property of a family of the same name, one of whom married a daughter of the famous Owen Glendower. This chieftain is traditionally represented to have sought refuge and to have been buried here.

MORTON-UPON-LUGG, 4 miles N. from Hereford, contains 18 houses, and 110 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 20*l.*

NORTON CANON, 9½ miles N.W. from Hereford, contains 70 houses, and 347 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

PIPE, 3 miles N. from Hereford, together with Lyde, to which it is united, contains 25 houses, and 141 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

STAUNTON-UPON-WYE, 9 miles W. from Hereford, contains 101 houses, and 514 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford.

STRETTON SUGWAS, 4 miles N.W. from Hereford, contains

28 houses, and 151 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* At Sugwas, on the banks of the Wye, was a residence and chapel of the Bishops of Hereford. It was the favourite retirement of Bishop Cantilupe, and was last inhabited by Bishop Gilbert Ironside, who died in 1701. The chapel was demolished in 1792, and a dwelling-house erected on the spot.

WELLINGTON, 5½ miles N. from Hereford, and 6½ S. from Leominster, contains 145 houses, and 672 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

WORMSLEY, 8 miles N.W. from Hereford, and 3 miles S.E. from Weobly, contains 24 houses, and 131 inhabitants.
Wormsley Grange is the seat of James Lyre, Esq.

YAZOR, 8 miles N.W. from Hereford, contains 32 houses, and 181 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.*

5. Huntington Hundred,

On the west side of the county, where it is bounded by Radnorshire; on the north it is bounded by Wigmore hundred; on the east by Stretford and Webtree hundreds; and on the south by Ewyas Lacy hundred.

BRILLEY, 5½ miles S. from Kington, and 5 miles N. from Hay, contains 95 houses, and 506 inhabitants. It is situated on a branch of the Wye, on the E. side of the Brilley Hills.

CLIFFORD, on the banks of the Wye, near its entrance into the county, 2½ miles N. from Hay, contains 112 houses, and 816 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 10*s.* Vowmine is a township of this parish. Clifford Castle, built by William Fitz Osborne, Earl of Hereford, became the baronial seat of the Lords Clifford. It stands on a bold eminence rising from the banks of the river. Rosamond, the fair but unfortunate mistress of Henry II., is said to have been born in this castle. In the reign of Henry I. Simon Fitz Walter founded here a cell of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the Priory at Lewes in Sussex, the revenues of which, at the Dissolution, were 65*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* annually.

EARDISLEY, 5 miles S. from Kington, contains 136 houses, and 683 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here was formerly a castle, built for the defence of the borders. Eardisley Park is the seat of Thomas Perry, Esq.

HUNTINGTON, 3 miles S.W. from Kington, on the borders of Radnorshire, contains 36 houses, and 215 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Here are the ruins of a castle, built for defence of the marches, which gave name to the hundred.

KINGTON, or *Kyneton*, on the river Arrow, 155 miles from London, and 19 miles N.W. from Hereford, contains 360 houses, and 1980 inhabitants. Here is a manufacture of narrow cloth, an iron-foundry, nail-manufactory, and a market on Wednesday. The markets, on the Wednesdays before Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, are very considerable for corn, cattle, and cloth. Fairs, on Wednesday before Easter, on Whitmonday, 22nd July, and 13th September. At the entrance of the town is a free grammar-school, endowed by Lady Watkins.
The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very irregular structure, having a detached tower surmounted by a spire, of a singular form. It is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. On the summit of Bradnor mountain, on the N. side of the town, are the remains of a square encampment.
There are several townships of this parish, viz. Barton, Bradnor and Rustrock, Chickward, Pembers, Oak-Lilwall, and Both-Hergests.

WHITNEY, 5 miles N.E. from Hay, contains 56 houses, and 268 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 8*s.* Whitney Court is the seat of Tomkins Dew, Esq.

WILLERSEY, about 3 miles E. from the above, is a parish containing only one house.

WINFORTON, 6 miles N.E. from Hay, contains 34 houses, and 169 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Here was a hermitage founded by a monk of Wormeley Priory, temp. Edward I. on an island of the Wye. The name Chapel Close is supposed to mark its site.

6. Radlow Hundred,

On the east side of the county, where it is bordered by Worcestershire, is bounded on the north-west by Broxash hundred; on the west by Grimsworth hundred; and on the south by Greytree hundred and Gloucestershire.

ASHPERTON, 5½ miles N.W. from Ledbury, contains 90 houses, and 398 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

AYLTON, 3 miles W. from Ledbury, contains 17 houses, and 100 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

BISHOPS FROOME, 9 miles N. from Ledbury, and 4 miles S. from Bromyard, contains 69 houses, and 298 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* The townships of Eggleton, Halmonds-Froome, Leadon and Walton, are in this parish.

BOSBURY, on the Leden, 4½ miles N. from Ledbury, contains 205 houses, and 966 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. Upleadon is united with this parish.

CANON FROOME, 4½ miles N.W. from Ledbury, is situated on the river Froome, and contains 16 houses, and 105 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

CASTLE FROOME, 7 miles N. from Ledbury, on the W. side of the Froome Hills, contains 34 houses, and 180 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

CODDINGTON, 3 miles N. from Ledbury, contains 29 houses, and 184 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. Between this village and Ledbury, on the Dog Hill, is Hope End, the seat of Edward Moulton Barrett, Esq., which is built in the Moorish style.

COLWALL, 3½ miles N. from Ledbury, on the river Cradley, contains 142 houses, and 782 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford.

CRADLEY, East and West, are united in one parish, situated 8 miles N. from Ledbury, on the river of the same name, and contain 254 houses, and 1459 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford.

DONNINGTON, 2 miles S. from Ledbury, on the borders of Gloucestershire, contains 23 houses, and 103 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Eastward of the village is the Vineyard Camp, the area of which is now cultivated.

EASTNOR, in a beautiful situation, 1½ mile E. from Ledbury, contains 89 houses, and 475 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. Near it is Eastnor Castle, the seat of Earl Somers, Lord Lieutenant of the county. The mansion erected by *Smirke*, in the style of the ancient Baronial Castle, consists of a massive central tower, and four circular turrets at the angles, connected by embattled walls, giving externally the appearance of a fortress, but uniting in the interior arrangement the grandeur of early time with the elegancies of modern refinement. The entrance hall, sixty feet long, is groined and panelled with the oak of the neighbouring woods; and the several apartments with which it communicates by ante-rooms are of

corresponding size. The situation of Eastnor Castle is extremely fine, on the western side of the Malvern Hills, amidst an amphitheatre of romantic beauties, where the scene is diversified and broken by numerous swelling heights, crowned with a profusion of hanging foliage. From these wooded eminences the prospect is extensive, over plantations of fruit-trees and rich meadow lands. On the north-eastern side of the castle two rivulets unite and are formed into a lake. In the park are many remarkably large and flourishing oaks, and contiguous to the castle are plantations of very thick shrubberies. John Lord Somers, of Evesham, county Worcester, was created Earl Somers and Viscount Eastnor, 9th July 1821. In the church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, are several very handsome monuments of the Cocks family, with sculpture, by *Stewart*, and *Scheemaker*.

Two miles eastward of the seat of Earl Somers, in a glen formed by the Malvern Hills, is the site of Bransill Castle, which was of a square form with a round tower at each angle, and surrounded by a double moat. It is now wholly demolished. Two miles northward from this spot is the Herefordshire Beacon, one of the most important hill fortresses in the kingdom, situated on the summit of one of the highest ridges of the Malvern Hills, 1444 feet above the level of the sea. Its amazing belts of ramparts and trenches, its great extent and well-chosen situation, which commands the only pass through the Malvern Hills, combine to establish its British origin. The views from the summit of this majestic work, include a great extent of country, where Herefordshire assumes a very distinct character to that of the adjoining counties of Worcester and Gloucester. It appears to be composed of an immense continuation of conical and irregular hills, principally covered with fine timber; the deep shadows of its luxuriant foliage projecting over the most beautiful vales, abounding with orchards, corn-fields, and hop-grounds. The distance in the west is finely marked by the range of the Black Mountains and the hills of Radnorshire. The prospects on the east and south-east are yet more extensive, including a very large portion of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, which appear variegated by all the charms of nature and cultivation. The Herefordshire Beacon itself is eminently conspicuous for many miles round, and forms an object of uncommon grandeur.

EVESBATCH, on the borders of Worcestershire, 9 miles N. from Ledbury, and 5 miles S. from Bromyard, contains 12 houses, and 87 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 1*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

LEDBURY, 120 miles from London, and 14 miles E. from Hereford, is situated on a gentle declivity within a pleasant valley, formed by the Dog Hill and other eminences, one mile eastward of the river Leden, whence the town derives its name, containing 636 houses, and 3421 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of two streets crossing each other at right angles. The chief manufactories are of ropes and sacking. Here is a free school and a hospital, refounded by Queen Elizabeth. It has a market on Tuesday; and fairs, Monday before Easter, 22nd June, 2nd October, and 21st December. The Hereford and Gloucester Canal passes the town.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The Bishop of Hereford appoints two portioners or prebendaries of the over and nether Hall, who are the joint patrons of the living. The church is a large building, which has undergone many alterations at different periods. On the north side of the edifice is a very handsome portion of the deacon's lodgings, supposed to have been originally founded by John Stoke. At the east end of the north aisle is an ancient tomb with a recumbent figure of a female. In the chancel is buried John Thornton, D.D. vice-chancellor of Oxford, and master of the hospital in this town, originally founded by Hugh Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, dedicated to God and St. Katherine, for the reception of poor people and travellers. The Bishops of Hereford had a palace here with a park, which was alienated from the see in the reign of Elizabeth. Parkhold is a township of Ledbury. Underdown, the seat of R. Webb, Esq., is near the town.

About 1½ mile N.W. from Ledbury is Wall Hills, surrounded by large trees and crowned by a spacious encampment, the area of which comprehends above thirty acres, now appropriated to the growth of corn and hops. It had three entrances, one of them called the King's Gate. Many antiquities have been found in ploughing the area.

LUGWARDINE, 2 miles E. from Hereford, on the river Lugg, contains 132 houses, and 618 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 22*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Longworth, the seat of Robert Biddulph Phillips, Esq., is about a mile south of the village. It was built by *Keck*, about 1787, and commands a fine view of the Malvern Hills on the east, and of the Black Mountains on the west; on the south is the village of Mordiford, embosomed in trees, with a distant view of Sufton-House. The old manor-house of Longworth or *Longford*, formerly the seat of the Walwyn family, is now a farm-house. It is surrounded by a moat, and contains a small domestic chapel, which is mentioned in a deed temp. Hen. VI. and is probably about that age.

LITTLE MARCLE, 2½ miles W. from Ledbury, contains 25 houses, and 168 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

MORTON-JEFFERIES, 5 miles S.W. from Bromyard, in a detached portion of this hundred, contains 10 houses, and 64 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

MUNSLEY, 3 miles N.W. from Ledbury, on a branch of the river Leden, contains 34 houses, and 182 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Near the village is Mainstone Court, the seat of Captain Johnstone.

PIXLEY, 3 miles W. from Ledbury, contains 18 houses, and 132 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

STOKE EDITH, 8 miles W. from Ledbury, and 7 miles E. from Hereford, contains 57 houses, and 302 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, the pious daughter of King Egbert, is a rectory, value 15*l.* West Hide is a chapelry of this parish. Near the church is the mansion of Edward Foley, Esq. Stoke Edith stands on elevated ground in a park and pleasure-grounds, laid out by *Repton*, which display the most beautiful scenery, amidst extensive shrubberies and forest trees. The house was built in the reign of Queen Anne, and consists of a centre enriched by four Corinthian pilasters and a pediment, with lateral wings containing the offices. The hall and staircase are painted by *Thornhill*, and the principal rooms contain a collection of family portraits. A drive of eight miles within the park presents a great variety of the most delightful views. From one point thirteen different counties are said to be visible. The country round is most fertile, orchards, corn-fields, and rich meadows are interspersed with heights crowned with wood, and the beautiful meanderings of the Wye. It is situated 16 miles from Great Malvern in Worcestershire, of which place Mr. Foley is the principal proprietor. Stoke Edith was the principal seat of the Foley family, until Thomas, second Lord Foley, succeeded to Witley in Worcestershire, when this estate was left to his second son Edward Foley, M.P. for Worcestershire.

STRETTON GRANDSOME, 7 miles N.W. from Ledbury, contains 28 houses, and 150 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

TARRINGTON, 7 miles W. from Ledbury, and about the same distance E. from Hereford, contains 88 houses, and 500 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

WESTON BEGGARD, 5 miles E. from Hereford, on the Froome, contains 55 houses, and 270 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

YARKHILL, 7 miles W. from Hereford, and 8 miles E. from Ledbury, contains 82 houses, and 435 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

7. Stretford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wigmore hundred; on the east by Wolphy hundred; on the south by Grimsworth hundred, and a part of Webtree hundred; and on the west by Huntington hundred.

ALMELEY, 6 miles S. from Kington, contains 141 houses, and 699 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, vaule 6*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patron

age of the Bishop of Hereford. Hopleys Green and Logaston, in Wolphy hundred, are townships of this parish.

BIRLEY, 5 miles S.E. from Pembridge, contains 29 houses, and 119 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 9*s.*

DILWYN, 6 miles S.W. from Leominster, contains 199 houses, and 1026 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. Newton, one mile southward, is the seat of William Phillips, Esq., and Henwood is the seat of — Lacon Lamb, Esq.

EARDISLAND, on the Arrow, 5 miles W. from Leominster, contains 169 houses, and 791 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

KINGSLAND, 4 miles N.W. from Leominster, contains 196 houses, and 989 inhabitants; with a fair 10th October. It is a rectory, value 31*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The very fine church, dedicated to St. Michael, has an embattled tower, a nave with side aisles, and a chancel. Kingsland was part of the great inheritance of the Mortimers. The immediate site of the battle of Mortimer's Cross, fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, on Candlemas Eve 1461, was Kingsland Field, a level though not extensive plain north of the village. Near Mortimer's Cross, in an angle of two roads, a stone with an inscription to commemorate the spot was erected by subscription in 1799.

KING'S PYON, 6 miles S. from Leominster, and 9 miles N.W. from Hereford, contains 76 houses, and 376 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

KINNERSLEY, 6 miles S.E. from Kington, and 12 miles N.W. from Hereford, contains 66 houses, and 340 inhabitants, including the township of New Church in Wolphy hundred. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Kinnersley Castle is the seat of John Altham Graham Clarke, Esq.

LETTON, 8 miles S. from Kington, on the N. bank of the river Wye, is situated partly in Wolphy hundred, and contains 32 houses, and 163 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Letton Court is the seat of Joshua Blisset, Esq.

LYONS-HALL, 3 miles S.E. from Kington, contains 166 houses, and 896 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. Here are some remains of the outer walls of a castle. In the reign of Edward I., William Lord Touchet held it, and obtained a license of free warren for this manor, together with a grant of a market and annual fair for the town, both long since disused. In the succeeding reign the castle was demolished. The estate was afterwards possessed by the Marbury family.

MONKLAND, or *Monklow*, on the river Arrow, 3 miles S.W. from Leominster, contains 43 houses, and 187 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. Here was a priory of Benedictines subordinate to St. Peter's Abbey at Conches in Normandy. Two miles west from the village is Burton Court, the seat of William Evans, Esq.

PEMBRIDGE, 6 miles E. from Kington, and 7 miles W. from Leominster, on the south bank of the river Arrow, contains 267 houses, and 1203 inhabitants. It was part of the estate of the Mortimers, who procured a grant of a market; and Henry I. granted a charter of liberties to the town. The market has long been disused; but there are fairs 12th May and 22d Nov., and a manufactory of woollen cloth. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 36*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College Oxford. Henry de Pembruge or Pembridge was sheriff of the county, temp. Henry III., and Sir Richard de Pembridge was made K.G. by Edward III. In this parish are the hamlets of Broxwood, Byletts, Linne, Marston, Milton, Monkbridge, Strangworth, and Weston.

SHOBDON, 8 miles N.W. from Leominster, and 7 miles N.E. from Kington, contains 103 houses, and 536 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, originally founded by Oliver de Merlylond, steward to Hugh Mortimer, about 1140, was rebuilt at the expense of Lord Viscount Bateman, Lord Lieutenant of this county, who died in 1802. Shobdon Court, his lordship's estate and residence, descended to its present proprietor, William Hanbury, Esq., of Kelmarsh, in Northamptonshire. The park is between three and four miles in extent, and includes some rich and picturesque scenery.

STRETFORD, on a branch of the river Arrow, 4 miles S.W. from Leominster, contains 8 houses, and 48 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cosmo and St. Damian, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

WEOBLEY, 147 miles from London, and 12 miles N.W. from Hereford, in the road to Kington, contains 159 houses, and 739 inhabitants. It is an ancient town, and has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Holy Thursday and three weeks after Holy Thursday. The government is committed to two constables, chosen at the court leet of the lord of the manor. It returns 2 members to parliament. This privilege was granted 23 Edw. I. and confirmed 16 Charles I., the right of election being vested in the inhabitants of the ancient burgage houses of 20*s.* value per annum and upwards, residing in the said houses forty days before the election, paying scot and lot, and who shall be resident in such houses at the time of the election, amounting to eighty-five. The present members are the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn and the Right Hon. Lord William Thynne, son of the Marques of Bath. It formed part of the barony of the Lacys; from whom it descended to the Vernons, and at length became the principal lordship of the Devereux family. On the south side of the town stood a castle, which was taken from the Empress Maud by King Stephen. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St Paul, is spacious: it is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 1*s.* In the chancel are two ancient monuments; one of which has been assigned by Dr. Meyrick to Sir John Marbury and his lady Alicia, temp. Hen. VI., and the other to a period somewhat earlier, after a careful examination of the costume of the sculptured figures.

Garnstone House, the seat of Samuel Peploe, Esq., is about a mile south of Weobly, near the Foxley Hills, in a finely wooded country extending southward to the river Wye. The mansion, in the castellated style, from designs by *Nash*, has a front of considerable extent. Colonel Birch, who conducted the siege of Goodrich Castle in 1646, was of Garnstone, from whose family the present proprietor inherited the estate.

8. Wiebtree Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Stretford and Grimsworth hundreds; on the east by Greytree and Wormelow hundreds; on the south by a small part of Monmouthshire; on the south-west by Ewias Lacy hundred, and on the west by Huntington hundred.

ABBEY DORE, on the river Dore, 12 miles S.W. from Hereford, in the Golden Vale, contains 93 houses, and 523 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.*

Here was formerly an Abbey for Cistercian monks, founded by Robert Lord of Ewyas Harold, about the reign of Stephen. Besides the valuable endowment of the founder, and considerable benefactions by other eminent persons, King John granted the monks all the land between the river Dore and Trivel-brook. King Edward I., on his accession to the throne, commissioned the Abbot of Dore to receive the oath of allegiance in his name from Llewellyn Prince of Wales. In the reign of Edward III. the Abbot of Dore, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir William Clayton were constituted special ministers to treat with Philip King of France. At the Dissolution the revenues of this abbey were estimated at 118*l.* per annum. The site and demesne lands were granted to John Scudamore, Esq., of Hom Lacy. The chapter-house, cloister, and other buildings belonging to the abbey, were demolished soon after its suppression, together with part of the church. John Viscount Scudamore in 1633 restored the church, and it was reconsecrated by the Bishop of St. Davids the next year. This edifice, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, consists of a chancel, transept, and tower, the nave being entirely destroyed. At the east end of the chancel are three windows filled with painted glass, of the Ascension, the Evangelists, and St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. James, and

St. John, with appropriate legends. Behind the altar is a chapel, containing a monument said to be that of Robert the founder. In the churchyard is a tomb erected in memory of the Rev. Matthew Gibson, rector, who printed an account of the ancient and present state of the churches of Dore, Hom Lacy, and of Hempsted near Gloucester, in 1727. He died in 1740.

ALLENSMORE, 4 miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 116 houses, and 513 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *5l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Hereford.

BACTON, 12 miles S.W. from Hereford, in the Golden Vale, contains 23 houses, and 120 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *3l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the chancel of the church is the monument of Blanche Parry, bedchamber-woman to Queen Elizabeth, with a long inscription. Under an arch the Queen is represented attended by her maid, who is kneeling and presenting a book. Her loyalty was happily blended with charitable intentions to the poor of her native parish, as appears by a codicil to her will dated 1589.

BLAKEMERE, 10 miles W. from Hereford, contains 32 houses, and 163 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *3l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

BREDWARDINE, on the banks of the Wye, 11 miles W. from Hereford, contains 67 houses, and 379 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *7l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The remains of an ancient castle here are said to have furnished the materials used in the erection of the old Court-house at Moccas, about two miles distant. It gave name to the family of Thomas Bredwardine, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1349, surnamed the Profound Doctor, for his great learning. Cyn Hill or King Arthur's Tablet is about a mile south from Bredwardine.

UPPER BULLINGHAM, 2 miles S. from Hereford, contains 72 houses, and 376 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Lower Bullingham, a mile north. It is a curacy.

CALLOW, 4 miles S. from Hereford, contains 28 houses, and 139 inhabitants. It is a curacy. On the hill are the remains of two Roman encampments.

CLEHONGER, 3 miles W. from Hereford, contains 74 houses, and 339 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *4l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

ST. DEVEREUX, on the river Worme, 7 miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 39 houses, and 208 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Didley. It is a rectory, value *6l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

DINEDOR, 3½ miles S.E. from Hereford, contains 48 houses, and 301 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *8l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the University of Oxford. On Dinedor Hill are vestiges of an encampment. The views from its summit are extremely fine. Hereford rises on the banks of the Wye; and beyond it is a beautiful vale bounded by the mountains of Wales; in the N. and N.E. are the Clee Hills, and on the E. the Malvern Hills; southward is a pleasant variegated country animated by the Wye, and on the S.W. are the Hatterel Hills or Black Mountains. Dinedor Hill is cultivated to the extreme verge of the entrenchment, the bank of which is covered with underwood. The area is a large cornfield, and several cottages are scattered on its sides. Rotherwas, the seat of Charles Bodenham, Esq., was erected in 1732. The grounds stretching towards the banks of the Wye are level and fertile, and are backed by extensive woods and Dinedor Hill. When King James I. visited the ancient mansion at Rotherwas, he dismissed his numerous followers with an expression still frequently used in this part of the country, "*You know we cannot all live at Rotherwas.*"

DORSTONE is situated at the head of the Golden Vale, 13 miles W. from Hereford. It contains 138 houses, and 591 inhabitants. Here was formerly a castle, the origin of which does not appear to be recorded. It has fairs, 27th April, 18th May, 27th Sept., and 18th Nov., and is a vicarage, value *7l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* About 1½ mile south from Dorston in the same vale is Snodhill. Some very fine woods adorn the sides of the hills, on one of these is the ruin of Snodhill Castle, to which belonged a free chapel and a park: it was the seat of the Lords Chandos. Richard Earl of Warwick held it in the reign of Henry VI. in right of his wife Anne: at his death it devolved to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth afterwards granted it to Sir Robert Dudley, K.G.

Eastward from Dorstone is a range of bold hills extending nearly 10 miles in a north-east direction, as King Arthur's Hill, Stockley Hill, and Mawbach Hill: on the summit of the former is a cromlech called King Arthur's Tablet.

DULAS, 12 miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 10 houses, and 60 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

EATON-BISHOP, 4 miles W. from Hereford, contains 80 houses, and 452 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford, and derived its name as being a manor belonging to the Bishops of Hereford. Here is a very large encampment of thirty acres in extent.

EWYAS HAROLD, on a branch of the river Dore, 12 miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 86 houses, and 412 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of St. Davids. On an eminence was formerly a castle with a park attached. It was the seat of Harold, son of Ralph the Anglo-Saxon Earl of Hereford, and father of Robert, founder of Dore Abbey. Here was also a priory of Black Monks, removed from Dulas, where it had been originally founded. It was a cell to St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, and was finally removed there in 1338.

HAYWOOD FOREST LIBERTY, 3 miles S. from Hereford, contains 9 houses, and 63 inhabitants. It is extra-parochial.

HOM LACY, on the banks of the Wye, 6 miles S.E. from Hereford, contains 70 houses, and 389 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *8l.*

Hom Lacy Court, the seat of Colonel Scudamore, was rebuilt by John, second Viscount Scudamore. It is of dark stone: the gardens, with the terraces and yew hedges, are a fine unaltered specimen of the style of gardening in the reign of Charles II. Part of the original mansion, built by John Scudamore, Esq., one of the Gentlemen Ushers to Henry VIII., remains in the offices. John, the first viscount of this family, is celebrated by Philips as having introduced the red-streak apple to general notice. At the death of the Duchess of Norfolk many claimants to the Scudamore estate appeared. E. F. Stanhope, Esq., who has taken the name of Scudamore, obtained half; the rest has been divided between Lieut.-Gen. Burr and Mr. Parsons, who has taken the name of Higford.

KENDER CHURCH, on the banks of the Dore, 11 miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 14 houses, and 77 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

KENTCHURCH, 11 miles S.W. from Hereford, on the borders of Monmouthshire, contains 51 houses, and 311 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Kentchurch Park is the seat of John Lucy Scudamore, Esq.; it is between three and four miles in circumference, and contains some very fine timber. The mansion was erected by the late Colonel Scudamore, after designs by *Nash*, with the addition of a porch by *Tudor* of Monmouth. It stands on the site of the old house, a part of which remains. The park is admired for its wild and picturesque scenery. Grosmont Castle, in Monmouthshire, is conspicuous, bounded by the lofty range of the Black Mountains on the west, while in the east Garway Hill rises to a considerable height above the majestic woods of the park.

KINGSTONE, 6 miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 89 houses, and 406 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value *6l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

MADLEY, 7 miles W. from Hereford, contains 191 houses, and 938 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

MOCCAS, on the banks of the Wye, 10 miles W. from Hereford, contains 35 houses, and 185 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *6l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Moccas Court, the seat of Sir George Cornwall, Bart., stands in a large park finely wooded, partly on the ascent of Stock-

ley Hill, the summit of which is remarkable for the extent and variety of prospect. Velters Cornwall, Esq., of Moccas, M.P. for the county, left at his decease an only daughter and heiress, married to Sir George Amyand, created baronet 4th Aug. 1764, who afterwards took the name of Cornwall.

PETERCHURCH, on the river Dore, 12 miles W. from Hereford, contains 128 houses, and 686 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Governors of Guy's Hospital.

PRESTON-UPON-WYE, 8 miles W. from Hereford, contains 42 houses, and 272 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

THRUXTON, 6 miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 12 houses, and 54 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Hereford. Whitfield, the seat of Edward B. Clive, Esq. is about a mile south from the village.

TIBERTON, 7 miles W. from Hereford, contains 27 houses, and 146 inhabitants. Tiberton Court is the seat of — Brydges, Esq.

TURNASTONE, on the river Dore, 10 miles W. from Hereford, contains 11 houses, and 60 inhabitants.

VOW CHURCH, immediately opposite to the above on the same river, contains 66 houses, and 367 inhabitants, including the townships of Monnington and Straddle.

WORMBRIDGE, 9 miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 19 houses, and 95 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Worme, which rises near Allen's Moat, and falls into the Monnow, about 3 miles below Wormbridge.

9. Wigmore Hundred,

In the northern part of the county, where it is bounded by Shropshire; on the east by Wolphy hundred; on the south by Stretford and Huntington hundreds; and on the west by Radnorshire.

ASTON, 4 miles S.W. from Ludlow, in Shropshire, contains 12 houses, and 54 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

AYMESTREY, on the river Lugg, 8 miles N.W. from Leominster, contains 145 houses, and 717 inhabitants. Earls Lenthall, and Upper Ley, are townships of this parish. The church, dedicated to St. John and St. Alkmund, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. On the Black Hill, an eminence west of Aymestrey, is an encampment of a square form. The valley through which the Lugg flows is here extremely rich and picturesque. Aymestrey bridge, rocks, hanging woods, and the meadows, form a most beautiful scene. Mortimer's Cross, partly in the hundred of Stretford, is in this parish.

BRAMPTON BRYAN, on the borders of Radnorshire and the banks of the Teme, 9 miles W. from Ludlow, contains 20 houses, and 101 inhabitants. It has a fair, 22nd June. The townships of Boreford and Tedwardine are in this parish, as is also the Lordship of Stanage in Radnorshire. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 11*s.* Brampton Park, the seat of the Earl of Oxford, is nearly 6 miles in circumference, and occupies a considerable portion of an extensive eminence. In the Wilderness, near the church, are some of the largest and most flourishing trees in England. The ancient castle came into the possession of the family of its present proprietor by the marriage of Robert Harley with Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Bryan de Brampton, 24 Edw. I., and was held of the king as of the Honor of Wigmore. The Gate House, flanked by two round towers, stands about 100 yards north from the church. In the church are some monuments of the Harley family.

The townships of Buxton and Coxall, N. of Brampton Bryan, on the opposite bank of the Teme, are in Bucknill parish, Shropshire; they contain 21 houses, and 134 inhabitants.

BURRINGTON, on the Teme, 4½ miles W. from Ludlow, contains 42 houses, and 194 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BYTON, 4 miles E. from Presteign, in Radnorshire, contains 32 houses, and 167 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

DOWNTON, on the Teme, 5 miles W. from Ludlow, contains 13 houses, and 111 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Downton Castle, the seat of Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., was erected in 1774, under the direction of the late Richard Payne Knight, Esq., author of "The Principles of Taste." It contains an excellent library; but upon the death of its late possessor, in 1824, the medals, drawings, and bronzes, were bequeathed to the British Museum. The castellated style of the house was probably designed to harmonize with the beautifully romantic scenery of the park. It stands on an eminence, whence the ground slopes to the river Teme, which, rising in the mountains of Wales, takes its course through the Vale of Brampton Bryan, beneath the Camp of Cæsar; and after passing Downton, over a rocky bed, runs to Oakley, the seat of the Honourable Robert Clive, M.P. The opposite bank of the river is clothed with woods, through which a path opens upon the most delightful scenery: near this spot is a bridge over the Teme; and about 1½ mile from the mansion, a mill adds greatly to the interesting view.

ELTON, 5 miles S.W. from Ludlow, contains 16 houses, and 93 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

KINSHAM, 3 miles E. from Presteign, contains 20 houses, and 107 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

KNILL, on the borders of Radnorshire, 4 miles from Presteign, contains 17 houses, and 79 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 10*s.* Knill Court, the residence of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, now the seat of Col. Walsham Garbett, is near the church.

LEINTHALL-STARKES, 6 miles S.W. from Ludlow, contains 29 houses, and 131 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

LEINTWARDINE, 7 miles W. from Ludlow, contains 63 houses, and 346 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, which contains some painted glass in the windows, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Adforton, Payton, Grange, Brakes, Heath, Jay, Kenton, Marlow, Walford, Letton, Newton, Whitton and Trippleton, are all townships of this parish. which contains, including these, 1277 inhabitants. The Forest of Mocktree, in this parish, now disafforested, suffered the same changes as Bringwood Chase, which is separated from it only by the river Teme.

General Sir Banaster Tarleton, of Leintwardine, was created baronet 23rd January, 1817.

LINGEN, 4 miles N.W. from Presteign, contains 56 houses, and 284 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Near the church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is a mount, the site of an ancient castle, the seat of a family of the same name. Sir Henry Lingen, in the reign of Charles I., besieged Brampton Bryan Castle, for which his estates were sequestered by Parliament; but Sir Robert Harley obtained a restitution for his widow. All this part of the county is extremely hilly, particularly towards Darvold Forest, on the east. On the northern extremity of Darvold Hill are vestiges of a small encampment. The townships of Coombe, Litton, Rod, Nash, Little Brampton, Stapleton, Frog Street, and Willey, are in the parish of Presteign, in Radnorshire. Letton is in a detached part of this county, entirely surrounded by Radnorshire.

At Stapleton, one mile north from Presteign, was a castle anciently belonging to the Mortimers, Earls of March. Stapleton Hill is a considerable eminence northward of the village.

The township of Lower Harpton is part of the parish of Old Radnor, in Radnorshire. Harpton Court is the seat of Thomas Frankland Lewis, Esq.

STANTON-UPON-ARROW, 5 miles N.E. from Kington, contains 68 houses, and 385 inhabitants. It is partly in Stretford hun-

dred, and is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

TITLEY, 3 miles N.E. from Kington, contains 75 houses, and 304 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Titley Court is the seat of William Greenly, Esq.; and one mile west is Eywood, the principal seat of the Earl of Oxford, who possesses very considerable landed property in the N.W. part of this county. The grounds at Eywood are ornamented with some fine plantations, and display a great diversity of beautiful scenery. One mile and a half N. from Titley is Wapley Hill, the western extremity of which is crowned with an extensive encampment; the slope of the eminence is finely covered with wood, and its north-western extremity is washed by a small river which forms one of the sources of the Lugg.

WIGMORE, 8½ miles S.W. from Ludlow, in a very romantic situation, on the slope of an immense mountain of bare rock. The streets of the village are the undisturbed masses of stone. It contains 92 houses, and 429 inhabitants, which includes Limebrook township. The church stands on the very pinnacle of the hill and close to a precipice, the chasms of which are filled by large trees. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

On a hill westward from the village, irregularly intersected by ravines and covered with underwood, are the remains of Wigmore Castle, said to have been built by William Fitz Osborne, Earl of Hereford, and which afterwards became the head of the Barony of the Mortimers, Earls of March. It is reputed one of the most ancient Honors in England, and has 21 manors that owe suit to the Honor Court held here every six weeks. All the circuit of the land wherein these manors lie is called Wigmore land. The independent authority which the Mortimers possessed on the marches or borders cherished an almost unconquerable intrepidity of spirit, which, united with the influence acquired from their immense estates, enabled them more than once to disturb the peace of the kingdom; when at length the throne itself became the patrimony of their descendant Edward IV. The most perfect parts of the castle now remaining are the external walls, which are strengthened by a wet ditch round the foot of the hill; the Gate House, with a square tower on the left of the entrance, and another on the right, which is circular. Within the area, on the summit of a high artificial mount, are the walls of the Keep tower; it was of an oblong form, and there is every reason to believe it was erected in the 12th century. Lower down are castellated remains of later date. On the western side of the castle is a hill still more elevated, the site of the ancient park, now covered with wood. Wigmore Castle was granted to Sir Gelly Meyrick by Queen Elizabeth, through the favour of the Earl of Essex, and held it for a short time before his execution, when it fell to the Crown. The descendants of Sir Gelly Meyrick continued in the Vale of Wigmore until their property in Lucton and Eyton were alienated by Dr. Meyrick's grandfather. Sir Thomas Harley, of Brampton Bryan, obtained from King James I. a grant of the Honor and Castle of Wigmore, as descendants of the Mortimers, its former lords. His great-grandson, Sir Robert Harley, an eminent statesman in the reign of Queen Anne, was created Lord Harley, of Wigmore, Earl Mortimer, and Earl of Oxford, 24th May, 1711.

About one mile from Wigmore, on the north, is the site of an Abbey founded by Ralph Mortimer, and his son Hugh, previously to the year 1179, for Augustine Canons. In the Abbey Church many of the Mortimers were buried, and amongst them were five Earls of March. All the monuments are destroyed, and nothing remains of the building but the bare walls. At the Dissolution its revenues were estimated at 302*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

10. Wolphy Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Shropshire; on the east by Worcestershire and Broxash hundred; on the south by Grimsworth hundred; and on the west by Wigmore and Stretford hundreds.

BRIMFIELD, 5 miles S. from Ludlow, and 6 miles N. from Leominster, contains 118 houses, and 532 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Here was a College of Secular Canons in the reign of Henry I., but in 1155 they resigned their lands to the Abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester. The Kington and Leominster Canal crosses the Teme near the village. Brimfield Court is the seat of J. Child, Esq.

CROFT, 5 miles N.W. from Leominster, contains 22 houses, and 119 inhabitants, including the township of Newton. It is a curacy. Croft Castle, the ancient seat of the Croft family, has long been demolished. An extensive park ranges on an eminence towards the north of Croft, on which is an encampment called Croft Ambrey; the prospect from this spot is very extensive. Sir Richard Croft, of Croft Castle, was Treasurer of the King's Household, 1 Henry VII., and his great-grandson, Sir James Croft, was Comptroller of the Household to Queen Elizabeth, in which capacity he presented "Remembrances" for a reform in the Royal establishment: he died in 1591, and was buried in Westminster Abbey Church.

Sir Herbert Croft was created baronet 18th Nov. 1671, and was M.P. for Hereford in 1678.

The estate is now the property of Somerset Davis, Esq., of Wigmore Hall, about two miles distant.

DOCKLOW, ½ mile from Leominster, contains 34 houses, and 191 inhabitants, including Fencott township.

EDWIN RALPH, 2 miles N. from Bromyard, contains 29 houses, and 157 inhabitants, with Butterley. Edwin Loach, a mile northward from the village, is in a detached part of Worcestershire.

EYE, 3½ miles N. from Leominster, comprises the townships of Eye, Moreton, Ashton, and Luston, and contains 144 houses, and 678 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The Kington Canal passes through the parish to Orleton, on the north. Berrington Park is the seat of Lady Rodney; this mansion was built by the Honourable Thomas Harley, alderman of London, and M.P. for this county. The eminence on the south-east is covered with fine woods.

EYTON, 2 miles N.W. from Leominster, contains 30 houses, and 125 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

FORDS BRIDGE, 3 miles S. from Leominster, contains 5 houses, and 31 inhabitants. It is extra-parochial.

HATFIELD, 5 miles E. from Leominster, contains 30 houses, and 153 inhabitants. It has fairs, 23rd April and 18th October; and is a curacy. A rivulet rises in the hills near Lockley Heath eastward of the town.

LITTLE HEREFORD, on the Teme, 3 miles W. from Tenbury, on the borders of Worcestershire, contains 82 houses, and 353 inhabitants, with Upton. It is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 4*s.*, in the patronage of the Chancellor of Hereford Cathedral.

HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE, 4½ miles S. from Leominster, contains 90 houses, and 528 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and rebuilt by the Coningsby family, consists of a nave and chancel; it is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Hereford, and contains the monument of Sir Thomas Coningsby, founder of the hospital at Hereford; he died in 1652: also the monument of Humphrey Coningsby, and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Inglefield, whose effigies, with those of their seven children, are sculptured on a slab of alabaster in the chancel. Hampton Court, the seat of Richard Arkwright, Esq., stands in an extensive park, including a circumference of not less than eight miles, embracing the most delightful prospects: the river Lugg flows on the S.W., and below the mansion is joined by a stream that meanders through the park, enlivening the views at every point, and forms a cascade by rushing over a mass of rugged rock. The house is well protected by an eminence on the N.E. covered with wood.

Hampton Court, a magnificent specimen of ancient domestic architecture, is said to have been founded by King Henry IV. and to have been constructed under his immediate auspices by Sir Rowland Lenthall, Master of the Wardrobe to that King. It is also said to have been completed with the spoils from the field of Agincourt. The mansion occupies three sides of a large court, with an immense front to the north, consisting of a central Tower or Gate

House, with arms and supporters sculptured over the arch of entrance; towers of smaller dimensions, but similar in architectural character, form the extremities of this front. On the east is the chapel, the roof of framed timber, which also contains some painted glass consisting of the arms of the founder, of Lenthall and of Coningsby. George Capel Coningsby, Earl of Essex, inherited the estate and mansion from his grandmother, and sold it in 1817 to the present proprietor.

HUMBER, 4 miles E. from Leominster, contains 15 houses, and 69 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* Risbury is a township of this parish.

KIMBOLTON, 3½ miles N.E. from Leominster, contains 94 houses, and 634 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

LAYSTERS, 5 miles N.E. from Leominster, contains 39 houses, and 227 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

LEOMINSTER, 137 miles from London, and 13 miles N. from Hereford, is situated on the river Lugg. It contains 777 houses, and 3651 inhabitants, and extends about a mile from N. to S.; while from E. to W. it is about half a mile in extent. It has a market on Friday, and fairs 13th Feb., Tuesday after Midlent Sunday, 2d May, 10th July, 4th Sept., and 8th Nov. The Town Hall stands on twelve oak pillars, and under it is the butter market. In this Hall are held the Quarter Sessions and Corporate meetings. The town is divided into six wards, and is governed by a high steward, viz. the Earl of Essex, a recorder, and 24 capital burgesses, who choose a bailiff and a town clerk. It has returned two members to Parliament, from 23d of Edward I., the right of election being in the bailiff, capital burgesses, and the inhabitants paying scot and lot; in number about 620: the bailiff is the returning officer, and the present members are the Right Hon. Lord Hotham, and John Ward, Esq.

The church of Leominster, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It is large and ancient, with a noble tower 99 feet high. Over the altar is a picture of the Last Supper, by *Rubens*. There are no monuments of particular interest in the church; in the church-yard is the tomb of John Ward, grandfather of the late John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons: he died 1773.

A monastery was founded at Leominster about 660; this was succeeded by a College of Prebendaries, which was subsequently replaced by an Abbey of Nuns. The nuns were dispersed, and their estates enjoyed by laymen previously to the year 1125, when King Henry I. granted this foundation, with every thing belonging to it, to the Abbey of St. James, at Reading, to which it afterwards became a subordinate Cell of Benedictine Monks. In 1239 the priory and parish church were re-dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, by Ralph Maydenstan, Bishop of Hereford. In the year 1402 the Priory was laid under heavy contributions by Owen Glendower, who had taken possession of the town. The revenues of this foundation exceeded those of any other Cell in England. It was situated N.E. of the church, on the river Pinsley; some of the buildings are yet standing. The Priory House was repaired by Lord Coningsby for a County Gaol, with an intention of obtaining the removal of the assizes from Hereford. It was afterwards rented by the Corporation, and about 1718 was the mansion house of the town bailiff, and is now a House of Industry. An oil-mill on the Green was the corn-mill belonging to the priory; and the name of an adjoining meadow, *Almbury Close*, designates the site of another of the conventual buildings.

Broadward township, which includes Brierley, Eaton, Hennor, Stretford, and Wharton, and Ivington township, which includes Cholstrey, Hideash, Newtown, Stagbatch, and Wintercott, are in Leominster parish.

On the Brierley Hills is Ivington Camp, supposed to have been occupied by Owen Glendower on his retreat.

Eaton, a mile S.E. from Leominster, was the seat of the Hackluyt family, one of whom, Richard Hackluyt, published a Collection of Voyages in 1582. Cardinal Adam de Eaton, a man of great learning, who died at Rome 1397, was a native of this hamlet.

LUCTON, 5 miles N.W. from Leominster, contains 23 houses, and 181 inhabitants. Here is a school founded and endowed by ——— Pierreponte.

LUDFORD, 11 miles N. from Leominster, is chiefly in Shropshire. The entire parish contains 280 inhabitants, of which 23 houses, and 85 inhabitants, are in this county. It is situated on the Teme, over which a bridge communicates with Ludlow. It is a curacy. Ludford Park is the seat of N. L. Charlton, Esq.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL, 5 miles N.E. from Leominster, contains 59 houses, and 369 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Hereford.

ORLETON, 5½ miles N. from Leominster, contains 110 houses, and 574 inhabitants. Here is a fair, 24th April. It is a curacy. The manor of Orleton was part of the possessions of the Mortimers, and devolving to the Crown was granted by James I. to George Hopton; and afterward it became the property of the Blounts. Thomas Blount, author of "Fragmenta Antiquitatis," and of two folio volumes of collections for a history of this county, died in 1679, and is buried in the church. Adam de Orleton, Bishop of Hereford, was a native of this place.

PUDDLESTONE, 4½ miles E. from Leominster, contains 59 houses, and 316 inhabitants, including While and Brockmanton townships. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

RICHARDS CASTLE, 7½ miles N. from Leominster, is chiefly in Shropshire, and contains 490 inhabitants, of which 40 houses, and 229 inhabitants, are in this county. It is a rectory, value 15*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester.

Scarcely any vestige of the ancient castle remains.

ROCHFORD, on the river Teme, 2 miles E. from Tenbury, in a detached part of the county, having Worcestershire on the S. and Shropshire on the N., contains 50 houses, and 264 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Farlow, a chapelry, containing 67 houses, and 345 inhabitants, is also a detached part of the county, 5 miles N. from Rochford, in Stottesden parish, Shropshire.

SARNESFIELD, 10 miles S.W. from Leominster, contains 21 houses, and 102 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the University of Oxford. In the churchyard is the tomb of John Abel, the architect of the market-houses at Hereford, Leominster, Kington and Brecknock, who died at the age of 97, in 1594.

STOKE PRIOR, 2½ miles S.E. from Leominster, contains 72 houses, and 337 inhabitants. Wickton is a township of this parish.

YARPOLE, 4½ miles N.W. from Leominster, contains 132 houses, and 622 inhabitants, including Bircher township.

11. Wormelow Hundred,

In the southern part of the county, where it is bounded by Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire; on the north and west it is bounded by Webtree hundred; and on the east by Greytree hundred.

Lower Division.

BRIDSTOW, 1½ mile N.W. from Ross, contains 103 houses, and 541 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford.

Wilton, the ancient seat of the noble family of Grey, is between this place and Ross; the castle and Wilton bridge are fine objects from many points of view. This estate is now the property of the trustees of Guy's Hospital, London.

GANEREW, 2 miles N. from Monmouth, contains 24 houses, and 118 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

GARWAY, on the banks of the Monnow, 10 miles N.W. from Monmouth, contains 107 houses, and 522 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The Garway hill stretches for more than 3 miles in a N.W. direction towards Kentchurch.

GOODRICH, on the banks of the Wye, 4 miles S.W. from Ross, and 6 miles N.E. from Monmouth, contains 119 houses, and 711 inhabitants, including the townships of Glewston and Huntisham. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford.

Goodrich Castle, long the baronial residence of the Talbots, stands on a finely wooded promontory, and presents a remain of the period of Henry II. and of Edward I. In its general form the plan is a parallelogram, with a rounded tower at each angle, and a Keep tower in the S.W. part of the inclosed area. This part of the castle is of the greatest antiquity, and is an exact square of 29 feet. Between the West or Great Tower and the North or Ladies Tower were the state chambers. The hall was 65 feet by 28 feet in dimension; this communicated with the great chamber, whence a passage led to the state room or presence chamber: at the north angle of this room is a doorway opening upon the Ladies Tower, so called, which is situated on the brow of a high and steep precipice, so as to be the most defensible part of the castle. From the interior is a beautiful view of the adjacent country.

The Gate House was flanked by two semicircular towers of unequal dimensions, and the entrance, by means of a drawbridge now gone, was very strongly defended.

The ruins of the chapel are parallel with the entrance on the left; adjoining it is a small octagonal tower. Between the chapel and the south garrison tower, appear to have been the offices and stables.

Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, married Henry Grey, 8th Earl of Kent; and in 1706 Henry Grey, 12th Earl of Kent, was created Viscount Goodrich of Goodrich Castle, and in 1710 Duke of Kent. His descendant the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson was created Viscount Goderich 25th April 1827.

In a fertile vale on the S. of the Castle are the remains of Flanesford Priory, founded by Richard Lord Talbot in 1347 for Black Canons of the Order of St. Augustine. After the Dissolution its revenues were granted to the Earl of Shrewsbury. In the chapel, now used as a barn, are some fine pointed windows. Goodrich Church, at a little distance from the Priory on the west, contains a curious ancient tomb, without arms or inscription, traditionally inscribed to one of the early possessors of Goodrich Castle. The chalice here has a singular connection with the history of the civil war. The Rev. Thomas Swift, grandfather of Dean Swift, and vicar of Goodrich, was remarkably zealous in support of the Royal cause; in consequence of which he was ejected from his living in March 1646, but still continued to perform his duty, privately celebrating the eucharist from this very cup, which he carried with him from house to house for that purpose. At his death in 1658 the cup was transmitted to his grandson the Dean, who returned it to the church, with the above circumstances inscribed on the bottom of the chalice.

Goodrich Court, the seat of Samuel Rush Meyrick, LL.D., stands on a precipitous eminence above the river Wye. It was built under the superintendence of *Edward Blore*, who has established a reputation for superior knowledge of the ancient styles of architecture. This mansion is erected in the style of the period of Edward II.; it was founded on St. George's Day 1828, and is not yet entirely completed. Much space has been devoted to the reception of the very splendid collection of ancient arms and armour, with which the public is already acquainted by means of *Skelton's* engraved Illustrations. The edifice is 150 feet by 120 in extent, inclosing a court independent of the offices and stables, which form another court. It is entered by a gatehouse, and on the left of the court is the hall and staircase: the windows of the hall contain arms of various branches of the family; and on the staircase is a very brilliant painted window by *Willement*, consisting of a whole-length well-executed portrait of Meuric ap Llewelyn, Esquire of the body to Henry VII., and other subjects disposed in three bays or divisions; the hall is hung with hunting implements, and an antique bronze lamp. The great chamber or drawing-room in the Sussex Tower has the walls very richly painted with interesting subjects judiciously selected from the early Fabliaux and Romances, copied from illuminated manuscripts of the time of Edward II. The banqueting-room, somewhat in the style of the ancient dining-halls, has an open timber roof; the windows, enriched with painted glass, display the arms and quarterings of the various possessors of Goodrich Castle. In the chapel are also windows containing St. George and St. Barbara, patrons of knighthood, by *Willement*. Other apartments are fitted up with reference to various periods of English History, from the time of Edward II. to Queen Anne; the more satisfactory as having been accomplished under the direction of Dr. Meyrick, whose perfect acquaintance with the usages of antiquity is generally acknowledged. The pictures are chiefly valuable from their situation, as displaying the costume, particularly military, which other objects tend to illustrate; amongst them is a fine original of the celebrated Nell Gwyn, a native of this county. Several large apartments are entirely appropriated to the collection of armour, the most magnificent ever made by a private gentleman: this subject, extremely curious to the antiquary, is here treated with reference to its history; its rise and gradual decline are clearly exemplified by the excellent arrangement of the very numerous descriptions of defensive armour, which must doubtless have been obtained at vast cost to the proprietor.

The grand armoury is 86 feet by 25 in dimension, with a roof of framed timber containing three lantern lights; along the sides of this room are arranged forty-six figures in complete armour, ten of which are mounted on barbed horses. These exhibit singularly fine specimens of the armour for the tournament, from 1458 to 1586, armour for knights and men at arms; demi-lancers' armour, of the time of Elizabeth; Cavaliers, Pikemen, and Musqueteers, of the time of Charles I. In a gallery, continued round three sides of this room, are disposed curious guns and pistols, and the more rare specimens of armour. In this collection will be found the target of Francis I., and that of the Emperor Charles V. Italian and Highland targets, Spanish bucklers, targets of embossed steel and leather, and a jousting shield of the early date of 1450. Here is also the identical helmet of Sir Richard Pembridge, K.G. in the reign of Edward III., a conical basinet of the time of Richard II., and several Italian morians. The Hastilude chamber, adjoining the armoury, contains a canopy and dorsal with attendant heralds, in front of which is the representation of a jousting match between two combatants, while five others are waiting their turn; the walls, decorated with a very curious tilting heaume of steel, and various specimens of tilting armour.

The Asiatic armoury is within the East Tower, and contains figures of a soldier of Delhi, in an attitude of homage before a Rajah; besides a variety of specimens of Turkish, Persian, and Polygars armour, chain armour and helmets from Delhi, Indian scymitars, and Tartar arms.

The South Sea room contains many of the weapons used in the Isles and on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. In different parts of the collection are to be found battle-axes, martels de fer, cross-bows, two-handed swords, with war saddles and horse armour, numerous rapiers, swords, misericordes, and stilettos. Also a very curious collection to illustrate the history of hand fire-arms.

The windows of this mansion, particularly those of the Sussex Tower, command a fine panoramic view of the country, with the reaches of the river Wye, and the town of Ross. A conduit, erected by Dr. Meyrick in Grey's-field, marks the source of the spring which supplied the ancient castle of Goodrich with water; the original water-course, which still remains, is very carefully preserved.

From Bishops Wood, two miles eastward from Goodrich, the Wye makes a reach of nearly four miles into Gloucestershire; but the space included between the limits of Herefordshire and the river, is part of Monmouthshire, in the parish of Welsh Bicknor.

HENTLAND, or *Hên Llan*, the old church, 4 miles N.W. from Ross, contains 108 houses, and 577 inhabitants. Llanfrother is the site of a college founded by St. Dubricius, Archbishop of Caerleon.

LLANGARRAN, 4½ miles S.W. from Ross, contains 172 houses, and 1016 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

LLANROUTHALL, on the Monnow, 5 miles N. from Monmouth, contains 16 houses, and 118 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Pembridge Castle, a mile north from this place, belonged to William Lord Cantilupe in the reign of Henry III. In Henry the Seventh's reign it was held by the Knights hospitallers of Dinmore, and afterwards by Margaret Countess of Richmond. The castle was habitable in 1676, but is now wholly demolished, together with its chapel. Tregets Castle, on the banks of the river Monnow, is one mile south from Llanrouthall.

MARSTOW, on the river Garran, 5 miles S.W. from Ross, contains 21 houses, and 132 inhabitants. It is a curacy. A considerable district in this part of Herefordshire was formerly comprehended by the name of Archenfield, the inhabitants of which possessed peculiar

privileges, and was adjudged to be situated between Martinstone and Gloditha, 20 Edward I. The present deanery of that name includes the whole hundred of Wormelow, and one parish in Webtree hundred.

PETERSTOW, 3½ miles W. from Ross, in the road to Hereford, contains 46 houses, and 277 inhabitants.

TRETIRE, 5 miles W. from Ross, contains 29 houses, and 126 inhabitants; with Michael Church, a mile northward of the village, to which it is united. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* Between here and Pengethley is Geer Cop, an encampment on a hill.

WELSH NEWTON, 3½ miles N. from Monmouth, contains 46 houses, and 220 inhabitants. Pembridge Castle is in this parish.

ST. WEONARDS, 7 miles W. from Ross, and the same distance N. from Monmouth, contains 93 houses, and 642 inhabitants. Its church is dedicated to St. Weonard, a British saint. Triago, in this parish, was the seat of the Minor family.

WHITCHURCH, on the river Wye, 6½ miles S. from Ross, and 4½ miles from Monmouth, contains 155 houses, and 730 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Near is Copped Wood Hill, whence parts of the eight counties of Hereford, Monmouth, Salop, Worcester, Gloucester, Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor, may be seen from one point; the diversity of scenery renders the view from this hill peculiarly interesting. The prospects on the Wye between Ravens Cliff and Symonds Yate are exceedingly striking, they gradually increase in interest as the river is descended. At Symonds Yate the Wye makes a reach to the north, inclosing Huntsham, an extensive farm opposite Whitchurch, till it approaches the New Weir, which intersects the channel of the river between Symonds Yate and the Doward Hills; Symonds Yate is regarded as one of the most beautiful and majestic scenes upon the Wye. It is a chasm between two high ranges of hills that rise almost perpendicularly from the water; the rocks on the side are mostly heavy masses, and their colour is generally brown; but here and there a pale crag starts up to a vast height above the rest, unconnected, broken and bare: large trees frequently force out their way amongst them, and many of them stand far back in the covert, where their natural dusky hue is deepened by the shadow that overhangs them, while the river loses itself in woods, which rising thick and high darken the water. The agitation of the current at the weir is increased by large fragments of rock, which have been swept down by floods from the banks. The Great Doward, an eminence on the north-west, bears on its brow King Arthur's Hall, an ancient encampment, whence the ground gently declines to the river. On the summit of the Little Doward are also vestiges of an encampment. Near St. Martin's Pool, a short reach of the Wye at this point, where the river is said to be the deepest, it leaves this county and enters Monmouthshire.

Upper Division.

ACONBURY, 4 miles S. from Hereford, contains 28 houses, and 148 inhabitants. A nunnery of the Order of St. Augustine was founded here by Margery wife of Walter de Lacy, in the reign of John. The Cliffords were considerable benefactors to this house, which at the Dissolution possessed 75*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* per annum. There are some remains yet standing, now a farm-house. On the summit of Aconbury Hill, a bold and extensive eminence, partly covered with young wood, and commanding a delightful view over the adjacent county, are the traces of a large encampment.

BALLINGHAM, on the banks of the Wye, 7 miles N. from Ross, contains 29 houses, and 127 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Sir John Scudamore of Ballingham was created a baronet, 23rd July, 1644.

The landholders on this part of the river within the liberty of Irchenfield, possess the right of fishing in the *free water* between Hom Lacy and Strangford, provided they expose the salmon and other fish caught, for sale, in the Hereford road, between Llanfrother and Horewithy;—a provision rarely enforced.

MUCH BIRCH, 6½ miles S. from Hereford, contains 72 houses, and 353 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

LITTLE BIRCH, adjoining the above, contains 64 houses, and 310 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Governors of Guy's Hospital.

BOULSTONE, 5½ miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 14 houses, and 75 inhabitants.

MUCH DEWCHURCH, 6 miles S. from Hereford, contains 105 houses, and 585 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

LITTLE DEWCHURCH, South of the above, contains 65 houses, and 330 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Bryngwin is the seat of J. Phillips, Esq.; and Meend Park, on the west side of Saddlebow Hill, is the seat of T. H. Symonds, Esq.; the grounds abound with rich and finely wooded scenery. Sir Richard Symonds of the Meend was created a baronet 3rd May 1774.

DEWSALL, 4½ miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 5 houses, and 33 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.*

FOY, on the banks of the Wye, 3 miles N. from Ross, contains 54 houses, and 293 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Eaton Tregoes is a township of this parish. Near Foy church is Carthage, the seat of—— ———. The Wye, between Foy and Ross, passes under Ash Woods, and is one of the points to which the attention of the tourist is particularly directed, whence the view of Ross, Penyard, &c. composes a scene of great beauty.

HAREWOOD, 5 miles N.W. from Ross, contains 15 houses, and 80 inhabitants. Harewood House is the seat of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart. The park contains some very fine timber. Sir Bennet Hoskyns, of Harewood, was created a baronet 19th December, 1676. One mile from Harewood is Armstone, the seat of George Ferguson, Esq.

KILPECK, 7 miles S.W. from Hereford, contains 46 houses, and 265 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Gloucester. Here was a castle, the head of a barony merged in that of Marmion, and also a priory of Benedictines subordinate to the Abbey of St. Peter's at Gloucester, to which it had been given by Hugh Fitz William, founder of the Kilpeck family.

KINGS CAPLE, on the banks of the Wye, 4½ miles N.W. from Ross, contains 50 houses, and 271 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Caple Trump, a fine grove of trees, is the scene of an annual festival at Whitsuntide.

LLANDINABO, 6 miles N.W. from Ross, contains 8 houses, and 52 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

LLANITHOG contains 3 houses, and 23 inhabitants. It is extra-parochial.

LLANWARNE, 7½ miles S. from Hereford, on the E. side of Scudamore Hill, contains 59 houses, and 324 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the Governors of Guy's Hospital.

ORCOP, 9 miles S. from Hereford, contains 104 houses, and 491 inhabitants.

PENCOYD, 6 miles N.W. from Ross, contains 32 houses, and 161 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

SELLACK, on the river Wye, 4 miles N.W. from Ross, contains 50 houses, and 301 inhabitants. Pengethley is the seat of Thomas Powel Symmonds, Esq.

TREVILLE is extra-parochial, and contains 15 houses, and 74 inhabitants.



TINTERN ABBEY.



CHEPSTOW CASTLE

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

1. Abergavenny.
2. Caldicot.
3. Ragland.
4. Skenfreth.
5. Usk.
6. Wentlloog.
7. Borough of Monmouth.

Scale of Miles.

1 2 3 4 5

Monmouthshire.



TOWN HALL, MONMOUTH.

Engraved by James Bingley, 57, Charles Str.t Goswell R.d for Moules English Counties.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*Oxford Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Breconshire and Herefordshire; on the east by Gloucestershire; on the south by the river Severn and the Bristol Channel; and on the west by Glamorganshire. In extent it is considered to be about thirty-three miles long, and twenty-six broad, being in circumference about one hundred and ten miles. The district including Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and the Forest of Dean, was anciently known by the name of Gwent or Went *, and afterwards of Essyllwg †, whence the Roman name Siluria. Under the Romans Caer Went became Venta Silurium, when the county was included in the province Britannia Secunda. Other Roman stations were Blestium, or Monmouth, Burrium, or Usk, Gobannium, or Abergavenny, and Isca Silurium, the head-quarters of the second legion, and seat of government for Britannia Secunda, at Caerleon. This county was not included in the Saxon heptarchy. It was formerly a part of South Wales, but was separated from Welsh jurisdiction in 1535, and has been regarded as a part of England ever since. There were abbeys at Grâce Dieu, Lantarnam, Lanthony and Tintern, and priories at Goldcliff, Kynemark, Monmouth and Usk. The principal castles in the county were at Abergavenny, Caerleon, Caldicot, Castell Glas, or Green Castle, Chepstow, Dinham, Grosmont, Lanfair, Iscoed, Langibby, Monmouth, Newport, Pencoed, Penhow, Ragland, Skenfreth, Usk, and White Castle or Landeilo. The county contains seven market-towns, one hundred and twenty-seven parishes, 13,211 inhabited houses, and 71,833 persons. It is in the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Landaff, excepting three parishes, Welsh Bicknor, Dixton and St. Mary's, in the diocese of Hereford, and three, Cwmyoy, Lanthony, and Oldcastle, in the diocese of St. David's, and returns three members to Parliament; two for the county, who at present are Charles Henry Somerset, Lord Granville, and Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.; and one for the town of Monmouth. Nearly one-third of the county is a rich plain on the shores of the Severn, one-third consists of beautifully variegated ground, watered by considerable rivers, and the hills cultivated or wooded; and one-third assumes the mildest character of mountain, abounding with lovely valleys. The air is mild, temperate, and healthy generally, even in the lower parts of the county; and it has been remarked that the southern situations, bordering upon the sea, are less humid than the western mountainous districts, probably owing to the frequent breezes arising from the ocean, and the attractive influence of the mountains over clouds that float low in the atmosphere. Upon the hills it is bleak and cold in winter, the snow continuing here a considerable time; while in the valleys it soon melts away. Almost every necessary article of life is to be found in the different districts of this charming county, and so contiguous to each other that all parts are in general equally well supplied; the hills feed great numbers of cattle and sheep, and the vales produce plenty of corn, pulse, and grass. Coals and wood abound, and are distributed at very reasonable rates; lead and iron ores, with limestone and quarries of stone for building, &c., are also plentifully found within this luxuriant county; particularly a fine quarry a few miles from Newport. The principal rivers are the Severn, which washes the southern boundary of the county; the Usk, which rises upon the western border of Breconshire, and enters Monmouthshire at a short distance from Abergavenny, by which it runs and continues its course through the heart of the county to Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, below which it finally discharges itself into the Severn. The rivers Wye, Monnow, and Rumney are the boundaries which separate it from other counties, and the streams of less note are the Avon Llwyd, Beeg, Berden, Carn, Clcdaugh, Ebwy, Fidan, Gavenny, Grony, Honthy, Kebby Lumon, Morbesk, Mythve, Nedern, Olwy, Organ, Pill, Pool Meyric, Rhyd y Mirch, Sorwy, Tilery, Troggy, Trothy, and Ystwith. The Monmouthshire canal commences on the western side of the town of Newport, having a basin connected with the river Usk; it passes between the town and the river, and crosses the Chepstow road; thence by Malpas it pursues its route parallel to and near the river Avon, by Pontypool to Pont Newidd, being nearly eleven miles, with a rise of twelve feet in the first mile, and four hundred and thirty-five feet in the remaining ten miles. Nearly opposite to Malpas, a branch canal takes a course parallel to the river Ebwy, to a point near Crumlin Bridge, being a course of nearly eleven miles from the junction, with a rise of three hundred and fifty-eight feet, making the total length of the two canals twenty-two miles: from these there are several rail-roads to different iron-works, collieries, and lime-kilns. The Brecon canal unites with the Monmouthshire canal one mile from Pontypool; it crosses the river Avon, where by a tunnel two hundred and twenty yards in length it crosses the high land there, and passes the town of Abergavenny, towards the river Usk, and proceeds parallel with that river to Brecon, being thirty-three miles in length, with sixty-eight feet rise to Brecon. The Abergavenny canal communicates with

* From Gwen *fair.*

† From Syllt, *aspect.*

the Brecon canal. The county of Monmouth, throughout its whole extent, is celebrated for the beauty and sublimity of its scenery; the most noted places in this county are Gold Cliff Point, Denny Island, Charston Rock, the Severn mouth and Usk mouth, with the Hatterel, Pen y Vale, and Valire Hills; Wentwood Forest and many other situations exhibit seenes of exquisite beauty. In the hundreds of Went Lloog and Caldicot sea-walls have been erected, at a vast expense, to keep off the sea at high tides and in stormy weather; some of these walls are admirably built, to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, with a gradual slope from the sea, and a spacious embankment of earth behind the stone-work.—Troy House, near Monmouth, is the seat of His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Abergavenny Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Herefordshire; on the east by Skenfreth, Ragland, and Usk hundreds; on the south by Went Lloog hundred; and on the west by the last and Breconshire. It is separated into the upper and lower divisions.

Upper Division.

ABERYSTWITH, or *Blaneau Gwent,* is situated on the Ebwy Fach, or little Ebwith river, which flows at the foot of the Beacon mountain, 9 miles N.W. from Pontypool. and about the same distance S.W. from Abergavenny. It contains 616 houses, and 4059 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. On the same stream, about two miles above Aberystwith, are large iron works at Nant y Glo, whence there is a rail-road to Crumlin Bridge, where it meets the Monmouthshire canal.

GOYTREY, or *Coedtrev,* 6 miles N. from the town of Usk, and 5 miles S. from Abergavenny, contains 108 houses, and 513 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Pant y Goytrey, lately the seat of T. Hooper, Esq., is beautifully situated on the banks of the Usk, with a view of the Skirrit and Sugar-loaf mountains. On the west of the village is the Brecon canal, which joins the Monmouthshire canal near Pontypool.

LANELLEN, or *Llanellen,* 3 miles S. from Abergavenny, contains 62 houses, and 293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*; here is a bridge over the river Usk, in the road from Pontypool to Abergavenny. The manor, part of the possessions of the priory of Abergavenny, was granted to the Gunter family.

LANFOIST, 2 miles W. from Abergavenny, contains 91 houses, and 535 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Lanfoist House is the seat of —— Williams, Esq. The extension of the iron-works in this parish has much increased the population of late years. The Brecon canal passes westward of the village.

LANGATTOCK NIGH USK, so called from its situation on the river Usk, is 3½ miles S. from Abergavenny, and contains 32 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cadoc, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

The Usk rises in the mountains which divide Breconshire from Carmarthenshire, flowing eastward to Brecon, whence it inclines southward to Abergavenny and the town of Usk. At its entrance into this county the valley is highly wooded and well cultivated, and is encompassed by an amphitheatre of mountains, amidst which Abergavenny is situated, at the commencement of the great plain.

LANHILETH, or *Llanhyddell,* on the river Ebwy, 8 miles N.W. from Pontypool, contains 76 houses, and 438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Ilfyd, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* A coal-mine has been opened in this parish.

LANOVER, on the river Usk, 4 miles S. from Abergavenny: the higher and lower divisions of the parish contain 368 houses, and 2145 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter of the cathedral of Landaff, and is valued at 15*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The extension of iron-works in the higher division of this parish, as well as at Trevethan and Lanfoist, has contributed to the increase of the population. Lanover House is the seat of B. Waddington, Esq.

LANSAINTFREAD, 4 miles S.E. from Abergavenny, contains 2 houses, and 28 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* Lansaintfread House, the seat of Colonel Morgan, occupies an eminence commanding the valley of the Usk, bounded by lofty mountains. Thomas Ap Gwillim Ap Jenkin, eldest son of Gwillim Ap Jenkin and Wenlian, daughter of Howel Yehan, was seated at Lansaintfread in 1398. He made a great addition to his fortune by marriage with Maud, daughter and heir of Sir John Morley, of Ragland, whose possessions were large, and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir William Ap Thomas, from whom the Earls of Pembroke and Carnarvon are descended by the male, and the Duke of Beaufort and Earl of Powis by the female line. Thomas Ap Gwillim died here in 1438, and was buried in the church. An inscription to his memory was put up in the chancel in 1624.

LANVAIR KILGIDIN, 5 miles S. from Abergavenny, and 6 miles N. from Usk, contains 40 houses, and 226 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

LANVIHANGEL NIGH USK, 5 miles S. from Abergavenny, on the river Usk, contains 18 houses, and 99 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

LANWENARTH, on the borders of Brecknockshire, 3 miles N.W. from Abergavenny, contains 357 houses, and 2001 inhabitants, including both the ultra and citra divisions, the last being in the lower division of this hundred. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* About two miles from the village, in the road to Crickhowell, a stone marks the entrance into Wales; it is inscribed on one side Monmouthshire, and on the other Brecknockshire. Collieries and iron-forges have lately been established at Carn y Derris, in this parish. Immediately on the north of Lanwenarth, is the Sugar-loaf mountain, or Pen y Vale: this elevated point, the highest in the county, is 1852 feet perpendicular above the river. The most easy way of ascending this eminence is from the east side of the Derris, one of the subordinate hills; the base of the Sugar-loaf is not more than one hundred paces from its top.

The following interesting account of an ascent in the year 1811, is by Daniel Carless Webb, the entertaining author of Excursions to various parts of Great Britain:—I began my ascent over a very steep hill, forming a part of the base upon which this mountain rears its lofty peak; then crossed a plain of about a mile in length, and finding no direct path, proceeded along the side of a ravine, to the southern end of another considerable acclivity, sustaining the summit, which appeared for some time to recede. At length, having gained the foot of the peak forming the sugar-loaf appearance of the mountain, I was surprised to find that it is only a narrow bank, at this end. I was under the necessity of climbing to gain the summit, the last rise, which at this part is the highest, calculated to be about one hundred and fifty feet. From this place issues a spring of clear water, trickling down the side of the mountain, forming a pleasant murmuring rill, but infuriated in rainy seasons, as appeared from the torn state and depth of the ravine down which it rolled. This bank is somewhat more than a hundred yards in length, and a few yards in breadth. The northern end is a pile of loose rocks, bared by the rude blast, and sternly bidding defiance to the strongest efforts of Boreas. Several loose stones have been precipitated down the steep sides of the bank, and lodged in the hill below, where they are bedded in the earth, to some depth, their extreme points only being visible. The mountain is covered with excellent pasture, to the very base of the peak, here and there encumbered with fern and heath, which the hand of industry might easily remove. Numerous sheep, of a fine breed, were grazing; and if properly enclosed and taken care of, and a due proportion of timber planted, there is no doubt but it would form good grazing land, the staple being excellent, and the southern aspect lying dry. I was well

compensated for labouring up this steep by a most extensive prospect, Pen y Vale commanding a view of the counties of Radnor, Salop, Brecon, Glamorgan, Hereford, Gloucester, Somerset, and Wiltshire. Over the beautiful vale of Usk, stretching southward through a rich cultivated country, the town of Abergavenny appeared at my feet in miniature; beyond the vale of Usk, the Severn, and the Somersetshire coast. To the east is a fine view into Gloucestershire; on the west a shining line indicates a canal, on the side of the Blorenge; the northern prospect is shut in by a range of mountains, darkly closing the scene on that side.

MAMHILAD, 3 miles N.E. from Pontypool, and 5 miles N.W. from Usk, contains 45 houses, and 237 inhabitants. It is a curacy. At Mamhilad is the seat of William Morgan, Esq.

PONTYPOOL, in the parish of Trevethan, 7 miles N.W. from Usk, contains 700 houses, and 3931 inhabitants, including Trevethan, about a mile distant. The church, dedicated to St. Cadoc, is a curacy. In the church is the monument of Major John Hanbury of Pontypool, who died in 1734. The town of Pontypool is situated on the edge of a steep cliff that overhangs the Avon Llwyd, usually a small stream, but in rainy seasons swelled to a rapid torrent. It consists of a long street, running east and west, which is intersected by two smaller streets; the town derives considerable consequence from the numerous mines in its neighbourhood, which produce immense quantities of iron-ore and coal. Here is a market on Saturday, and fairs 22nd April, 5th July, and 10th October, for horses, cattle, and pedlary; the petty sessions for the upper division of the hundred are held here.

Capel Hanbury, Esq. descended from an ancient family of Worcestershire, was the earliest proprietor on record of the iron-works at Pontypool; and to his son Major Hanbury the iron trade was indebted for several material improvements. The present mode of slitting and rolling iron, and that of coating iron plates with tin, were first introduced by him; but the lackering of iron plates with colour and a brilliant varnish, called Japanning, was first practised at Pontypool, by Thomas Allgood, a native of Northamptonshire, in the reign of Charles II. For the convenience of carrying on the operations connected with the iron-works and japan manufactories, there are railroads and a canal hence to Newport, by means of which the produce and manufactured articles of the town are conveyed to various parts of the country. Two lakes or pools at Trosnant near the town are used as reservoirs to the Monmouthshire canal.

Pontypool Park is the seat of Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq.; the house situated on the opposite bank of the river, fronting the town, the lawn skirted by large plantations on one side, and fine irregular acclivities on the other, covered with hanging groves, presents a view of a number of swelling eminences, whose soft varied lines contrast admirably with the irregular features of the surrounding country. Westward, the prospect is perfectly romantic; here the rude torrent of the Avon Llwyd rushes through its rocky channel, amidst delightful scenery, beyond which rises the bold eminence of Myndd Maen.

At Blaen Avon iron-works a large chapel, built at the expense of Messrs. Hopkins in 1805, capable of containing two thousand persons when completely filled, was consecrated on 23rd June in that year.

Lower Division.

ABERGAVENNY, 146 miles from London, and 17 miles N.W. from Monmouth, contains 679 houses, and 3388 inhabitants. This ancient town, the Gobanium of Antoninus's Itinerary, is situated at the mouth of the river Gavenny, which here joins the Usk. It is still surrounded, in parts, by the remains of a wall; and its castle, now a picturesque ruin, overlooks the river Usk at the southern extremity of the town. From this point, looking north-west, is a view of the valley, bounded by high mountains, with the river winding through the old bridge of fifteen arches; the ancient priory church, and other interesting objects, presenting a scenic combination not easily paralleled in the kingdom. Three principal streets of the town are formed by the roads leading to Crickhowell, Hereford, and Monmouth, and in the centre is the spacious market-place. The market is on Tuesday, and fairs are held 14th May, the first Tuesday after Trinity, and 25th September. The town is governed by a bailiff, a recorder, a common council of twenty-seven principal inhabitants, a town clerk, and other officers. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 7*d.* It was the church of a Benedictine Priory, founded by Hamelin de Balun soon after the Conquest. At the general suppression of monasteries, a grammar-school, founded by King Henry VIII., was endowed with part of the revenues of the priory, and of this the corporation are trustees. The church is nearly perfect in all its architectural detail. In the south aisle, belonging to the family of Herbert, are the monuments of Sir William Ap Thomas and of Sir Richard Herbert of Coldbrook, brother to the first Earl of Pembroke; also a monument of Richard Herbert of Ewias, and others of the Lords of Abergavenny. The castle of Abergavenny, or *Bergavenny*, was built by Hamelin de Balun, the first Lord of Over Went, or Wentland, after the Conquest. At his death he gave his estates to Brian, his nephew, who ended his days in the Holy Land, leaving his lands of Over Went and the castle of Bergavenny to Walter of Gloucester, who was at that time High Constable of England. Milo, the son of Walter, was created Earl of Hereford by Henry I.; and between his three daughters, coheiresses, the inheritance was afterwards divided. Berta, the second, was the wife of Sir William de Braose, and had the lordship of Brecon and the lands of Over Went, which contained the castle and seignory of Bergavenny, for her share. The lordship of Brecon being the greatest seignory, the title of Bergavenny, an ancient barony by tenure, was never used by Sir William de Braose or his descendants, who were styled Lords of Brecon only. By one of the heiresses of this family, the castle of Abergavenny was conveyed in marriage to Sir William Cantelupe, whom Henry III. created Lord Bergavenny by writ of summons to Parliament. Joan, his daughter and coheiress, married Henry Lord Hastings, and had this castle for her inheritance. On the death of Henry Lord Hastings, John, his son and heir, became entitled to the honours of his father, who being a baron of the realm before he married the heiress of Cantelupe, bore his own name of Hastings, when the title of Bergavenny once more became involved in that of another, and for five generations lay dormant in the Barony of Hastings and afterwards in the Earldom of Pembroke. John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, being accidentally slain at a tournament at Oxford in 1391, and leaving no issue, the castle and lordship of Abergavenny passed by descent to Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthin, and from him to Sir William Beauchamp, created Lord Bergavenny by writ of summons to Parliament in 1392, 16th Richard II. Richard Lord Abergavenny, his son, was created Earl of Worcester, and died in 1431, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, his sole heiress, who married Sir Edward Nevill, youngest son of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, and carried the title of Abergavenny to the Nevill family. But although Sir Edward Nevill was summoned to Parliament as Lord Abergavenny, *jure uxoris*, he was kept out of possession of the castle by an entail, made by Sir William Beauchamp, to the heirs of Thomas Earl of Warwick, his elder brother, who held the castle, which at length came into the hands of the Crown, when King Henry VII., on the petition of George Nevill, grandson of Sir Edward, was pleased to restore it to him as the rightful heir. His son Henry Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, left an only daughter, his heiress, wife of Sir Thomas Fane, who claimed the title of Baroness Abergavenny; the barony was also claimed by Edward, son of Sir Edward, a younger brother of Henry Nevill above mentioned, upon whom the castle of Abergavenny was settled. In the reign of James I. it was determined the title of Lord Abergavenny belonged to the heir male, in whose descendant the barony is now vested, but at present merged in the title of Earl, granted to George, fifteenth Lord Abergavenny, 17th May, 1784, by King George III.

The castle is now in a state of dilapidation; the mound, on which the pentagonal keep formerly stood, is in the centre of the court, environed by vestiges of the hall, kitchen, and offices. In 1172 the castle, under William de Braose, was taken by Sytsylt ap Dyfnwald, a Welsh chieftain, but shortly afterwards restored to Braose, who invited Sytsylt and his son Geoffery to conclude a treaty of amity at this place, when they were both treacherously murdered. A similar act of sanguinary treachery had been before perpetrated within the same walls by William, son of Milo Earl of Hereford. Girald Barry, usually called Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote his Itinerary through Wales, in the reign of Henry II., relates, that in a late assault of the castle of Abergavenny, which happened in our days, two soldiers passing over a bridge to a tower, built on a mound of earth, in order to take the Welsh in the rear, penetrated with their arrows the oaken portal, which was four fingers thick; in memory of which circumstance the arrows were preserved in the gate. In 1215 the castle was taken from the forces of King John by Llewellin Prince of Wales.

The parish of Abergavenny contains the hamlets of Hardwicke and Lloyndû. Coldbrook House, the seat of John Hanbury Williams, Esq., was the property and residence of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B. and M.P. for this county, born in 1709, a statesman and poet of considerable temporary fame; he was the third son of John Hanbury, Esq., and in consequence of the will of his godfather Charles Williams, Esq., of Caerleon, assumed the name of Williams. He was the soul of a celebrated coterie, the most conspicuous members of which were Lord Hervey, Winnington, Horace Walpole Earl of Orford, Stephen Fox Earl of Ilchester, and Henry Fox Lord Holland, with whom he lived in the strictest habits of intimacy and friendship. At the same time he distinguished himself by political ballads, remarkable for vivacity, keenness of invective, and ease of versification. His "Ode to Mr. Poyntz," in honour of the Duke of Cumberland, is perhaps one of his best. Sir Charles married in 1732 Lady Frances, daughter of Thomas Earl of Coningsby, by whom, at his death in 1759, he left only two daughters, Frances, wife of the Earl of Essex, and Charlotte, who married Robert Boyle Walsingham, son of the Earl of Shannon. The estate and mansion of Coldbrook descended to his brother George, who died in 1764. when it became the property of his son John Hanbury Williams, Esq.

CWMYOYE, on the river Honthy, near the borders of Herefordshire, 8 miles N. from Abergavenny, contains 102 houses, and 511 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. The parish is separated into upper and lower divisions, and contains the townships of Bwlch and Toothog, both in Herefordshire. In the upper division of the parish is the remains of Llanthony Abbey, situated in the vale of Eywas, formed by the Hatterell Hills. Two monks made this spot a sequestered retreat, which becoming celebrated, Walter Lacy, about the year 1108, founded a Priory of Canons Regular, of the Order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Its name is derived from its situation on the banks of the Honthy, whence it was called *Llan naut Honthy*, since abbreviated to Llanthony. Llanthony Abbey is said to have been built on the very site of the Hermitage of St. David, the patron of Wales, where, according to Drayton,

> "He did only drink what chrystal Hodney yields,
> And fed upon the leeks he gather'd in the fields.
> In memory of whom in the revolving year,
> The Welchmen on his day that sacred herb do wear."

The same tradition is more elegantly expressed, but at greater length, in Southey's Inscription for a monument in the vale of Eywas. It also refers to the custom of wearing the leek having been derived from St. David, instigating the Britons under Cadwalladar to distinguish themselves from their enemies during a great battle, wherein they conquered the Saxons by virtue of his prayers, and that regulation. The valley has many of the circumstances that impress the idea of solitude; lofty and sterile mountains appear on almost every side. The ruins of the Abbey church present a mixture of the Anglo-Norman and pointed style of architecture, showing the different periods of its erection. It was in length two hundred and twelve feet, in breadth fifty feet, with a transept of one hundred feet in length. The greatest part of the monks removed first to the Bishop's Palace in Hereford, and afterwards, about the year 1136, to the banks of the Severn, in the neighbourhood of the city of Gloucester, which was also called Llanthony. Out of forty religious originally established here, only thirteen Canons were left, who decreasing, King Edward IV. in 1481 licensed the annexing this Priory to Llanthony, near Gloucester; but it is doubted whether this union took full effect. After the suppression, the site was granted in 1546 to Nicholas Arnold.

James Butler, Marquis of Ormond, K.G., Lord Steward of the Household to King Charles II., in consideration of his distinguished loyalty, services, and sufferings, was created a peer of England, 20th July 1660, by the titles of Earl of Brecon and Lord Butler of Llanthony. Lord Clarendon says of this noble man, "that he was the person of the greatest quality, estate, and reputation, who had frankly engaged his person and his fortune in the King's service, from the first hour of the troubles, and having thus merited as much as a subject can do from a prince, he had much more merit and esteem with the King than any other man."

LANARTH, 8 miles W. from Monmouth, and 7 miles S.E. from Abergavenny, contains 53 houses, and 310 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thelian, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter of the cathedral of Landaff. Clytha, in Ragland hundred, on the banks of the Usk, is a hamlet of this parish. Lanarth Court is the seat of John Jones, Esq.; the house was built about 1790, on the site of a more ancient mansion; and although it is situated in the vicinity of hills, of which the adjoining grounds command the most beautiful and picturesque views, it presents no other object in front but the quiet and retired vale in which it stands, with the surrounding plantations, which has often been remarked as forming one of its most peculiar attractions. This family of Jones derives its descent from the House of Herbert, being lineally descended from Henry Fitz Herbert, Chamberlain to King Henry I., the common ancestor of the Earls of Pembroke and Carnarvon. William Ap Jenkin, surnamed Herbert, had four sons, of whom the third or youngest was Lord of Tre Owen, near Monmouth, an ancient inheritance which still remains in possession of the family. His grandson David signalized his courage at the battle of Banbury in 1469, where he was slain fighting for the House of York, under the banners of the Earl of Pembroke. It was not till the reign of Henry VIII. that William John, great-grandson of David, assumed the name of Jones, which has ever since been retained by this branch of the family. Sir Philip Jones, a descendant of the last mentioned, distinguished himself by his attachment to Charles I.; he was Lieutenant-colonel of the troops raised in this county for the King, and was actively engaged at Ragland Castle, when it surrendered to the Parliamentary forces*. About the year 1660, William, son of Sir Philip Jones, removed from Tre Owen to Lanarth Court, now the principal residence of the family.

Clytha House is the seat of William Jones, Esq.; the view hence is amongst the most beautiful in the county. A fine curvature of the river and valley of Usk, the parts and features of which it distinctly commands, is charmingly wooded and cultivated; the effects of water in the meanderings of the river are very striking to the improved grounds and buildings at Pant y Goitre and Lansaintfread, are pleasingly mingled with farm-houses and churches, and the general boundary of hills is varied in a style of bold sublimity.

LANGATTOCK LINGOED, 7 miles N.E. from Abergavenny, contains 42 houses, and 192 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cadoc, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Prince of Wales.

LANTHEWY RYTHERCH, 5 miles E. from Abergavenny, in the road to Monmouth, contains 74 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 5*d*, in the patronage of the Prince of Wales.

LANTHEWY SKIRRIT, 4 miles E. from Abergavenny, contains 19 houses, and 84 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The village derived the affix to its name from its proximity to the Skirrit Vawr, or St. Michael's Mount, the most important object in the county, in a picturesque view. It is seen in all beautiful points or situations, and its appearance and distant effects vary indefinitely from the irregularity of its form, and the variations of lights and shadows perpetually tinging its summits. The Skirrit is fourteen hundred and ninety-eight feet above the level of the river Gavenny; a considerable cleft or chasm in its side forms a pleasing variety in the mountainous scenery of this district. It is sometimes called the Holy Mount, and had on its summit a chapel, the site of which was long after its desecration annually visited on the festival of St. Michael; the fissure in the mountain, attributed by superstition to a convulsion occasioned by the death of Christ, is probably owing to the nature of its strata, and to the operation of water-springs beneath it. Dr. Stukeley, in his Itinerarium Curiosum, published in 1724, relates a tradition that this hill was sent out of Ireland by St. Patrick, and that the earth of it has wonderful efficacy in several cases; on which account it is also believed to be fatal to venomous reptiles. The legend of Arthur having slain a giant on St. Michael's Mount in Brittany, was probably the cause of the chapel on the Skirrit having been dedicated to St. Michael. The Sugar-loaf, about four miles north-west from Lanthewy, is a regular and beautiful mountain, of superior elevation to the Skirrit, which it generally accompanies in every extensive view; its outline is

* Sanderson's History of Charles I.

smooth and soft, differing materially in character from the irregularity of the last.

LANTILIO PERTHOLEY, on the river Gavenny, 2 miles N.E. from the town of Abergavenny, is situated at the base of the Skirrit Vawr, and contains 161 houses, and 726 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thelian, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter of the cathedral of Landaff; the parish is separated into ultra and citra divisions. Hill House is the seat of Captain Moller; and Little Hill House, the seat of John Edmund, Esq.

LANVAPLEY, 5½ miles E. from Abergavenny, in the road to Monmouth, contains 22 houses, and 112 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mapley, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

LANVETHERINE, 6 miles E. from Abergavenny, contains 41 houses, and 212 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James the Elder, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

LANVIANGEL CRUCORNEY, or *Llanvihangel Crickhornel*, 5 miles N. from Abergavenny, on the borders of Herefordshire, contains 66 houses, and 299 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It is between the hills of Pen y vale and the Skirrit, or St. Michael's Mount. Trewyn House, near it, is the seat of —— Rosher, Esq. The hamlet of Penbiddle, in Skenfreth hundred, is in this parish; there is a railway from Lanviangel to the river Usk at Abergavenny.

OLD CASTLE, on the borders of Herefordshire, 9 miles N. from Abergavenny, contains 15 houses, and 67 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. Old Castle is remarkable as having been the residence of Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, the first author, as well as the first martyr amongst our nobility. He assumed his name from this estate, and became Lord Cobham by marriage with Joane, the granddaughter and heiress of John Lord Cobham. He was a nobleman of great talents, spirit, and courage; and being disgusted with the corruptions of the church, became chief of the Lollards, and shook by his writings and example the authority of the Roman Pontiff. His bitter reproaches against the hierarchy excited persecution, and he was condemned for heresy and rebellion in 1417. Posterity have forgotten his defects in his virtues; the enthusiast is lost in the martyr, and his death is a memorable epoch in the annals of the church, the reformation of which sprung from his ashes*.

2. Caldicot Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Usk and Ragland hundreds; on the east by Gloucestershire; on the south by the Bristol Channel; and on the west by Went Lloog hundred. It is separated into upper and lower divisions.

Upper Division.

ST. ARVANS, 2 miles N. from Chepstow, contains 54 houses, and 289 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Beaufort. The parish extends into Ragland hundred on the north, in which is situated the hamlet of Portcassegg.

Persefield, on the east of St. Arvans, is the seat of Nathaniel Webb, Esq. and is situated on the banks of the Wye. The celebrated grounds of Persefield, high above the bed of the river, form the brink of a lofty and steep precipice towards the south-west. On the north is Wind Cliff, an immense rock, elevated as much above the grounds at Persefield, as those are above the farm at Llancot in Gloucestershire. The grounds are divided into the upper and lower lawn by the approach to the house, a modern edifice nearly rebuilt by George Smith, Esq., who became the possessor after Valentine Morris, Esq., the first who brought the beauties of the scenery into notice. In the house, which consists of a centre and wings of stone, are four pieces of Gobelin tapestry, representing the natural history of Africa, which are said to have belonged to Louis XVI. The house stands near the precipice, but fronting the lower lawn,—a beautiful ground, falling precipitately every way into a valley, which shelves down in the middle, and is scattered with groups and single trees in excellent style. The view from the house, soft, rich, and beautifully picturesque, is composed of the lawn, woods, and opposite bank of the river; the Wye near its mouth winding through meadows in a manner peculiarly graceful; the Severn, here very broad, is backed by the wooded and highly cultivated hills of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire. The view from the upper lawn commands the cultivated hills and valleys of Monmouthshire, bounded by the Severn, and backed by the Mendip Hills, but is much inferior to that from the house. To give variety to the views from Persefield, to disclose the native grandeur which surrounds it, and to set off its most striking features to advantage, walks have been cut through the woods and on the face of the precipice, which border the grounds on the south and east. The first point of view on advancing from the bottom of the lower lawn is an alcove, whence are seen the town and bridge of Chepstow, with its castle on the very brink of a perpendicular rock washed by the Wye, and beyond it the river Severn. The grotto at the head of Persewood commands a view of the opposite rocks, truly magnificent; and the walk on the face of the precipice, facing Llancot in Gloucestershire, is carried along a ledge dug out of the rock, or carried through projecting fragments: from this point a vast inclosure of rocks and precipices, which marks the peculiar magnificence of Persefield, is seen to advantage. The view of the fields of Llancot and the lower margin of Persewood is broken by the graceful winding of the Wye; and across the isthmus, formed by the river on the Gloucestershire side, are the remains of a deep intrenchment ealled the Bulwark. From the perforated rock a path leads down to the Cold Bath, and thence to the meadow below; and from the Cold Bath upward a coach-road conducts to the top of Wind Cliff, the loftiest elevation on the Wye, where in one vast view are united the sublime and beautiful of Persefield, Llancot, the grounds of Persefield, the castle and town of Chepstow, the windings of the Wye and its conflux with the Severn; on the east, the forest of Dean; on the west, the rich marshes and picturesque mountains of South Wales, the Bristol Channel, mouth of the Avon, with ships at anchor in King Road, and vessels of different descriptions under sail, Aust Cliff, with the vale of Berkeley, backed by the wooded swells of Gloucestershire, and terminating in distant hills.

CAERWENT, 5 miles S.W. from Chepstow, contains 68 houses, and 394 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Crick. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Landaff. Caerwent is supposed to have been the Venta Silurium of Antoninus's Itinerary; the remains of an encampment are on an eminence greatly elevated, with the Nedern brook at its base; the foundations of the Roman wall describe a parallelogram of four hundred and fifty yards by three hundred and fifty. Copper coins of the empire are frequently found here, and near the south-western angle of the wall a tesselated pavement was discovered by Mr. Lewis of Chepstow, in 1777; the pavement is twenty-one feet six inches by eighteen feet four inches in dimension; the pieces of which it is composed are stone and terra cotta, mingled, nearly square, and the colours are blue, white, yellow, and red. A second pavement was discovered in 1793. The remains of this very considerable Roman building are extremely picturesque; in some places the ruins are mantled with ivy, and in others planted with trees.

Crick House is the seat of Major Pleydell.

CALDICOT, a mile S. from Caerwent, and 5 miles S.W. from Chepstow, contains 112 houses, and 498 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* Caldicot Castle, situated on low ground, about a mile from the Bristol Channel, is said to have been built by one of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, who were the hereditary Lords High Constables of England for nearly two hundred years; from whom the castle descended to Henry Duke of Lancaster, and on his accession as Henry IV. it was invested in the Crown. The ivy-mantled walls enclose a large court, with three entrances. The principal gate-

* Coxe.

house is flanked by lofty square towers; on the east are the remains of the hall, comprising a range of fine windows of large dimensions. The workmanship of the walls is excellent, the courses of large and equal sized stones are truly squared and neatly joined, but there is little appearance of defence being an object with the architect.

CHEPSTOW, or *Strigul*, on the river Wye, 135 miles from London, and 14 miles S. from Monmouth, contains 531 houses, and 3008 inhabitants. The trade of this town is considerable in corn and other produce of the surrounding fertile country. Shipbuilding is also carried on to a great extent, and vessels of six hundred tons burden are here built for the Baltic trade. The merchants import wines from Oporto, and deals, hemp, flax, &c., from Norway and Russia; they send great quantities of timber to Portsmouth, Plymouth, Woolwich, &c.; and bark, cider, &c., to Liverpool and several ports in Ireland, having convenient quays on the banks of the Wye. Here is a market on Saturday, and fairs on Friday in Whitsun week, for horned cattle; Saturday before June 20, for wool; 1st August, Friday se'nnight after St. Luke's day, 18th October, and the last Monday in each month, for cattle. The petty sessions for the upper division of Caldicot hundred are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* An alien priory of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of Cormeile in Normandy, was founded here as early as the reign of Stephen. It was scized by the Crown, but was restored by Henry IV. King Edward IV. afterwards granted it to God's House, a college in Cambridge, but the grant appears not to have taken effect. At the Dissolution it was valued at 32*l.* 4*s.* The priory was dedicated to St. Mary. In the church, the nave of the ancient priory, is a monument to the memory of Henry second Earl of Worcester, K.G., who died in 1549; and here was interred the celebrated regicide Henry Martin, who died in Chepstow Castle, where he had been confined twenty years, in 1680, æt. 79. The curious anagrammatical epitaph, written by himself, has long been removed; and the inscription by Southey for the room in which he was imprisoned, was admirably parodied in the Anti-Jacobin. At Chepstow the tide is said to rise higher than in any other part of the world, and in January 1768 to have attained the height of seventy feet; its greatest rise of late years has been fifty-six feet. Over the river Wye was formerly a wooden bridge, of prodigious height, erected on piles. A new bridge was opened in July 1816, consisting of five arches, the centre of which spans one hundred and twelve feet, the two adjoining arches seventy feet, and the outward arches fifty-four feet; the bridge is of cast iron, on stone piers, and its total length is five hundred and thirty-two feet: it was founded in 1815. In March of that year the tide rose from low-water mark to the height of fifty-one feet two inches. The rocky cliffs on each side the river, and the beautiful scenery of Persefield, afford the most delightful prospects imaginable. There is an ebbing and flowing well in the garden of a house in Bridge-street, remarkable for good water. It is perfectly dry at high tides, but returns soon after the ebb; and its increase and decrease regularly correspond with the tide, but are never affected either by wet or dry weather.

Chepstow Castle, or *Castle Gwent*, stands in a bold and commanding situation on a rock of considerable elevation, of which it occupies the entire summit. The lords of the castle and town were the Earls of Pembroke, of the House of Clare, the last of which was Richard Strongbow, Earl of Strigul, Chepstow, and Pembroke, who died in 1176; by his daughter and heiress Isabel the lordship was transferred to the Marshalls, and then to the family of Herbert. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, K.G., in the reign of Edward IV. held the castle, manor, and lordship of Chepstow, &c.; he was beheaded after the battle of Banbury in 1469. From this family it descended to that of Somerset, by the marriage of Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of William Herbert, Earl of Huntingdon and Lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower, with Sir Charles Somerset, afterwards Earl of Worcester and K.G. In the civil war in the reign of Charles I., this castle and town were garrisoned for the King, but were surrendered in 1645 to Colonel Morgan, governor of Gloucester, for the Parliament; after which it is said to have suffered materially. The magnificent ruins receive a very picturesque appearance from the spreading ivy, with which they are overrun. The area, said to have occupied five acres, consists of three courts. The gate-house at the entrance is nearly perfect, and a round tower at the south-east angle of the first court is shown as the prison of Henry Martin, the regicide, M.P. for Berkshire, and son of Sir Henry Martin, a judge of the Admiralty. The castle was probably erected by the Clares; and the stratum of Roman brick observed in the walls is very likely to have been brought from Caerwent. The chapel was very large; and the hall of great extent, said to have been paved with ornamental tiles, has served the purpose of a glass-house.

In 1645, Colonel Morgan, Governor of Gloucester, at the head of three hundred horse and four hundred foot, assisted by the men of Monmouthshire, with little difficulty made himself master of the town of Chepstow, and sent the following summons to Colonel Robert Fitz Maurice, the governor of the castle, on the 5th October of that year.

"Sir,

"I am commanded by His Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, to demand this castle for the use of the King and Parliament, which I require of you, and to lay down your arms, and to accept of reasonable propositions, which will be granted both to you and your soldiers, if you observe this summons; and further, you are to consider of what nation and religion you are. For if you refuse this summons, you exclude yourself from mercy, and are to expect for yourself and soldiers no better than Stinchcombe quarter *. I expect your sudden answer, and according thereunto shall rest your friend. THOMAS MORGAN."

To the summons Colonel Fitz Maurice sent this answer:—

"Sir,

"I have the same reason to keep this castle for my master, the King, as you to demand it for General Fairfax; and until my reason be convinced and my provisions decreased, I shall, notwithstanding my religion, and menaces of extirpation, continue in my resolution and in my fidelity and loyalty to my King. As to Stinchcombe quarter, know not what you mean by it, nor do depend upon your intelligence for relief, which in any indigence I assure me of, and in that assurance I rest your servant. ROBERT FITZ MAURICE."

"P.S. What quarter you give me and my soldiers I refer to the consideration of all soldiers, when I am constrained to seek for any."

Notwithstanding this resolute answer, he four days afterwards surrendered the castle upon articles, himself and the garrison becoming prisoners of war. After the defeat of the King's forces, Colonel Fitz Maurice retired to the continent, and died in Germany, about 1680.

ITTON, on Pool Meyrick, a brook which falls into the Severn at St. Pierre, 3 miles N.W. from Chepstow, contains 24 houses, and 123 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Itton Court is the seat of William Currie, Esq. Howick, near this place, is considered extra-parochial, but seems in some respects a hamlet of this parish.

LANVAIR DISCOED, or *Llanvair Icoed*, 6 miles W. from Chepstow, contains 39 houses, and 181 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Chapter of Landaff Cathedral. Dinham is a hamlet of this parish. Lanvair was anciently the residence of the family of Kemeys, but the ruins of the castle are now very inconsiderable. Strigul is distinct from Chepstow, although anciently confounded: some remains of Strigul Castle may still be seen on a brow of the Forest of Wentwood, two miles north-west from Lanvair, commanding the road from South Wales. It was built by Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Ogye; and the Cambrians called it *Castel Glyn y Strigul*, or the castle on the river Strigul. From the time of Henry II., to whom Gwent submitted, the Royalty of Wentwood Chase was vested in the Crown, and its privileges were ascertained in the Charta Forestæ of Henry III.; but the rights of lords of manors and free tenants in times of general confusion became involved and disputable. In the assumption of the Chase of Wentwood by the House of Somerset after the Restoration, the recognition of ancient customs and privileges involved it in numerous controversies and processes of law.

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* Stinchcombe was a place where the Parliament complained of Prince Rupert for putting their men to the sword.

MATHERN, on the banks of the Severn, 3 miles S. from Chepstow, contains 55 houses, and 374 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Theodorick, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter of the cathedral of Landaff. In the chancel is the following inscription: "Here lieth entombed the body of Theodorick, King of Morgannuck, or Glamorgan, commonly called Saint Theodorick, and accounted a martyr, because he was slain in a battle against the Saxons, being then pagans, and in defence of the Christian religion. The battle was fought at Tinterne, where he obtained a great victory. He died here, being on his way homeward, three days after the battle, having taken order with Meuric his son, who succeeded him in the kingdom, that in the same place he should happen to decease, a church should be built, and his body buried in the same;—which was accordingly performed in the year 600." Miles Sally, Bishop of Landaff, was buried here in 1516; Anthony Kitchin, Bishop of Landaff, in 1560; Hugh Jones, Bishop, in 1574; and William Blethyn, Bishop, in 1590. In the chancel is a monument of Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Moynes Court, ob. 1664. Mathern derives its name from Merther Tuderic, the martyrdom of Theodorick. Here was formerly a palace of the Bishops of Landaff, built by John de la Zouch in the reign of Henry V. It consisted of two courts; the outer court, now nearly destroyed; the gate-house of the inner court and remains of the chapel are left: it is now inhabited by a farmer.

Moynes Court, or Monks Court, the seat of John Owen, Esq., was built by Francis Godwin, Bishop of Landaff in 1601; his arms, impaled with those of the See, are sculptured over the porch. It stands in a picturesque situation, about a mile from the banks of the Severn, and commands a fine view of the river, the Bristol Channel, and King Road. In the garden walls are several slabs, with Roman inscriptions, which are given in Camden's Britannia; drawings of them having been sent to the author by Bishop Godwin, by whom they were discovered near this place.

MOUNTON, on Pool Meyrick brook, 2 miles S.W. from Chepstow, contains 12 houses, and 52 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

NEWCHURCH, 6 miles N.W. from Chepstow, contains 120 houses, and 562 inhabitants, in the eastern and western divisions into which it is separated. It is a curacy. The inhabitants of this parish are chiefly employed in the woods of Chepstow Park, and Earls Wood, in cutting and converting wood into charcoal.

PENTERRY, 3 miles N. from Chepstow, contains 10 houses, and 60 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Caire, in the cathedral of Landaff.

ST. PIERRE, on the banks of the Severn, 3 miles S.W. from Chepstow, contains 8 houses, and 81 inhabitants, including Runston. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* St. Pierre is the seat of Charles Lewis, Esq.; the house is low, but from the eminences in the park are various interesting views. In the churchyard is the monument of Urian de St. Pierre, who died in 1239. Runston Chapel, a mile northward from St. Pierre, is in ruins.

PORTSCUETT, or *Porth Is Coed*, 5 miles S.W. from Chepstow, contains 26 houses, and 168 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* About a mile southward of the village, on the verge of a cliff abruptly rising from the river Severn, are the remains of a Roman encampment, the first station in Cambria; it is nearly semicircular in form, with its longest diameter towards the water, and defended on the land side by a triple rampart and two ditches, the inner rampart about twenty feet high; a number of large stones lying near are probably the remains of works erected to strengthen it. Sudbrook or Southburgh Chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, now in ruins, stands near the sea, outside the great rampart. It is said to have belonged to an ancient mansion. At the Black Rock, about a mile west from Portscuett, is the New Passage over the Severn, which, if the wind be northerly, may be passed at any time for five hours before high water; and if the wind be southerly or westerly it may be passed for seven hours after high water. At the full and change of the moon it is high water at the New Passage at seven o'clock, and the time of high water is about fifty minutes later every day. Cromwell abolished this ferry, and it was not renewed till 1718; it belongs to the family of Lewis of St. Pierre.

SHIRE NEWTON, on Pool Meyrick brook, 4 miles W. from Chepstow, contains 138 houses, and 689 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Prince of Wales.

Lower Division.

BISHTON, or *Bishop's Town*, 5 miles E. from Newport, contains 35 houses, and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cadwallader, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archdeacon of Landaff. Here was formerly a palace of the Bishops of Landaff, and some remains are still to be seen of the edifice.

ST. BRIDE'S NETHER WENT, 7 miles E. from Newport, and 8 miles W. from Chepstow, contains 28 houses, and 132 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* The hamlet of Landevenny is in this parish.

CHRISTCHURCH, 2 miles E. from Newport. It is situated on a considerable eminence, commanding a most extensive and agreeable prospect, and contains 97 houses, and 557 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. In the chancel is a flat stone, with an inscription to the memory of John Colmar and Isabella his wife, who died in 1376. St. Juliens, a mansion in this parish, was the property in right of his wife, and the residence of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Caerton ultra Pontern is a hamlet of this parish. The petty sessions for the lower division of the hundred are held here and also at Magor.

GOLD CLIFF, on the banks of the Severn, 5 miles S.E. from Newport, contains 42 houses, and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. This church belonged to a priory that was founded and endowed by Robert de Chandos in 1113, who by the persuasion of King Henry I. annexed it to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, whence a prior and twelve black monks were conveyed to it. On the suppression of alien priories Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, obtained of King Henry VI. the patronage of the priory, with permission to annex it to the Abbey of St. Mary at Tewksbury, to which it was made a cell in 1442. The Cambro-Britons, offended at the measure, obliged the prior and monks of Tewksbury to quit Gold Cliff in 1445, but in the following year they returned. In the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Henry VI. Gold Cliff Priory was granted to the College at Eton, and to Tewksbury again the first year of the reign of Edward IV., but in the seventh of his reign, 1467, to Eton College, by which it has been retained. In the valuation of that college, 26 Henry VIII., 1534, it was rated at 144*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* per annum. It had the appellation of Gold Cliff from a rock nearly perpendicular, and a hundred feet high, rising abruptly in an extensive moor, which consists of limestone strata nearly horizontal and parallel, supported by a base of brown sandstone, abounding with yellow micæ. The brilliant effect of the sun on the micaceous surface is a reason for the belief in the neighbourhood that the rock contains gold, and is therefore considered as a situation of peculiar value and sanctity.

IFTON, on the banks of the Severn, 6 miles S.W. from Chepstow, contains 8 houses, and 50 inhabitants. It is a rectory, but the church is a ruin.

LANMARTIN, 4 miles E. from Newport, contains 30 houses, and 161 inhabitants, including Landevand hamlet. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

LANGSTONE, 4 miles N.E. from Newport, contains 26 houses, and 125 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 1*s.* Lanbeder is a hamlet of this parish, and is situated in the road by way of the New Passage to Bristol.

LANVACHES, 9 miles E. from Newport, and 7 miles W. from Chepstow, contains 47 houses, and 247 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.*

LANVIHANGELL, NEAR ROGGIET, 8 miles S.W. from

Chepstow, contains 9 houses, and 45 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

LANWERN, 4 miles E. from Newport, contains 5 houses, and 27 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 10*d.* Lanwern House, the seat of Sir Thomas Robert Salusbury, Bart., is situated on an eminence bordering upon Caldicot Level, commanding views in all directions, which in general are too extensive and indefinite to be picturesque. It was built by Charles Vanne, Esq., M.P. for Brecon, who died in 1778: his daughter and heiress Katharine married the late Sir Robert Salusbury, Bart., descended from the Salusburys of Lleweny in Denbighshire, now the seat of Colonel Hughes, M.P. He was created baronet April 11th, 1795, and was M.P. for Monmouth: he died November 17th. 1817, æt. 61, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, the present baronet.

MAGOR, 7 miles E. from Newport, contains 77 houses, and 384 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort, K.G. Redwick is a chapelry of this parish. The petty sessions for the lower division of the hundred are held here, and also at Christchurch.

NASH, 4 miles S. from Newport, in Caldicot Level, contains 43 houses, and 233 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of Eton College.

PENHOW, 8½ miles E. from Newport, on the road to Chepstow, contains 41 houses, and 220 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* Penhow Castle, an ancient seat of the Seymours, stands in a bold and romantic situation; the acclivity forming the direct approach being nearly perpendicular, the view from it presents a wooded ravine, rather than a valley, with rude hills in the horizon. By the marriage of the daughter of Sir John Seymour with King Henry VIII., and becoming the mother of King Edward VI., the House of Penhow arose into competition with that of Ragland, in the influence or command of the interests and transactions of this county. Hardly any opinion can be formed of the plan of the ancient castle, but it could not have been extensive, from the size of the knoll on which it stands, unless it once occupied a part of the hill, of which the knoll is a small projection. A house has been built within the walls, and parts of the old building are repaired.

ROGGIET, on the banks of the Severn, 6 miles S.W. from Chepstow, contains 9 houses, and 42 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*s.* 6*d.*

UNDY, on the shores of the Severn, 7 miles S.W. from Chepstow, contains 60 houses, and 280 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter of the cathedral of Landaff.

WITSTON, on the Severn, 6 miles S.E. from Newport, contains 14 houses, and 91 inhabitants.

WILERICK, 5 miles E. from Newport, contains 7 houses, and 47 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 2*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

3. Ragland Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Skenfreth hundred; on the east by Gloucestershire; on the south by Caldicot hundred; and on the west by Usk and Abergavenny hundreds. It is, like all the hundreds of this county, separated into upper and lower divisions.

Upper Division.

CHAPEL HILL, 5 miles N. from Chepstow, contains 84 houses, and 464 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Beaufort, K.G. Tintern Abbey, in this parish, one of the finest ruins in the kingdom, was founded by Walter de Clare, in 1132, for Cistercian monks, and was dedicated to St. Mary. At the Dissolution, the annual revenues were valued at 256*l.* 11*s.*, when the site was granted to Henry, second Earl of Worcester, in whose family it still remains. The nave of the Abbey church is two-hundred and thirty feet by thirty-three, and the transept is one hundred and sixty feet long. The whole is mantled with ivy in masses uncommonly large, intermixed with varieties of mosses and other plants. From a point, about half a mile lower down the river the ruins appear to great advantage, as though standing upon an eminence, the eastern window presenting itself embosomed in a dense wood, the sides being clustered with ivy, and the lower part of the building concealed by underwood; the river Wye sweeping in front, forms a fine fore-ground, whilst the varied lines of the distant hills constitute a grand and solemn back-ground. The exterior of the Abbey church is very fine in its architectural proportions, particularly on the western front, but the beauty of the interior must excite the admiration of every mind, and arrest the attention of every observer. From the western door, the eye ranges along the succession of clustered shafts, supporting the arcades of the nave, and becomes fixed on the grand eastern window, at the termination of the choir. From the length of the nave, the height of the walls, the aspiring form of the pointed arches, and the size of the east window, which closes the perspective, the first impressions are those of grandeur and sublimity. Although many of the pillars have been demolished, and some of the windows and other ornamental objects become dilapidated, yet the character of all may be traced. To the enrichments of architecture are now superadded the effects produced by time; some of the windows are obscured by large masses of ivy, others are canopied, or have the sides partially covered; while the tendrils creep along the walls, encircle the pillars, and form natural wreaths round the capitals. The numerous mosses and lichens also lend their assistance to furnish contrasting tints, which tend to give a powerful effect to the appearance of this ruin. Within the church is preserved the monument and figure of the founder's brother, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1148. Here also was buried Walter Earl of Pembroke, Anselm de Clare, and William Herbert Earl of Pembroke. Within half a mile of this tranquil solitary scene, which forms the most beautiful and picturesque view on the river Wye, are great iron-works, situated amongst the grand wooded hills which bound the valley of Tintern: here is made some of the best and toughest iron in the kingdom, for the purpose of making tinned plates and wire. Some is made from the red iron ore, brought from Furness, in Lancashire, which is shipped at Ulverstone, and carried up the Wye to Chepstow. The iron pigs, worked into rods, are of superior quality, in consequence of the use of charcoal.

CWMCARVAN, 3½ miles S.W. from Monmouth, contains 64 houses, and 293 inhabitants. It is a curacy. It is situated on a branch of the Trothy, a river which falls into the Wye below Monmouth.

KILGWRRWG, 5 miles S.E. from Usk, contains 26 houses, and 113 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archdeacon of Landaff.

LANDOGO, on the banks of the Wye, 7 miles S. from Monmouth, contains 131 houses, and 612 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Dochoe, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Caire, in the cathedral of Landaff.

LANGOVEN, 5 miles S.W. from Monmouth, contains 21 houses, and 137 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Goven, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Chapter of Landaff.

LANISHEN, 6 miles W. from Usk, and 8 miles S. from Monmouth, contains 53 houses, and 255 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a curacy.

LANSOY, 4 miles N.E. from Usk, and 2 miles W. from Lanishen contains 32 houses, and 139 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

TINTERN ABBEY, ON THE BANKS OF THE WYE.

Description of T. Abbey on the other side of this print is taken from
Archdeacon Coxe's
"Historical Tour through Monmouthshire

LANVIANGEL TOR Y MYNYDD, 6 miles W. from Usk, and 9 miles S. from Monmouth, in the road to Chepstow, contains 42 houses, and 213 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *2l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Landaff.

MITCHEL TROY, on the banks of the Trothy, 1½ mile S. from Monmouth, contains 56 houses, and 305 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Troy House, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, K.G. Lord Lieutenant of the county, is said to have been built from designs by *Inigo Jones*. Its chief importance is however derived from the gardens, which are highly cultivated, and produce the most delicious fruits. The Earl of Worcester's table at Ragland, at the time he received King Charles, appears to have been supplied from the gardens at Troy, then the seat of Sir Thomas Somerset, his brother; and the excellence of the various fruits caused the King to remark, "that the Sovereign of the planets had now changed the poles, and that Wales, the outcast of England's fair garden, had fairer and riper fruits than England's bowels had on all her beds." Sir Charles Somerset, K.B., sixth son of Edward, fourth Earl of Worcester, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir William Powel of Troy, and Llanpylt, and added the influence of a considerable estate to that of the House of Worcester. Amongst the pictures at Troy House is a very large and beautiful portrait of the celebrated Marquess of Worcester; he is represented in an open field, seated before a tent, with the Marchioness and an infant daughter by his side; he is in a fancy dress, with a scarf over his right shoulder. The other portraits in the principal rooms are chiefly those of the Dukes of Beaufort, since the creation of that title in the reign of Charles II. The situation of Troy House is low, but it commands a very agreeable view of the town of Monmouth, with the rivers Monnow and Wye, whose waters unite just below Troy.

Henry Somerset, third Marquess of Worcester, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, &c., having been eminently serviceable to the King, as is expressed in the Patent, since his most happy restoration, in consideration thereof, and of his most noble descent from King Edward III. by John de Beaufort, eldest son of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, by Katherine Swinford, his third wife; he was by letters patent, dated on December 2, in 1682, the thirty-fourth year of his reign, advanced to the title of Duke of Beaufort, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. By King James II. His Grace was made Lord President of Wales, Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, &c. In 1685, he was made Colonel of the eleventh regiment of foot, then first raised, the command of which he resigned that year to his eldest surviving son, Charles Marquess of Worcester. He exerted himself against the Duke of Monmouth, and in 1688 endeavoured to secure Bristol against the adherents of the Prince of Orange, upon whose elevation to the throne, His Grace refusing to take the oaths lived in retirement till his death, which happened 21st January, 1699, in the seventieth year of his age. He was buried in the Beaufort Chapel, at Windsor, having had by Mary his wife, daughter of that valiant nobleman Arthur Lord Capel, and widow of Henry Lord Beauchamp, five sons and four daughters. Mary, his Duchess, died in 1714, and was buried at Badminton, in Gloucestershire. Charles, his second but eldest surviving son, called at first Lord Herbert, but after his father was created Duke of Beaufort styled Marquess of Worcester, was a nobleman of great parts and learning, but unhappily leaping out of his coach, to avoid the danger he was exposed to by the unruliness of the horses running down a steep hill with him, he received a violent bruise and broke his thigh-bone, of which he died, in the life-time of his father, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, 13th July, 1698. His lordship in 1683, married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Josiah Child, of Wanstead, in Essex, sister of Richard Earl Tilney, and by her had three sons and three daughters. Henry his eldest son succeeded his grandfather as second Duke of Beaufort, and on Queen Anne's visiting the University of Oxford, in 1702, and going thence to Bath, met Her Majesty not far from Cirencester, on 29th August, accompanied by great numbers of gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders, and conducted her to his seat at Badminton, where a very splendid entertainment was prepared by His Grace for Her Majesty, who was very well pleased with it, as well as Prince George of Denmark, her royal consort.

His Grace took his seat in the House of Peers, 25th October, 1705, but did not go to Court till after the change of the Ministry, in 1710, when he told her Majesty that he could then call her Queen *in reality*. On the 10th January, 1712, he was appointed Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and likewise Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, and Warden of the New Forest, Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, and Cities of Bristol and Gloucester, on the 29th February following, and was installed Knight of the Garter at Windsor, 4th August, 1713. His Grace was also one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and departing this life 24th May, 1714, in the thirty-first year of his age, at Badminton, had sepulture in the church there, where a monument was erected to his memory. By his first wife Mary, only daughter of Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset, His Grace left no surviving issue. He married in 1706, Lady Rachel, daughter and co-heiress of Wriothesley Baptist Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, by whom he had Henry, his eldest son, third Duke of Beaufort, who took his seat in the House of Peers soon after he came of age, and on 16th June, 1729, was elected High Steward of the city of Hereford. In the same year he married Frances, daughter and heiress of James Viscount Scudamore, of Hom Lacy, in Herefordshire, and the next year an Act passed in Parliament authorizing the Duke and Duchess to use the additional surname and arms of Scudamore, pursuant to a settlement made by the Duchess's father; but His Grace upon full proof obtained a divorce, 2nd March, 1744, and was enabled to marry again, but died, without taking advantage of that statute, at Bath, 24th February, 1746, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. His successor in dignity and estate, was his brother Lord Charles Noel Somerset, who in 1731 was returned one of the knights of the shire for this county, also in the succeeding Parliament in 1735 was returned M.P. for the town of Monmouth, which he represented when the honours fell to His Grace by the decease of his brother. This noble Duke, who distinguished himself in the senate, both whilst a Commoner and Peer, by a steady opposition to unconstitutional and corrupt measures, and endeared himself to mankind by his social virtues, departed this life 28th October, 1756, in the forty-seventh year of his age, and was buried at Badminton. His Grace, in 1740, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Berkeley, Esq., of Stoke Gifford, in Gloucestershire, and sister of Norbonne Berkeley Lord Botetourt, whose barony she inherited*. The Duchess died 8th April, 1799, having had issue, Henry late Duke of Beaufort, and five daughters.

Henry Somerset, fifth Duke of Beaufort, seventh Marquess, and eleventh Earl of Worcester, in 1766 married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Honourable Edward Boscawen, Admiral of the Blue, and 20th January, 1768, was appointed Master of the Horse to Queen Charlotte, which post he resigned 17th January, 1770. His Grace was appointed Lord Lieutenant of this county, 24th December, 1771, and was likewise Colonel of the Monmouthshire Militia. In 1786, he was elected Knight of the Garter. His Grace died 11th October, 1803, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Charles, the present Duke, who succeeded his father as Colonel of the Monmouth and Brecon Militia, and in 1805 was elected Knight of the Garter. He married 16th May, 1791, Lady Charlotte Leveson Gower, daughter of the late Marquess of Stafford, by whom he has issue, Henry Marquess of Worcester, a major in the army and M.P. for Monmouth, Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset, M.P. for Monmouthshire, &c. &c. His Grace is Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, Baron Herbert, Lord of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower, as also Lord Beaufort, of Caldicot Castle, all in this county, and Constable of St. Briavell's Castle, and Warden of the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire.

PENALTH, on the banks of the Wye, 2 miles S.E. from Monmouth, contains 76 houses, and 464 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The river Wye, after its junction with the Monnow, is buried in the deep abyss of the valley it forms, rolling over incessant shoals, from Redbrook, through a wild district, till it passes the village of Landogo, five or six miles below Penalth.

LITTLE TINTERN, on the Wye, 4 miles N. from Chepstow, contains 65 houses, and 285 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *2l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

The manner of the wire-work at Tintern is thus described by the Rev. J. Ray, M.A. F.R.S., author of the Historia Plantarum, &c. "They take little square bars called *Osborn iron*, wrought on pur-

* 4th June, 1803, the Barony of Botetourt, a title descendable to heirs general, was confirmed by letters patent, with due place and precedence to the Duke of Beaufort.

pose for this manufacture, and strain (*i. e.* draw) them at a furnace moved by water, into square rods, about the bigness of one's little finger or less, and bow them round. When that is done, they put them into a furnace and anneal them with a pretty strong fire for about twelve hours: after they are annealed, they lay the rods in water for a month or two (the longer the better); then the rippers take them and draw them into wire through two or three holes.

"Then they anneal them again for six hours or more, and water them the second time about a week; then they are carried to the rippers, who draw them to a two bond wire, as big as a great pack-thread. Then again they are annealed the third time, and watered about a week, as before, and are delivered to the small wire-drawers, called *overhouse-men*;—I suppose because they work in an upper room.

"In the mill where the rippers work, the wheel moves several engines, called *barrels*, hooped with iron. The barrel hath two hooks on the upper side, upon each whereof hang two links, standing across, and fastened to the two ends of the tongs, which catch hold of the wire, and draw it through the hole. The axis on which the barrel moves runs not through the centre, but is placed towards one side, *viz.* that on which the hooks are. Underneath is fastened to the barrel a spoke of wood, called a *swingle*, which is drawn back a good way by the cegs in the axis of the wheel and draws back the barrel, which falls to again by its own weight. The tongs hanging on the hooks of the barrel are by the workmen fastened on the wire, and by the force of the wheel, the hooks being drawn back, draw the wire through the holes. The wire is anointed with oil to make it run the easier; and the plate wherein the holes are, is on the outside iron, and on the inside steel. The holes are bigger on the iron side, because the wire finds more resistance from the steel, and is straightened by degrees.

"There is another mill, where the small wire is drawn, which with one wheel moves three axes, that run the length of the house, on three floors, one above another; the description whereof would be difficult to understand without a scheme, and therefore I shall omit it*.

The kind of iron used for making wire is the seftest and tonghest of all, and is made wherever iron is found, although of the worst sort. It is the first iron that runs from the mine stone when it is melting, which is reserved purely for this purpose.

Of all the iron works in England, those of the Forest of Dean are in the most repute; the ore is here found in great abundance, differing much in colour, weight, and goodness. The best, called *brush ore*, is of a blueish colour, very ponderous, and full of little shining specks like grains of silver, which affords the greatest quantity of iron; but being melted alone, produces a metal very short and brittle, and therefore not so fit for common use. To remedy this, the workmen make use of another sort of material, termed *cinder*,—the refuse of the ore after the metal has been extracted; and which being mingled with the other, in a certain quantity, gives it that excellent temper of toughness which causes this iron to be preferred. After they have provided the ore, their first work is to calcine it, which is done in kilns. These they fill up to the top with coal and ore, *stratum super stratum*, one layer upon another; and putting fire to the bottom, they let it burn till the coal is wasted, and then renew the kilns with fresh ore and coal in the same manner as before. This is done without fusion of the metal, and serves to consume the more drossy part of the ore, and to make it malleable; supplying the beating and washing, which are used in other metals. Hence they carry it to the furnace, which is built of brick or stone, about twenty feet square on the outside, nearly thirty feet in height within, and about eight or ten feet over at the widest, which is about the middle, the top and bottom having a conical form. Behind the furnace are fixed two pair of bellows, the noses of which meet at a little hole near the bottom; these are compressed together by certain buttons placed on the axis of a very large wheel, originally turned by water in the manner of an overshot mill. As soon as these buttons are slid off, the bellows are raised again by the counterpoise of weights, and made to play alternately, the one giving its blast while the other is rising.

At first they fill the furnace with ore and cinder, intermixed with fuel, which in these works is always of charcoal, laying them hollow at the bottom that they may more easily take fire; after they are once kindled, the materials run together into a hard cake, which is sustained by the form of the surface, and through this the metal, as it melts, trickles down into the receivers set at the bottom, where there is a passage open, by which the workmen occasionally take away the dross and let out the metal. Before the mouth of the furnace is a bed of sand, furrowed in the form the iron is to be cast. As soon as the receivers are full, they let in the metal, which is made so very fluid by the violence of the fire, that it not only runs to a considerable distance, but stands afterwards boiling for a good while. When the furnaces are once at work, they are kept constantly employed for many months together, the men never suffering the fire to slacken night or day, but still supplying the wasting of the fuel and other materials with fresh, poured in at the top. Charcoal is used altogether in this work. From these furnaces the workmen bring their *sows* and *pigs* of iron to the ferges, where it is afterwards wrought into bars.

The properties of toughness and hardness are doubtless greatly improved by the iron being wrought in wood charcoal, of which this and the neighbouring parishes afford a plentiful supply.

The river Wye here winds with inexpressible grandeur round the ivy-mantled ruins of Tintern Abbey, which is included in the parish of Chapel Hill. Sir Thomas Herbert of Tintern was created baronet 3rd July, 1660, but the title is now extinct.

TRELLECK, 5 miles S. from Monmouth, contains 21 houses, and 138 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The parish consists of the parish division, the town division, and the grange division, and contains in the whole 986 inhabitants. The petty sessions for the upper division of the hundred are held here. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring and a tumulus. Here Gryffyd ap Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, was defeated in 1063; and this district was subjugated by Harold, afterwards King of England. Harold's stones and Cryg y Dyrn are remarkable antiquities at Trelleck.

WOLVES NEWTON, 5 miles W. from Usk, contains 40 houses, and 222 inhabitants. It is a curacy: at Cwrt y Gaer, on the west of the village, is an encampment.

Lower Division.

BETTUS NEWYDD, 3 miles N. from Usk, contains 16 houses, and 84 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Chapter of Landaff Cathedral.

BRYNGWYN, 6 miles S.E. from Monmouth, and 7 miles N. from Usk, contains 52 houses, and 265 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

DINGESTOW, or *Dynystow*, on the banks of the Trothy, 3¾ miles S.W. from Monmouth, contains 38 houses, and 174 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter of Landaff. Dingestow Court is the seat of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq. William Earl of Pembroke died in 1469, possessed of the castle and lordship of Dingatstow, in the Marches of Wales. The castle stood on the north side of the church, but no remains are left. In Welsh the place is called Llan Dingat. Richard Jones, Esq., a former proprietor of Dingestow, gave rise to the song of "Happy Dick," by which name he was familiarly called. About a mile northward of the church are the remains of Grace Dieu, or the Abbey of God's Grace, on the river Trothy. It was a small abbey, of the Cistercian order, built in 1226 by John of Monmouth, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and was valued at the Dissolution at 26*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* per annum, when the site was granted by Henry VIII., in 1546, to Thomas Herbert and William Bretton. Park Grace Dieu, as it is now called, is extra-parochial.

LANDENNY, 3 miles N.E. from Usk, contains 89 houses, and 351 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John *, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* The fine meadows on the banks of the Olwy in this parish formed the dairy farm of the Marquess of Worcester, when he resided at Ragland. Keventilla House was the head-quarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax, during the blockade of Ragland Castle; where was

* Ray's Collection of English Words, p. 302.

* Landenny seems to imply The church of St. Denis.

held a meeting of the commissioners, who signed the treaty for its surrender; part of the building remains, with the date 1616. In the church of Landenny is a monument of Roger Oates, of Keventilla, who died in 1706, æt. 67. Trewoyan, in this parish, was formerly the seat of —— Jenkins.

PENROSE, 5 miles W. from Monmouth, and 2 miles N. from Ragland, contains 76 houses, and 385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cadoc, is a curacy.

PEN Y CLAWDD, 5 miles S.W. from Monmouth, and 2 miles E. from Ragland, contains 8 houses, and 41 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

RAGLAND, 8 miles S.W. from Monmouth, and 6 miles N. from Usk, contains 125 houses, and 633 inhabitants. The petty sessions for the lower division of the hundred are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Cadoc, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* It is a plain structure, situated in the centre of the village, with a square embattled tower at the west end. On the north side of the chancel is the Beaufort chapel, containing a monument of Edward fourth Earl of Worcester, K.G., and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Francis Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1621, and was buried here. In the vault beneath are interred other members of this noble family. In the chancel are monuments to the memory of the family of Pytt, of Ragland.

The dilapidated remains of Ragland Castle, the seat of the Earls of Worcester, excite peculiar interest on account of the heroic gallantry with which the castle was defended in the civil war, it having the glorious distinction of being the very last place of importance that held out for the King. This castle is situated on a gradual elevation near the road to Usk, and about a mile from the village. It is said to have been founded by Sir William ap Thomas, and completed by his son William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, of that family, and Knight of the Garter, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Banbury, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians in 1469, and beheaded at Northampton. He was afterwards buried at Tintern Abbey. It is also said that Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII., was confined in Ragland Castle, by order of Edward IV. Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of William second Earl of Pembroke, created Earl of Huntingdon by Edward IV., married Sir Charles Somerset, Lord Chamberlain to King Henry VII., and afterwards Earl of Worcester, and Knight of the Garter, when Ragland Castle became the principal seat of the Earls of Worcester, by whom it was undoubtedly enlarged, and considerably embellished, and when in its splendour was considered one of the finest edifices in the kingdom. Edward fourth Earl of Worcester, K.G., was Master of the Horse to Queen Elizabeth and King James I. "He was," says Naunton, "a very fine gentleman, and the best horseman and tilter of the times, which were then the manlike and noble recreations of the court, and such as took up the applause of men, as well as the prayse and commendations of the ladyes." His son Henry, the first Marquess of Worcester, was a nobleman of great parts, piety, and wisdom, of a free and generous disposition, supported by an equal and flowing fortune, which was much impaired by his signal and manifest loyalty to King Charles I. in the large supplies of men and money he assisted His Majesty with, whose interest he powerfully asserted. The Marquess of Worcester, says Clarendon, was generally reputed the greatest monied man in the kingdom, and probably might not think it an unthrifty thing rather to disburse it for the King, who might be able to repay it, than to have it taken from him by the other party, which would be hardly questionable if they prevailed. He maintained Ragland Castle with a garrison of eight hundred men, from 1642 to 1646, without receiving any contribution from the country. On 19th August it was surrendered, upon very honourable articles, to Sir Thomas Fairfax, for the use of the Parliament. The Parliamentary army, during the blockade by Colonel Morgan, occupied a ridge of land half a mile eastward of the castle, and the treaty was concluded at Mr. Oates's house, at Keventilla, about two miles and a half from Ragland. After its surrender the castle was dismantled, and all the timber in the three parks that lay near the house was cut down and sold by the committees for sequestration; the offal of which (for there was no coppice wood in any of the parks), according to the subcommittees, amounted to thirty-seven thousand cords of wood. The lead that covered the castle was sold for 6000*l.*, and a great part of the timber thereof, to the citizens of Bristol, to rebuild the houses on the bridge there, which had been lately burnt. The loss to this truly noble family was computed at 100,000*l.*, besides at least as great a sum lent to His Majesty by the Marquess, and supporting the abovementioned garrison, &c. The conditions of capitulation were basely violated, and the Marquess of Worcester was taken into custody of the Black Rod, one of the Gentlemen Ushers of Parliament, in which he died in December following, and was buried at Windsor. There is extant a book, entitled "Certamen Religiosum; or a Conference concerning Religion," between King Charles I. and Henry, late Marquess of Worcester, in Ragland Castle, 1646; also the Golden Apophthegms of King Charles I., and Henry Marquess of Worcester, 1660 and 1669. The remains of Ragland Castle, which have suffered much from wanton depredation since the above period, consist of the Citadel or Yellow Tower, the walls of which are hexagonal in plan, and ten feet thick; it was encompassed by a moat and connected with the castle by a bridge. There are steps leading to the summit of the citadel, but every room is utterly destroyed. The principal Gate House of the castle is in good preservation, and forms the entrance to the stone court, in which are the remains of the hall, sixty-six feet by twenty-eight, with a fine oriel window. Here the officers of the household usually dined, at three tables: at the first table sat the steward, the comptroller, the secretary, the master of the horse, the master of the fishponds, Lord Herbert's preceptor, and such gentlemen as came to the castle under the degree of a knight, who were attended by footmen, and plentifully served with wine: at the second table in the hall, which was served from the Lord's table in the dining-room, and with other hot meats, sat the sewer, the gentlemen waiters, and pages to the number of twenty-four: at the third table sat the clerk of the kitchen, with the yeomen officers of the household, grooms of the chambers, &c. The kitchen tower, and offices connected with it, were also in the stone court. Beyond is another large court, containing the chapel, &c.: the whole space within the walls of the castle was four acres two roods and one perch, On the south front are the remains of a noble terrace, two hundred and sixty feet long.

Edward Somerset, eldest son of the Marquess of Worcester, when Lord Herbert of Chepstow, Ragland, and Gower, was created Earl of Glamorgan, by King Charles I. He also was a devoted loyalist in the service of his unfortunate master, and afterwards became the second Marquess of Worcester, and author of that very curious book the "Century of Inventions."

TREGARE, 5½ miles S.W. from Monmouth and 1½ mile N. from Ragland, contains 66 houses, and 335 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy.

4. Skenfreth Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Herefordshire; on the east by the same county and Gloucestershire; on the south by Ragland hundred; and on the west by Abergavenny hundred. It is separated into upper and lower divisions.

Upper Division.

GROSMONT, or *Grysmond*, on the borders of Herefordshire, 11 miles N.E. from Abergavenny, and 10 miles N.W. from Monmouth, contains 130 houses, and 701 inhabitants. It is governed by a mayor and burgesses; and the petty sessions for the hundred of Ewyas Lacy, in Herefordshire, are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Prince of Wales. In the churchyard, near the east wall of the chancel, is a monumental slab, said to cover the remains of John of Kent or Gwent, a Franciscan monk, who died in 1348, whose wonderful achievements are traditionally related in the neighbourhood; according to which, the inhabitants are indebted to him for the construction of the bridge over the Monnow, in the road to Kentchurch, in Herefordshire. It is called John of Kent's Bridge, and is said to have been built in one night. Grosmont Castle, now in ruins, stands on a hill commanding a view of a beautiful valley, watered by the Monnow, and bounded by Craig Savenny and the Garway Hill. The

remains of this ancient castle occupy the summit of the eminence; its ivy-clad walls partly impending over the precipitous banks of the river, amidst a grove of wide spreading oaks, render the view exceedingly picturesque. The lordship of Grosmont was absorbed in the acquisitions of the House of Lancaster, and a court baron is held for the district called the hundred of the three castles, Grosmont, Skenfreth, and White Castle, or *Castel Gwyn*. The Duke of Beaufort, K.G. is receiver of the rents of the Duchy of Lancaster, in this county.

LANGUA on the Monnow, which here divides this county from Herefordshire, 11 miles N.E. from Abergavenny, contains 11 houses and 74 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

LANTILLIO GROSSENNY, or *Landeilo Cressenny*, on the Trothy, 7 miles N.W. from Monmouth, contains 140 houses, and 710 inhabitants, including the upper and lower divisions of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Thelian, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Landaff. About a mile northward of the village is White Castle, or *Castel Gwyn*, the seat of Gwyn ap Gwarthfoed, before the Conquest; after whom it is supposed to have been held by Hamelin de Balun, who subdued Upper Gwent. In modern times it was in possession of the Philpot family.

Old Court was the seat of Dafydd ap Llewelyn, generally called David Gam, or Squinting David; he was descended from Einion Sais, who served in the battles of Cressy and Poictiers. The life of David Gam was disgraced by his attempt to assassinate his brother-in-law Owen Glyndwr, but his heroic behaviour at Agincourt has rendered his memory glorious. When sent to reconnoitre the French army before the battle, instead of being dispirited by their numbers, he made the memorable report, that "there were enow to be killed, enow to be taken prisoners, and enow to run away." And when King Henry was stunned by a blow from the Duke D'Allençon, Gam interposed and received the sword intended for his king.

LANVIHANGEL YSTERN LLEWERN, 6 miles N.W. from Monmouth, contains 28 houses, and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* It is situated partly in Ragland hundred.

SKENFRETH on the Wonnow, 6 miles N.W. from Monmouth, contains 84 houses, and 488 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Skenfreth Castle, situated in the narrow valley of the Monnow, is small. Robert ap Howel, in the reign of Henry III., is said to have held the office of constable of this castle for life, with wages and fees accustomed; he was also master sergeant of the lordships of Monmouth, White Castle, Grosmont, and Skenfreth.

Lower Division.

DIXTON NEWTON, on the river Wye, 1½ mile N.E. from Monmouth, contains 105 houses, and 565 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hadnock. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Hadnock House, the seat of Dr. Griffin, commands a most beautiful view of the vale of the Wye.

LLANGATTOCK VIBON AVEL, 4 miles N.W. from Monmouth, contains 97 houses, and 514 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cadoc, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

MONMOUTH, situated at the confluence of the rivers Monnow and Wye, 129 miles from London, contains 769 houses, and 4164 inhabitants. It is extensive, but contains only one principal street, running east and west, in the road from Ross to Usk: there are three bridges; the Monnow bridge, with its ancient gate-house, at the west end; Tibs bridge over the Wye at the east end of the town; and another over the Trothy. The town was incorporated by King Charles I., and is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, fifteen common councilmen, and a town clerk. The assizes for the county are always held here, and also the petty sessions for the hundred of Skenfreth. The town-hall has on its front a statue of King Henry V. with an inscription under it: "Henry the Fifth, born at Monmouth August 9th, 1387." The burgesses, inhabitants of the boroughs of Newport and Usk, have a right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament for Monmouth. This privilege was conferred by Henry VIII., and the voters amount to about eight hundred. The present M.P. for the town is the Most Noble the Marquess of Worcester. The county gaol, situated at the northern side of the town, is built on Howard's plan, combining utility, strength, and comfort. Monmouth carries on a considerable trade with Bristol, by means of the Wye, importing a variety of goods necessary for the consumption of a large tract of inland country. The town was once famous for its caps, which are noticed by Fluellen, in Shakspeare's "Henry V," and highly commended by Fuller, in his "Worthies". The market on Saturday is well supplied with all sorts of provisions and corn. Fairs, Whit Tuesday, 4th September, and 22nd November, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

After the defeat of the King's army at Marston Moor, in 1644, Prince Rupert directed his attention to the Marches of Wales, and resolved to fortify Beachley, and with troops of horse to secure the isthmus between the rivers Severn and Wye; but here he was defeated by Colonel Massey. Lieutenant Colonel Kyrle afterwards negociated with Massey to deliver up the town of Monmouth, then held for the King. He had revolted from the Parliamentary army on the loss of Bristol, and was willing to purchase his peace with them at the price of this important town. Kyrle proposed to Colonel Massey to pretend a sudden return to Gloucester with his forces from Beachley, when he would come out from Monmouth as if to fall on his rear, which might then drive him back, and enter Monmouth with him.

Massey accordingly gave out the necessity of a retreat, and having marched three miles, lodged his forces in the thickets of the Forest of Dean. This intelligence soon reached the town of Monmouth, whence the Lieutenant Colonel drew out his men to follow the rear of Massey. At High Meadow House, about a mile from Colford, he was surprised by Massey, and all his horsemen were led towards Monmouth; but the town had been alarmed by a cornet, who had escaped, and the garrison stood on their guard. Kyrle advanced to the drawbridge with a hundred horse, and pretending to return with many prisoners, the officers and soldiers on guard were deceived; the bridge was let down by the consent of Colonel Holtby the governor, when the town was entered 26th September. The governor and great part of the garrison escaped, some prisoners were made, and the remainder put to the sword.

The loss of Monmouth, called the Key of South Wales, alarmed the Earl of Worcester at Ragland Castle, who requested the assistance of Prince Rupert's cavalry, which obtained some advantages over the flying parties of Massey; but did not greatly disturb his possession of Monmouth, which became a famous garrison in strong association with all the country.

The castle is supposed to have been built by John of Monmouth, who was deprived of his estate by Henry III., for his adherence to the barons. The King created his son Earl of Lancaster, and this estate became annexed to the earldom. The castle was a favourite residence of John of Ghent, who succeeded to it by marriage with Blanch, daughter of Henry of Monmouth Duke of Lancaster. Edward II. was confined in this castle when taken prisoner by his Queen Isabella in 1326. King Henry V., son of Henry of Bolingbroke, was born in the castle in 1387. The irregularities of this monarch when Prince of Wales, and his glorious military achievements in the conquest of France, have been so inimitably pourtrayed in Shakspeare's Dramas, that he still seems to live in our own age, and to be as agreeably associated with our familiar recollections as the most illustrious characters in recent history. His good-humoured dissipation and pleasantry in youth became the foil to his subsequent greatness, and were probably as much the origin of that strong admiration, with which he is still regarded, as his general talents, or the splendour of his victories, to which his personal courage so highly contributed. He died at the castle of Bois de Vincennes, near Paris, 31st of August, 1422, in the 34th year of his age *. The ancient castle now bears few vestiges of its former grandeur: the only walls left are on a hill near the market-place; they are ten feet thick. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* It is a very fine building, with a spire two hundred feet high; the ancient east end is much admired. Here is also a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, the architecture of which is curious, particularly the north

* Brayley's History of Westminster Abbey.

doorway. Wihenoc de Monmouth, in the reign of Henry I., founded a Benedictine priory on the north side of the church. At the Suppression, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was valued at 56*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* per annum, when the site was granted soon afterwards to Richard Price: and Thomas Perry. John of Monmouth, the founder of Grace Dieu, about the year 1240, endowed a hospital, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the hospital of St. John, which was given by his son to the priory.

A small chamber in the remains of this ancient monastery is traditionally assigned as the library of Geoffrey of Monmouth, the famous British historian, who flourished in the reign of Henry I., and was born here, and very probably educated in the priory. The apartment bears in the ceiling and windows marks of former magnificence, but of a more modern character than the age of Geoffrey. He was made Archdeacon of Monmouth, and afterwards promoted to the Bishopric of St. Asaph in 1152. Robert Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., and Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, were his patrons: the first, a person of great eminence and authority in the kingdom, and celebrated for his learning; the last, the greatest patron of learned men of that time, and himself a scholar and statesman. Geoffrey of Monmouth's History is a vitiated translation of the History of the British Kings, written by St. Thelian, Bishop of St. Asaph, who flourished in the seventh century; it is extremely entertaining, and forms an epoch in the literature of this country, being almost the first production which introduced the species of composition called romance. In it will be found the affecting history of Lear, King of Britain, who divided his kingdom between Gonerilla and Regan, his two elder daughters, and disinherited his youngest daughter Cordelia, whence Shakspeare drew his incomparable tragedy of King Lear, but improved the pathos by making the death of Cordelia precede that of Lear, while in the original history, the aged father is restored to his kingdom, and survived by Cordelia. Milton also was indebted to Geoffrey of Monmouth for the beautiful fiction of Sabrina, in the Mask of Comus.

On the summit of Kymin Hill, on the south-east side of the town of Monmouth, a fine walk ends in a delightful plain crowned with Beaulieu Grove, a beautiful wood, through which walks are made terminating in seats, which present enchanting views of the surrounding country. On the centre of this eminence a building is erected, two stories in height, enriched with a frieze, containing medallions and devices referring to the exploits of celebrated British admirals. It commands views over Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, and Herefordshire, and also of Somersetshire, Glamorganshire, Breconshire, Radnorshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire, comprising an exquisite diversity of landscape.

Robert Lord Carey, son of Henry Lord Hunsdon, a near relation of Queen Elizabeth, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Monmouth, by King Charles I. in 1626; but upon the death of his son, the second Earl of Monmouth, in 1661, the title became extinct. James, son of King Charles II. by Lucy Walters, was created Duke of Monmouth in 1662; but upon the decapitation of the Duke in 1685, his honours became forfeited on account of his attainder. The title of Earl of Monmouth was granted by King William in 1689 to Charles Viscount Mordaunt, but his lordship afterwards succeeding his uncle in the Earldom of Peterborough, the dignities became coalesced.

ST. MAUGHANS, on the river Monnow, 4 miles N.W. from Monmouth, contains 35 houses, and 141 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

ROCKFIELD, 2 miles N.W. from Monmouth, contains 40 houses, and 335 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

WELSH BICKNOR, on the river Wye, is locally situated in Herefordshire, 8 miles N.E. from Monmouth, in a detached portion of the county. It is so called to distinguish it from English Bicknor in Gloucestershire, and contains 17 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in the patronage of the Crown.

WONASTON, 2 miles S.W. from Monmouth, in the road to Usk, contains 27 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wona, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* In the church are monuments of the families of Herbert and Milborne, and in the porch is the ancient benitier, now seldom seen. Wonaston House, the property of Thomas Swinnerton, Esq., of Butterton, in Staffordshire, is pleasantly situated, commanding agreeable views of the surrounding country.

Tre Owen, on the banks of the Trothy, was built in 1627: over the porch are the arms of Herbert, with quarterings. It is a curious specimen of the domestic architecture of the period, and is now the property of John Jones, Esq., of Lanarth Court.

5. Usk Hundred

Is bounded on the north and west by Abergavenny hundred; on the north and east by Ragland and Caldicot hundreds; and on the south by Caldicot and Abergavenny hundreds. It is separated into upper and lower divisions.

Upper Division.

GWERNESNEY, 2 miles N.E. from Usk, contains 11 houses, and 69 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

KEMEYS COMMANDER, 3½ miles N.W. from Usk, contains 15 houses, and 72 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. It was formerly the lordship of Edward Kemeys, who attended Hamelin de Balun in his conquest of Gwent. At Pont Kemeys, a new chain bridge over the Usk was opened in February 1830; the length of the suspension chains are two hundred and forty-two feet, and the length from pier to pier one hundred and fifty-two feet; its height, above the level of the water, is sixteen feet, with twenty-two feet of driving way. A new line of road is about to be made, avoiding the hills between the towns of Usk and Abergavenny, and facilitating the intercourse of the latter with Bristol; the approach to the bridge will come into the road above Pont y Goitrey House.

KEMEYS INFERIOR, or *Kemeys Vach*, 6 miles S. from Usk, and 5 miles N.E. from Newport, contains 18 houses, and 109 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

LANGEVIEW, one mile E. from Usk, contains 30 houses, and 173 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a curacy.

LLANGWN, 3 miles E. from Usk, contains 63 houses, and 337 inhabitants, including the higher and lower divisions of the parish, called *Icha* and *Ucha*. The church, dedicated to St. Jerome, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Llangwn, in the cathedral of Landaff. This church and manor being granted before 1183 to the abbey of Lira in Normandy, here was placed a cell of black monks, subordinate to that monastery. After the Dissolution of alien priories in 1415 this came to Shene in Surrey, and a parcel thereof was granted, 37 of Henry VIII., to John Doyley and John Scudamore.

LLANLLOWELL, 1½ mile S.E. from Usk, contains 11 houses, and 63 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 2*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

LLANTRISSAINT, 2½ miles S.E. from Usk, contains 51 houses, and 271 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. John, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

TREDUNNOCK, 4 miles S. from Usk, contains 32 houses, and 178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

TROSTREY, 2 miles N. from Usk, contains 37 houses, and 205 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a curacy. Situated on the banks of a beautiful river, Trostrey House presents a remarkably picturesque scene. It is now the seat of Sir Samuel Brudenell Fludyer, Bart. Sir Samuel Fludyer, who was created baronet 14th November, 1759, was Lord Mayor of London in 1761, when

King George III. and several of the Royal family honoured Guildhall with their presence at a most superb feast provided on the occasion. He was also M.P. for Chippenham in Wiltshire: he died in 1768.

Trostrey was formerly the seat of the ancestors of the Earl of Cadogan, and then became the seat and property of the family of Hughes, who obtained it by intermarriage with the heiress of that of Jones, of Trostrey. Major Hughes, of this place, was a distinguished loyalist, in the reign of Charles I., and his estates were confiscated by Parliament, but were afterwards restored on payment of a fine. Robert Hughes, Esq., the third in descent from the Major, opposed the interest of the Morgan family, in an election for M.P. for the county, and was soon afterwards obliged to sell this estate, when it became the property of Valentine Morris, Esq., of Persefield, who was also obliged to dispose of it. In the church is a monument, with an inscription, to the memory of Major Hughes.

USK, 142 miles from London, and 13 miles S.W. from Monmouth, contains 207 houses, and 989 inhabitants. It stands on a point of land formed by the confluence of the river Olwy with the Usk, in a situation uncommonly beautiful; the ranges of woods and hills on each side of the river are extremely fine; the boundaries and outlines of the valley, everywhere pleasing, perpetually vary as the points of view are changed. The river Usk, famous for its trout, is crossed by a bridge of five arches; and after being joined by the Avon, which supplies the town and works of Pontypool, it approaches Caerleon and Newport in its course to the Bristol Channel. The town of Usk is disposed in the form of an oblong square, the principal street forming the road to Abergavenny. The Corporation consists of a mayor or bailiff, and burgesses; and the petty sessions for the upper division of the hundred of Usk are held in the town-house. The burgesses, inhabitants of this town, have a right to vote in the election of an M.P. for the borough of Monmouth. The only manufacture carried on is that of japanned tin ware, but the inhabitants derive considerable advantage from the fairs and markets. The market is on Monday, and the fairs are on Monday after Trinity and 29th October for cattle and pedlary. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 10*s.* The building presents several features of Anglo-Norman architecture. A priory of Benedictine nuns was founded here before the year 1236; at the Dissolution it was valued at 69*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The site was granted in 1544 to Roger Williams. Usk was formerly a town of some importance, and on a bold abrupt hill are the remains of its ancient castle, having a full command of the town and river; it is supposed to be the Burrium of the Romans; and in its vicinity are several encampments. Craig y Gaeryd, supposed to have been a Roman camp, is scarcely two miles north from Usk, on the brow of a precipice overhanging the eastern bank of the river, the site is overgrown with thickets and brambles, and the intrenchments are in many places thirty feet deep. Several tumuli are within the area, from fifteen to twenty feet high. From the small torrent Berden, near this encampment, some authors have derived the name of Burrium, as being placed at its confluence with the river Usk.

Gwehellog and Glascoed are hamlets of the parish of Usk; the last is included in the lower division of the hundred.

Lower Division.

CAERLEON, in the parish of Langattock, on the river Usk, 146 miles from London, 7 miles S. from Usk, and 20 miles S.W. from Monmouth, contains 256 houses, and 1360 inhabitants. Caerleon is said to have been the metropolis of Wales, and the third city in extent in Britain. It was an archbishop's see from the establishment of Christianity till the year 521, when the see was removed by St. David to Menevia, since called St. David's, in Pembrokeshire. It was the Isca Silurum of the Romans, and still exhibits vestiges of former magnificence. At present it is chiefly celebrated for an extensive tin work and an iron forge. Here is a market on Thursday and Saturday, well supplied with all sorts of provisions, and cattle and pig markets on the second Monday in every month. The fairs are on 1st May, 20th July, and 21st September for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Cadoc, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter of the cathedral of Landaff. South-westward of the town is a circular area, called Arthur's Round Table, said to be the site of an amphitheatre. Of the castle there are no remains.

LANBADOCK, one mile S.W. from the town of Usk, on the banks of the same river, contains 80 houses, and 369 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Madoc, is a curacy.

LANDEGVETH, 3½ miles S.W. from Usk, and about the same distance N. from Caerleon, contains 20 houses, and 126 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

LANGIBBY, 2 miles S. from Usk, contains 81 houses, and 494 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuby, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* The petty sessions for the lower division of Usk hundred are held here. The castle of Langibby has been a place of considerable strength and importance, but is now a ruin obscured by a wilderness. Langibby House, the seat of W. A. Williams, Esq., is said to have been built by *Inigo Jones;* its situation, on a knoll projecting from the mountains that bound the vale of the Usk, affords a delightful view of the valley from the town of Usk nearly to Caerleon; the river is here the immediate object, and constitutes the principal beauty. Rowland Williams, Esq., of Langibby, was distinguished by Queen Elizabeth and King James I., and received the honour of knighthood: his grandson Sir Trevor Williams was created a baronet 14th May, 1642, in consideration of his attachment and services to the interests of King Charles.

LANHENNOCK, one mile N. from Caerleon, contains 28 houses, and 145 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Chapter of Landaff Cathedral.

LANTHEWY VACH, 3 miles S.W. from Usk, contains 32 houses, and 172 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of Landaff Cathedral.

LANVIHANGEL LANTARNAM, 2 miles N.W. from Caerleon, contains 111 houses, and 565 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. Here was formerly an abbey of the Cistercian order, valued at the Dissolution at 71*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* per annum. The site was granted in 1534 to John Parker, and in 1553, to Thomas Carpenter and William Savage.

Sir Edward Morgan of Lantarnam was created baronet 12th May, 1642. The title is now extinct. Percy Enderbie, author of a curious genealogical work, entitled "Cambria Triumphans," dedicated to Charles II. in 1661, acknowledges his obligations to the library at Lantarnam, the seat of his wife's brother, Sir Edward Morgan.

LANVIHANGEL PONT Y MOILE, 5 miles W. from Usk, and 2 miles E. from Pontypool, contains 26 houses, and 158 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy.

LLANVRECHRA, 2 miles N. from Caerleon, contains 195 houses, and 973 inhabitants, including the upper and lower divisions of the parish. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archdeacon and Chapter of Landaff Cathedral.

MONKS WOOD, 2 miles N.W. from Usk, contains 32 houses, and 156 inhabitants. It is extra-parochial, and is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Beaufort.

PANTEAGUE, 4 miles S.W. from Usk, and 3 miles S.E. from Pontypool, contains 273 houses, and 1478 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The petty sessions for the lower division of Usk hundred are held here, and also at Langibby. The establishment of iron and tin works in this parish has caused a great increase of population.

6. Wentlloog Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Breconshire; on the east by Abergavenny hundred; on the south by the Bristol Channel; and on the west by Glamorganshire in Wales. It is separated, like the other hundreds of this county, into upper and lower divisions.

Upper Division.

BASSALEG, or *Basselech*, on the river Ebwy, 2½ miles W. from Newport, contains 271 houses, and 1329 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Duffrin, Rogerstone, and Graig,—the last situated in the lower division of this hundred. The church, dedicated to St. Basil, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Landaff. A priory of black monks, which was a cell to Glastonbury Abbey, was founded here, but seems to have gone to decay long before the general Dissolution of religious houses.

BETTWS, 2 miles N.W. from Newport, contains 19 houses, and 76 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a curacy.

ST. BRIDE WENTLLOOG, 4½ miles S. from Newport, contains 30 houses, and 193 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Landaff.

COED KERNEW, 4 miles S.W. from Newport, contains 22 houses, and 128 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Landaff.

About a mile north of the village is Tredegar Park, the beautiful seat of Sir Charles Gould Morgan, Bart., M.P. for the county. This extensive domain, finely overspread with timber, is situated near the road from Newport to Cardiff. The mansion was originally erected in the reign of Charles II., and contains a collection of family portraits and other choice pictures: amongst the portraits is a very fine full-length of Sir John Maynard, Sergeant-at-Law. The oak room, which is forty-two feet by twenty-seven in dimension, is said to have been floored with planks cut from a single tree. The pleasure-grounds are diversified with variegated features, and covered with plantations of oak, beech, and chestnut. The rivers Ebwy and Sorwy, rising in the mountainous tract on the north-west of this estate, after uniting their streams, pass through the extensive and well-wooded park, and enter the marshes below Tredegar park, to join the Usk at its mouth. In "Iter Carolinum," printed amongst "Somers's Tracts," it is stated that King Charles I. slept at Tredegar, Sir William Morgan's, on 17th July 1645; and that he arrived at Sir Philip Morgan's, Ruperra in Glamorganshire, 25th July, and remained there till the 29th in the same year. The family of Morgan was descended from the ancient princes of South Wales, and was as much distinguished for hospitality as antiquity: it almost constantly furnished representatives for this county in Parliament. The present baronet was first returned M.P. for Monmouthshire in 1796. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Gould, LL.D., Judge Advocate General, and Judge Martial of the Forces, was created baronet 30th October, 1792: he married Jane, daughter of Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Ruperra in Glamorganshire, and sole heiress of John Morgan, Esq., of Tredegar, when Sir Charles, in pursuance of the will of the late John Morgan, Esq., obtained the Royal license to assume the name and arms of Morgan. He was M.P. for Breconshire. He died in 1806, and was succeeded by his son, the present proprietor of Tredegar. The possessions of this family cover a vast tract in the three counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecon, besides extensive estates in other parts of England.

HENTLIS, or *Henllys*, 3 miles N.W. from Newport, contains 34 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy.

MALPAS, one mile N.W. from Newport, contains 39 houses, and 169 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy. It was formerly the chapel belonging to a religious house at this place, and is built of unhewn stone, with Anglo-Norman enrichments. A cell of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire, was at a very early period established at Malpas, and was probably the grant of lands at Caerleon, made by Winebald de Balun, in the reign of Henry I., to Montacute. At the general Dissolution of monasteries it was valued at 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and granted with Montacute, by Edward VI. in 1547, to Sir William Herbert. The Herberts in former times were spread all over this county, and possessed several of the best estates and mansions in it; but notwithstanding the immense possessions of this family, it is very singular that there is not one land-owner of 50*l.* a year of the name of Herbert to be found now in the county, although it must be allowed that the family of Jones of Lanarth are of an elder branch of that of the Earls of Pembroke *. Malpas House is the seat of Lieut. Duncan Macgregor.

MARSHFIELD, 5 miles S.W. from Newport, contains 120 houses, and 483 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

ST. MELLONS, on the borders of Glamorganshire, 7 miles S.W. from Newport, and 5½ miles N.E. from Cardiff, contains 113 houses, and 551 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter of Landaff Cathedral.

MICHAELSTONE VEDOW, or *Llanvihangel Vedw*, on the banks of the Rumney, 6 miles S.W. from Newport, and 6 miles from Caerphilly in Glamorganshire, contains 35 houses, and 197 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

NEWPORT, or *Castel Newyd*, in the parish of St. Woollos, 148 miles from London, 23 miles S.W. from Monmouth, and 15 miles W. from Chepstow, contains 177 houses, and 951 inhabitants. The name of this town, which is situated on the banks of the Usk, about four miles from its mouth, was originally conferred as a distinction from Caerleon, the older port, about three miles higher up on the same river. The Corporation consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, a town clerk, recorder, and other officers. The petty sessions for the hundred of Wentlloog are held here and also at Bassaleg. The burgesses, inhabitants of this town, have a right to vote in the election of an M P. for the borough of Monmouth. A bridge of five arches was constructed in the year 1800, by *David Edwards*, son of William Edwards of Eglewysilan near Caerphilly, the celebrated architect of Pont y Prydd over the Taff, Usk Bridge, &c. The span of the centre arch of Newport Bridge is seventy feet, of the next two the span is sixty-two feet, and the external arches span fifty-five feet; its total cost was 10,165*l.* The erection of this bridge, in the room of the old narrow wooden structure, the platform of which rose with the tide, not always safe, was an improvement highly creditable to the liberality of this county in facilitating the intercourse with Wales. The river Usk has here a very rapid and high tide, extremely favourable for an extensive trade; and by the construction of the Monmouthshire canal, coals of a superior quality have been obtained, which has led to the erection of extensive iron-works. An increase of population in the town has been attributed to the erection of cottages and other buildings at Pillgwenlly, and other places within the parish, where the inhabitants are chiefly employed in shipping coal, iron, &c., and bringing the same from the coal and iron works on the hills, as *halliers*. Here is a market on Saturday, and fairs on Holy Thursday, Whit Thursday, 15th August, and 6th November, for cattle; and on the third Monday in the month for cattle and sheep. Newport is a hamlet of the parish of St. Woollos; and the church, dedicated to that saint, or as it is sometimes called St. Gunleus, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. The present edifice stands on a hill on the western side of the town, and was erected in the reign of Henry III. On the west front is a statue of that King, who is said to have built the tower as a token of gratitude for the loyalty of the inhabitants. Its situation is so lofty as to serve the purpose of a sea-mark. From the top of the tower is an extensive and pleasing view, embracing a considerable part of Monmouthshire and of the Glamorganshire extremity of South Wales, the Bristol Channel to a great extent, the two Holmes, and the hills of Somersetshire on the opposite side of the Channel. Newport Castle was erected by Robert Earl of Gloucester, natural son of King Henry I., celebrated for his valour in the service of the Empress Maud, and appears to have been built for defense of the ford over the Usk. Two remaining towers overhanging the river are still in good preservation. Near this town, in 1173, Owen ap Caradoc, son of Jorwerth ap Owen ap Caradoc, Prince of Wales, whilst proceeding unarmed to meet Henry II., under the faith of a safe conduct granted to him for that purpose, was treacherously murdered by a detachment from the garrison of Newport Castle. The Monmouthshire canal commences at this town, having a basin connected with the river Usk; it is crossed by the road to Chepstow, and is continued by Malpas and Little

* Williams's Monmouthshire, Appendix, p. 11.

Kemeys to Pontypool in one direction; and by Risca to Crumlin Bridge over the river Ebwy in another direction. From Pontnewynydd, near Pontypool, is a rail-road to Blaen Avon Furnace, and from Crumlin Bridge is a rail-road to Aberbegg; whence are two others to Nant y Glo, to Beaufort iron-works, and Sorwy Furnace. About a mile from the town of Newport, on the road to Cardiff, is Tredegar House, the seat of Sir Charles Gould Morgan, Bart., M.P., situated amidst umbrageous plantations, with an ornamental sheet of water extending to the verge of the park.

PETERSTONE, on the Bristol Channel, 6½ miles S.W. from Newport, and about the same distance N.E. from Cardiff in Glamorganshire, contains 23 houses, and 122 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. Here is a Pill or harbour for small craft.

RISCA, on the river Ebwy, 5½ miles N.W. from Newport, contains 100 houses, and 358 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Vicar of Bassaleg. The Monmouthshire canal passes the village, and very extensive iron-works are carried on in the neighbourhood. An immense tumulus on the high mountain near here is called Tom Barlam.

RUMNEY, on the river of the same name which separates this county from Glamorganshire, 8 miles S.W. from Newport, and 4½ N.E. from Cardiff, contains 45 houses, and 255 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The river Rumney falls into the Bristol Channel about two miles below the village, it is here crossed by a bridge.

Lower Division.

BEDWAS, on the river Rumney and borders of Glamorganshire, 11 miles N.W. from Newport, and about one mile from Caerphilly, contains 106 houses, and 570 inhabitants, including the upper and lower divisions of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Barrog, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Van, a hamlet locally situated in Glamorganshire, is in this parish. Van House is said to have been built by *Inigo Jones*.

BEDWELTY, or *Bydwellty*, 10 miles W. from Pontypool, contains 1016 houses, and 6382 inhabitants, including the populous divisions of Ishlawreoed, Mamhole, and Ushlawreoed. The church, dedicated to St. Sannan, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Landaff. There are very extensive coal and iron works in the neighbourhood. One mile and a half westward of Bedwelty church, which is on an eminence, is Aber Bargord Bridge, over the Rumney river. The craggy summits of the hills of this district are finely contrasted with cultivated and wooded valleys.

This part of Monmouthshire westward of the river Usk, or Wentlloog, is not uncommonly considered as Glamorganshire by the inhabitants of the eastern part of the county. After its separation from Wales, when Robert Fitz Hamon * and his Normans dispossessed Jestin ap Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan, of his country, the appellation of Morganwg became limited to the district that lies between the rivers Usk and Neath; which included all Wentlloog and Blaneau Gwent.

MACHEN, 6 miles W. from Newport, and 5 miles E. from Caerphilly in Glamorganshire, contains 196 houses, and 1032 inhabitants, including the upper and lower divisions of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* Half a mile westward of the village is a bridge over the river Rumney, which divides this county from Glamorganshire in South Wales. Near it is Machen Place, pleasantly situated.

MYNYDD YSLWYN, 9½ miles N.W. from Newport, and 8 miles S.W. from Pontypool, contains 514 houses, and 3186 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Clawrplwyf and Penmain. The church, dedicated to St. Tyder, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Landaff.

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* He was styled Sir Robert Fitz Hamon, by the Grace of God, Prince of Glamorgan, Earl of Carboile, Baron of Thorigny and Granville, Lord of Gloucester, Bristol, Tewkesbury, and Cardiff, Conqueror of Wales, near kinsman to the King, and General of His Highness's army in France.

OXFORDSHIRE

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

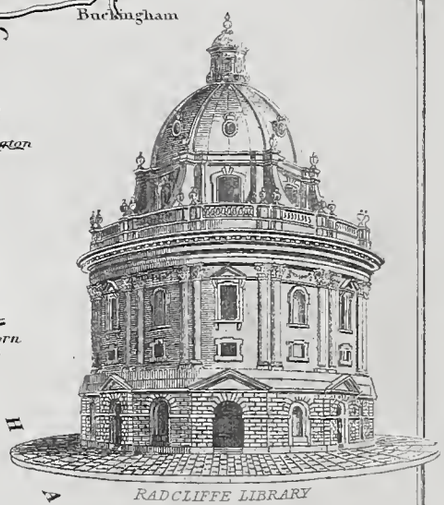
1. Bampton
2. Banbury
3. Binfield
4. Bloxham
5. Bullington
6. Chadlington
7. Dorchester
8. Ewelme
9. Langtree
10. Lewknor
11. Pirton
12. Ploughley
13. Thame
14. Woolton



BLENHEIM HOUSE.

Scale of Miles

1 2 3 4 5



RADCLIFFE LIBRARY



See! Oxford lifts her Head sublime,
Majestic in the Moss of Time;
Nor wants there Graecia's better Part,
Mid the proud Piles of ancient Art,
Nor decent Doric to dispence
New Charms 'mid old Magnificence;
And here and there soft Corinth weaves
Her dædal Coronet of Leaves.

WARTON's Ode



London, G Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane. Aug.t 1, 1830.

Engraved by J Bingley

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Oxford Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire; on the west by Gloucestershire; on the south by Berkshire; and on the east by Buckinghamshire. The extreme length of the county is fifty miles, its greatest breadth thirty-eight miles, and its circumference one hundred and thirty miles. It was included in the Roman province Flavia Cæsariensis, inhabited by the Dobuni, and during the Saxon Heptarchy formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia. The Akeman Street, a Roman military way, enters this county near Alchester; and Dorchester is built on the site of the station Durocornovium. Oxfordshire contains one city and university, and had formerly abbeys at Dorchester, Ensham, Oseney, and Thame; priories at Bicester, Brightwell, Burford, and Minster Lovell; as well as nunneries at Godstow and Goring. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Oxford, excepting seven parishes in that of Lincoln. There are in this county twelve market-towns, and 280 parishes, containing in 1821, at the last census, 25,594 houses, and 136,971 inhabitants. It returns nine members to Parliament; viz. two for Oxford, two for the University, two for Woodstock, one for Banbury, and two for the county, which at present is represented by William Henry Ashurst, Esq., of Waterstock, and John Fane, Esq., of Wormsley. The air is considered as salubrious as that of any other county in England, and the soil, naturally dry, is entirely exempt from bogs, fens, and stagnant waters, being in general fertile both in grass and corn. The northern division is chiefly strong deep land, partly arable and partly pasture; the south-western includes the Royal Forest of Whichwood, a great part of which is woodland. On the banks of the Thames the soil is chiefly pasture. The Chiltern Hills form a wide tract of chalk, mixed with a small portion of loam and clay, but very full of flints: much of this is covered with beech wood; besides the Chiltern, there are not any hills in this county of considerable height: gentle eminences vary the landscape without obstructing tillage; on the grass farms much cheese is made, of a good quality, though in general thin; the cows are chiefly of the old Gloucestershire kind, and Southdown sheep are preferred; many boars are also fed for the purpose of making brawn, a considerable article of trade at Oxford and other parts. The chief manufactures in this county are those of blankets at Witney, worsted plush at Banbury and Bloxham, of gloves and polished steel at Woodstock, and of malt at Henley; the employment of females in the neighbourhood of Thame is lace-making, and in the northern part of the county spinning wool. The produce is that which is common to the midland counties; also artificial grasses, particularly sainfoin. The hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths; as well as lime-stone, free-stone, and rag-stone. The rivers are the Bure, the Cherwell, the Evenlode, the Glyme, the Isis, the Ray, the Thame, the Thames, and the Windrush. The Bure is a branch of the Ray, which it joins near Bicester. The Cherwell rises in Northamptonshire, and passing Banbury discharges itself into the Isis below Oxford. The Evenlode rises in a detached part of Worcestershire, which adjoins this county, and passing Blenheim falls into the Isis near Cassington. The Glyme falls into the Evenlode. The Isis rises in the northern angle of Wiltshire, and enters this county near Lechlade, where it becomes navigable; after passing Ensham, it receives the Evenlode, and unites with the Cherwell below the city of Oxford: flowing southward it passes Abingdon, and below Dorchester is joined by the Thame, whence their united streams form the river Thames. The Thame rises near Tring in Hertfordshire, and flowing through the Vale of Aylesbury, enters Oxfordshire near Thame, and taking almost a south-westerly direction to Dorchester, unites with the Isis. The Windrush, rising amongst the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire, enters this county near Burford, and passing Witney falls into the Isis at New-Bridge about eight miles below that town. The Oxford Canal commences at Longford in Warwickshire, enters this county near Claydon, passes Banbury, Alderbury, Somerton, Heyford Warine, Heyford Purcell, Shipton-on-Cherwell, Begbrook, and Wolvercott, and joins the Isis at Oxford.

The most memorable of the military transactions in this county were the battle between the English and the Danes in the year 914, at Hook Norton, in which the former were entirely defeated; the battle of Banbury between the Yorkists and Lancastrians in 1469, in which Edward IV. was made prisoner by the Earl of Warwick; and the skirmish at Chalgrove-field, 15th August 1642, which is rendered memorable by the death of the patriot Hampden. The magnificent seat and park of Blenheim was the grant of the British Parliament to the great Duke of Marlborough, on account of his signal victory over the French at Blenheim in Germany; and Shirburne Castle is the seat of the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord-Lieutenant of the county. Broughton Castle is a remarkable structure; and the remains of the ancient mansions at Stanton Harcourt, and Minster Lovel, are particularly interesting.

1. Bampton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Chadlington hundred; on the east by Wootton hundred; on the south by Berkshire; and on the west by Gloucestershire.

ALVESCOT, 5 miles S.E. from Burford, contains 65 houses, and 357 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

ASTHALL, 3 miles S.E. from Burford, contains with Ashall Leigh, to which it is united, 67 houses, and 365 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. The Akeman Street crossed the river Windrush near Asthall bridge, and Asthall barrow is the most considerable tumulus on the Akeman.

BAMPTON-IN-THE-BUSH, 6½ miles S.E. from Burford, and 71 from London, is situated on a branch of the river Isis, and contains 285 houses, and 1460 inhabitants. It is said to have been a town of some importance before the Conquest; and has a market on Wednesday, noted for fellmongers' wares, no town in England having

such a trade for leather jackets, gloves, &c. A fair is held here 26th August. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, divided between three portionists, each valued at 10*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, who are presented by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. It is a large and handsome cruciform building, with a fine Norman tower in the centre surmounted by a lofty spire. In it is an organ placed there by private subscription. Not far westward from the church are the remains of the Castle, no part of which appears to be older than the reign of Edward II., when Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, had a licence to embattle his mansion at Bampton, in 1314; in the ceiling of the principal chamber is the badge of Henry VII. The township of Weald is included in the above statement of the population. There are also the hamlets of Aston and Cote, and part of the hamlet of Brighthampton or *Brittendon*, Chimney, and the chapelry of Shifford, in this parish. The free grammar-school at Bampton was founded in the reign of Charles II. by Robert Veysey, of Chimney.

BLACK-BOURTON, 5 miles S.E. from Burford, in the road from Farringdon to Worcester, contains 45 houses, and 336 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 45*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. It contains monuments of the Hungerfords.

BRIZE-NORTON, 3¼ miles S.E. from Burford, contains 96 houses, and 528 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Brize, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford.

BROADWELL, 5½ miles S. from Burford, contains 49 houses, and 226 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The hamlet of Filkins and Holwell Chapelry are in this parish. Broadwell-Grove House is the seat of William Hervey, Esq. It is surrounded by rich woodland scenery, an opening in which affords a fine prospect over the Berkshire and Wiltshire hills. Filkin's Hall is the seat of E. F. Colston, Esq.

BROUGHTON POGGS, 5½ miles S.W. from Burford, contains 24 houses, and 114 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Broughton Hall is the seat of Sir William Burnaby, Bart.

BURFORD, 18 miles N.W. from Oxford, and 76 from London, contains 290 houses, and 1409 inhabitants. It is situated on an ascent near the river Windrush, and had a charter from King Henry II., granting it all the customs of the townsmen of Oxford: although it has lost most of them, it still retains the appearance of a corporation, being governed by two bailiffs and other officers. The chief manufacture consists of duffels and rugs, and the inhabitants derive great advantage from its large corn-market on Saturday. The fairs are on the last Saturday in April, 5th July, and 25th Sept. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 31*l.* 13*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford. The edifice is cruciform, and has a Norman tower in the centre surmounted by a fine and lofty spire. In the church is a very fine monument erected to the memory of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who died 30th April, 1625; several ancient tombs without inscriptions; a monument for one of the family of Harman, 1569; and many for that of Bartholomew. The font is hexagonal, with a sculptured representation of the crucifixion, &c. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by Simon Wisdome in 1571. The inhabitants of Burford celebrate yearly on Midsummer Eve a festival, in which they bear about the figure of a dragon, an ancient custom, said to have commenced in honour of a battle fought at Battle-edge, in which Cuthred King of the West-Saxons defeated Ethelbald King of the Mercians, and threw off his yoke. The banner of the last bore a golden dragon for a device. Upton and Signet are hamlets of this parish. Burford Priory, the seat of W. John Lenthall, Esq., contains several curious pictures; amongst them the famous one of the More family, another of the Lenthall family, portraits of Oliver Cromwell, Sir Kenelm Digby, the Earl of Pembroke as Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Holland, King Charles, &c.

CLANFIELD, 7 miles S E. from Burford, and 2 miles S.W. from Bampton, contains 109 houses, and 490 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

DUCKLINGTON, in a very beautiful situation 2 miles S. from Witney, contains 72 houses, and 373 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford. It is large, and stands on a hill at the southern extremity of the village; the architecture of the building is a mixture of the Norman and early pointed style. On the north side of the church is a large chapel, built about the reign of Edward III., the east and west windows of which contain particularly delicate ornamental tracery.

Hardwicke is a hamlet of this parish. The chapel stands within Cokethorpe Park, the seat of Walter Strickland, Esq.

KELMSCOTT, 9 miles S.W. from Burford, contains 29 houses, and 118 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a curacy.

KENCOTT, 5 miles S. from Burford, contains 40 houses, and 174 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Shilton is in a detached part of Berkshire, partly in this hundred; and Langford is chiefly in Berkshire; but the township of Grafton and the hamlet of Radcutt are in this hundred. Radcutt bridge over the Isis is of great antiquity.

STANDLAKE, 5 miles S.E. from Witney, contains 113 houses, and 643 inhabitants, including part of the hamlet of Brighthampton, or *Brittenton*, which is in the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford. Cokethorpe Park, the seat of Walter Strickland, Esq., is extremely well wooded, with a portion of lawn and pasture grounds; and though exhibiting none of the bolder features of Nature, nor commanding any very extensive views except in the direction of Oxford, presents a calm and interesting scene. The mansion was built by Sir Simon Harcourt, afterwards Lord Harcourt and Lord Chancellor in the reign of Anne. The Queen presented His Lordship with the carved oak decorations of the dining-room, and visited the chancellor at this seat after the house was finished.

Cokethorpe Park was sold in 1755 to Maximilian Western, Esq., whose daughter and heiress married Walter, brother of Sir William Strickland, Bart., of Boynton in Yorkshire. Eastward of the mansion is a large extent of fertile meadows, through which the river Windrush meanders, and about four miles hence falls into the Isis near New Bridge in the road to Abingdon. Upon this river Mr. Strickland has an extensive fishery: his woods are well stocked with pheasants; and game of every description abounds on his manors.

WESTWELL, 2¾ miles S.W. from Burford, on the borders of Gloucestershire, contains 31 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford.

WITNEY, situated on the river Windrush, 11 miles from Oxford, and 66 from London, contains 533 houses, and 2827 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of two streets disposed on the sides of the road from Burford to Woodstock. Witney has long been noted for its manufacture of blankets; but since the introduction of machinery, blankets have been made at a woollen mill near Bridgend in Glamorganshire, whence they are sent to Witney for sale. The river Windrush is supposed to possess some abstergent qualities, which contribute to the whiteness and softness of the excellent and indeed unrivalled blankets manufactured here. It is likewise celebrated for its trout and cray-fish, which are plentiful and of the finest quality.

The Hall is an ancient building, in which the affairs of the incorporated Company of blanket-weavers are transacted. The market on Thursday is well attended by the neighbouring farmers, who sell large quantities of grain by sample. Fairs are held on Thursday in Easter week, 5th April, 29th June, 2nd August, and 23rd Nov. The grammar-school was founded in 1663 by Henry Box, a native of this town.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory and vicarage; the rectory value 47*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, the vicarage value 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It is in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The historians, who relate the deliverance of Alwin Bishop of Winchester from the

charge of adultery with Queen Emma, the mother of Edward the Confessor, by her walking unhurt over nine red-hot ploughshares, state that the Bishop gave the manor of Witney, with eight others, to his cathedral, in commemoration of that event. Witney was afterwards granted by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen and Bishop of Winchester, to his newly founded hospital of St. Cross at Winchester. The church, one of the finest in the county, is situated at the southern extremity of the High Street. It is a large and handsome structure, built in form of a cross, with a tower in the centre, whence rises a lofty spire, the proportions of which are rather substantial than elegant. The northern entrance, a descent of several steps, is by a circular-headed doorway, over which is a vacant canopied niche; and similar niches occur in various divisions of the north side. The spacious chancel contains a piscina and remains of the stone stalls used by the priests and deacons during the celebration of mass. On the floor is a marble slab inlaid with brass, in memory of Richard Ayshcombe of Lyford, ob. 1606. At the end of the north transept are two recumbent figures in stone without inscription. A chapel on the north side is the burial-place of the Wenman family. The ceiling of this chapel is of carved wood painted and abundantly interspersed with gilt stars.

Dr. Thomas Jackson, the ornament of the University of Oxford, was appointed Rector of Witney in 1638. "He was a person," says Anthony Wood, in Athen. Oxon., "furnished with all learned languages, arts, and sciences, especially metaphysics, which he looked upon as a necessary handmaid to divinity."

The hamlets of Crawley, Curbridge, Hailey, and Lew, are in this parish. In allusion to the proximity of these villages the natives repeat the following verse:

> Hailey, Crawley, Curbridge and Cogges,
> Witney spinners, and Ducklington dogs.

YELFORD, 4 miles S. from Witney, contains 2 houses, and 16 inhabitants. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin, and is a rectory, value 4*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

2. Banbury Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire, which last bounds it on the east. On the south and west it is bounded by Bloxham hundred. A detached portion of this hundred is situated on the south-west, and is nearly environed by Bloxham hundred: another detached portion is surrounded by Chadlington and Wootton hundreds.

BANBURY, 23 miles N.W. from Oxford, and 75 from London, contains 651 houses, and 3396 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Cherwell, and consists of several good streets, disposed on the roads leading to Warwick, Southam, Daventry, Brackley, Oxford, and Chipping Norton. The Oxford and Coventry Canal, which passes this town, is a source of much advantage to the inhabitants, who have no staple manufacture, but derive a great portion of their support from the trade in cheese, which finds a ready sale in the weekly market held on Thursday,—the best in the county. The fairs are on Thursday after 17th Jan., the first Thursday in Lent, second Thursday before Easter, Ascension Day, Thursday in Trinity week, Old Lammas Day, Thursday after the 1st Oct., Old St. Luke's Day, and second Thursday before Christmas.

Banbury received its first charter of incorporation from Queen Mary, and is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, and Recorder, the last office held by the Marquess of Bute, six capital burgesses, thirty assistants, a town clerk, and two serjeants-at-mace. The privilege of returning one member to Parliament is vested in the Corporation, consisting of nineteen. The present member is the Hon. Arthur Charles Legge, brother of the Earl of Dartmouth. Here was formerly a castle of great strength, which sustained two severe sieges, in 1642 and 1644, during the civil war; but only a wall at present remains. The church, rebuilt about thirty years ago, in an age not remarkable for taste, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a vicarage, value 22*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford. The vicarage-house is of the Tudor age.

Neithrop is a large hamlet of this parish, about a quarter of a mile distant from the town. William Lord Knollys, of Grey's Court, Treasurer of the Household to Queen Elizabeth, was created by Charles I. Earl of Banbury in 1626. Calthorpe House is the seat of Thomas Cobb, Esq. It includes within the premises part of a hospital, dedicated to St. John, consisting of a large barn and other ancient buildings. In the house is a collection of portraits of its former possessors, and arms in the windows connected with the history of the estate.

CHARLBURY, partly in Chadlington hundred, is 7 miles N.W. from Woodstock, and contains 266 houses, and 1348 inhabitants, who are employed chiefly in leather-dressing and the manufacture of gloves. It has a market on Friday, and fairs on 1st Jan., second Friday in Lent, second Friday after 12th May, and 10th Oct. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Oxford. Fawler, Finstock, East and West Chadlington, and Chilson, are hamlets of this parish.

In the chancel of the church at Charlbury are monuments of the Jenkinson family. Sir Robert Jenkinson of Walcot was created baronet 18th May, 1661, when he was M.P. for the county of Oxford, which he continued to represent till his death in 1677. The seventh baronet of this family was created Earl of Liverpool, &c.; but their ancient seat at Walcot has fallen to decay, a part only being tenable by a farmer.

CLATTERCOTT, a house 6 miles N. from Banbury, is extra-parochial, and belongs to the Cartwright family. It was formerly a religious house dedicated to St. Leonard, and about the time of its suppression consisted of a prior and four canons, being endowed with revenues amounting to 34*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* per annum. It was granted 36th of Henry VIII. to Sir William Petre, one of the Commissioners under Cromwell the visitor-general of monastic houses. Part of the old monastic building yet remains.

CROPREDY, 4½ miles N.E. from Banbury, contains 117 houses, and 548 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford. It contains monuments of the families of Danvers, Loveday, Gostelow, and Taylor.

At Cropredy Bridge over the Cherwell, an indecisive action took place between the King and Sir William Waller, on 30th June, 1644, in which Sir William Boteler and Sir William Clarke, two loyal Kentish knights, were slain. The hamlets of Great and Little Bourton, Prescott, and the chapelries of Mollington, Claydon, and Wardington, are all in this parish, which is partly in Bloxham hundred, and extends into Warwickshire. Wardington Chapelry includes the hamlets of Williamscott, or *Willscot*, and Coton.

SWALCLIFFE, or *Swacliffe*, 6 miles S.W. from Banbury, contains 63 houses, and 356 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. The chapelries of Epwell and East Shutford, and the township of West Shutford, are in this parish, which is partly in Bloxham hundred, consisting of the hamlets of Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower. Plush-weaving has lately been established at West Shutford. Shutford Manor-house was built in the reign of James I. by one of the Fiennes' family.

3. Binfield Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Ewelme and Pirton hundreds; on the east by Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, which last forms its boundary on the south; and on the west it is bounded by Langtree hundred.

BIX, or *Bix Brand*, 4 miles N.W. from Henley, contains 80 houses, and 383 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory united with Bix Gibwen, value 9*l.* 15*s.* In the east window are some Scriptural subjects represented in painted glass.

CAVERSHAM, 7 miles S.W. from Henley, and 2 miles from Reading, contains 239 houses, and 1317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. This was part of the original endowment of Nutley Abbey in Buckinghamshire in 1162; and became a cell to that monastery, which was enriched by the offerings

made here, wherein was a favourite relic; no less than the angel with one wing, which brought to Caversham the spear-head that pierced Christ when on the cross*! The road from Henley to Reading commands one of the finest views in this county: the banks of the Thames present a constant succession of delightful objects. Caversham Park, the seat of Colonel Marsack, was built by William Earl of Cadogan, general of the forces under King William III., who particularly distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, and in the reign of Queen Anne at the battles of Blenheim and Ramillies. By George I. he was created Earl of Cadogan, Viscount Caversham, and Baron of Oakley, 8th May, 1718. The park contains about 500 acres, and the pleasure-grounds about 25 acres, with a canal. The terrace on the south front is terminated by a temple of the Tuscan order, whence walks lead to the plantations and Wilderness. The tract, remarkable for its beauty of scenery, possesses both hill and dale, with a luxuriant valley in the centre, and the eminences adorned with full-grown timber. The mansion has been much improved by Colonel Marsack; a Corinthian portico has been added to the south front. Being situated on an eminence, it commands an extensive view of Berkshire and the adjacent counties, the town of Reading, Cæsar's Camp, and the hills of Windsor Forest in the distance.

Caversham-Lodge, the ancient seat, was situated nearer to the river Thames than the present structure. It was honoured by a visit from Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I., on her progress to Bath, and in the next reign was the temporary residence of the children of Charles I. On the 15th July 1647, the Earl of Northumberland had an order to accompany the children to visit His Majesty, who earnestly desired to see them. Great numbers of people in their way to meet the king flocked to see them, and strewed the road with green boughs and herbs. His Majesty was quartered at Caversham, and his children remained with him two days.

HARPSDEN, 2 miles S. from Henley, contains 41 houses, and 223 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of All Souls College Oxford. The hamlets of Lower and Over Bolney are in this parish. Harpsden Court is the seat of T. Hall, Esq., and Bolney Court, of J. Jackson, Esq.

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, 24 miles S.E. from Oxford, and 35 from London, contains 696 houses, and 3509 inhabitants. The town consists of two principal streets, one in the road from London to Oxford, and the other in the road from Reading to Marlow. Here is an elegant bridge of five arches over the Thames; the key-stones of the centre arch, representing heads of Thame and Isis, were sculptured by the Hon. Mrs. Damer. The bridges over the Thames exceed in extent and magnificence not only those over the Seine, but any river of Europe; and amongst the provincial bridges, that at Henley may be praised for its superior lightness and construction. This is a corporate town, governed by a high steward, who is the Earl of Macclesfield, a recorder, mayor, 10 aldermen, and 16 burgesses: a considerable trade is carried on in malt, flour, and beech-wood; upwards of 30,000 quarters of malt are annually made here. The grammar-school was founded by King James I.; and the blue-coat-school by Dame Elizabeth Periam; there is also a green-coat-school; and an almshouse founded by Longland, Bishop of Lincoln.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* It stands near the bridge, and has an embattled tower with pinnacles at the angles. The east window contains the arms of France and England quarterly, within the garter; various other shields are disposed in the different windows; against the north wall is a monument to the memory of Dame Elizabeth Periam, the wife, first of Robert Doyley, next of Henry Neville, and lastly of William Periam. She died 3rd May 1621. Over the south door is a monument to William Hayward of Shrewsbury, architect, after whose design the bridge over the Thames in this town was erected. He died before it was begun in 1782. The armorial distinction of Henley-upon-Thames was a lion rampant, as appears by a seal attached to a deed dated 1306. But the Corporation seal in 1624 was the letter H, surmounted by the Royal Badge, of the rays of the sun issuing from a cloud, crowned, with this legend: SIGILLVM · VILLÆ · DE · HENLEY. With this badge also the money coined at Henley was stamped.

The country round Henley is beautifully diversified by lofty wooded hills and lower grounds declining to the Thames. The woods of Fawley-Court adorn the opposite banks of the river: the steep face of Henley-Hill appears on the east, through the chalky face of which the road is cut; at its base houses are intermixed with woody scenery, and towards the south is Park-Place, with all its variety of decoration.

ROTHERFIELD GREYS, 2½ miles S.W. from Henley, in a very beautiful situation, contains 162 houses, and 717 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Oxford. Greys-Court, a venerable mansion, the seat of Lord Le De Spenser, was formerly the residence of the Barons Grey of Rotherfield, and passed from that family to the Lovels. In the chancel of the church is the monument of Robert Lord Grey, who died in 1387; and on the north side is a burial chapel of the Knollys family.

ROTHERFIELD PEPPARD, 4 miles S.W. from Henley, contains 77 houses, and 401 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Oxford.

SHIPLAKE, 3 miles S. from Henley, contains 101 houses, and 528 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. It has been repaired under the superintendence of the vicar, the Rev. E. A. Howman, and contains some ancient painted glass re-arranged by *Willement*. The Rev. James Granger, author of the Biographical History of England, 4 vols. in 1769, was vicar of Shiplake, and died here while administering the sacrament, 5th April 1776. The liberties of Eye and Dunsden, part of Sonning parish in Berkshire, are in this hundred.

4. Bloxham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Warwickshire; on the east by Banbury hundred and Northamptonshire; on the south by Wootton hundred; and on the west by part of Dorchester hundred and Warwickshire. It displays a greater variety of pleasing scenery than most other parts of this county.

ADDERBURY, on Sorbrook, a branch of the Cherwell, 3 miles S. from Banbury, contains 196 houses, and 924 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. The chancel was built by William of Wykeham, who granted the vicarage in 1385 to his recent foundation. The old parsonage house retains much of its original character. Henry Wilmot, Esq. was created Lord Wilmot of Adderbury, by King Charles I., 29th July 1644; and by Charles II., Earl of Rochester, 13th December 1652: he was the father of the witty but profligate Earl. The small remaining part of the residence of the Earl of Rochester is at the east end of the village. The old manor-house was built by one of the Bustard family, with whom Sir Thomas Pope was connected by marriage. In the south transept of the church are some curious monuments of this family. Sir Thomas Cobb of Adderbury was created a baronet 9th December 1662. Sir George Cobb, Bart., was the last of the family who resided here: he died in 1762. There is a monument in the chancel to the Cobbs. The township of West Adderbury, the chapelries of Barford St. John, and Bodicott, and the hamlet of Milton, are all in this parish.

ALKERTON, 5 miles N.W. from Banbury, contains 31 houses, and 158 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* It has some remarkable sculpture in the external courses, of figures of acolytes censing, which are worthy of notice.

BLOXHAM, 3 miles S.W. from Banbury, and 21 miles N. from Oxford, contains 296 houses, and 1300 inhabitants. It is situated on a brook which falls into the Cherwell. The very interesting church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the

* Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

patronage of Eton College. It was built probably as early as the reign of Stephen, but affords examples in architecture of the style of various periods. Cardinal Wolsey, it is said, repaired and beautified it, adding to it the spire, and also to have erected a stone cross near the east end. The tower and spire of this church, for design and construction, are superior to any in the county; and with the doorway of the tower form two of the most beautiful plates in Mr. Skelton's elegant work on the antiquities of this county. It is 195 feet to the top of the spire, and the whole of the structure is remarkable for its fine proportion, and an object of peculiar admiration to the architectural antiquary. The sculpture, which forms the singular decoration of the western entrance, alludes to the Last Judgment, the Deity being represented above the point of the arch, seated under a canopy. Angels are sounding trumpets to awaken the dead, who appear to rise, and in supplicating posture to await their sentence. Widely extended jaws on one side allude to the entrance into hell; and above are the cross and crown of glory,—emblems of redemption.

A considerable portion of the manor of Bloxham belongs to Lord Say and Sele, called Bloxham Fiennes; another part is named Bloxham Beauchamp. Pike-Hall Manor, with the parsonage, formerly belonged to the monastery at Godstow, and was granted by King Edward VI. to Eton College. The chapelry of Milcombe is in this parish.

BROUGHTON, 3 miles S.W. from Banbury, contains 46 houses, and 226 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 16*s.* The chancel contains numerous memorials of the Fiennes family; and in the aisle is a monument of Thomas de Broughton. Broughton Castle, the seat of Lord Say and Sele, is moated, and was formerly a place of great strength.

The approach to the castle is highly picturesque, over a stone bridge through an ancient gate-house tower. The greater part of the building, within the court on the north front, was erected by the Fiennes family in 1544. The south front is covered with ivy, which lends its sombre hue to promote the effect; while the forms of the edifice, disclosed in various parts, combine to produce a very pleasing scene. The hall, 55 feet in length by 26 feet 9 inches in width, has a pendent ceiling; eastward of the hall is a more ancient passage, staircase, chambers, &c. Contiguous to the dining-room and drawing-room, which are westward of the hall, is a gallery, extending along the north front about 90 feet in length; the windows contain the arms and quarterings of the possessors of the castle, and their connections. Some of the apartments opening upon this gallery are also richly ornamented in their ceilings, chimney-pieces, &c.; and other specimens of painted glass are likewise here remaining. The most ancient part, built by the Broughtons, is at the east end. The embattled walls and turrets which surrounded it have been removed, but some buildings on the edge of the moat, coeval with the original structure, remain. As Oxfordshire cannot boast of many castellated remains of any magnitude, Broughton Castle is not only valuable on account of its local interest, but as having been long the abode of characters conspicuous in English History. North Newington is a hamlet of this parish.

DRAYTON, 2 miles N.W. from Banbury, contains 39 houses, and 185 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* Few parts of this county afford more delightful views than are to be met with in this neighbourhood, being nearly contiguous to the beautiful woods of Wroxton Abbey.

HANWELL, 3 miles N.W. from Banbury, contains 59 houses, and 286 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 16*s.* There are numerous memorials of the Cope family in the chancel. Sir Anthony Cope of Hanwell was created a baronet 29th June 1611. Only one tower of Hanwell Castle, the ancient seat of this family, remains, converted to a farm-house; it is supposed to have been erected by William Cope, Esq. cofferer to King Henry VII., who purchased this estate of the Greviles. It was originally quadrangular, with a frontage of 109 feet.

HORLEY, 4 miles N.W. from Banbury, contains 68 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Hornton is a chapelry annexed to this parish.

TADMARTON, 4 miles S.W. from Banbury, contains 80 houses, and 401 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 11*s.* Little Tadmarton is a hamlet of this parish: on the heath is a Danish encampment called the Castle.

WIGGINTON, 6 miles S.W. from Banbury, contains 55 houses, and 291 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Oxford. It presents several peculiarities in its construction and details. In 1824 some Roman remains of great interest were discovered within a short distance from the church.

WROXTON, 3 miles N.W. from Banbury, contains 116 houses, and 578 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, in the patronage of Christ Church College Oxford. Wroxton Abbey, the seat of the Earl of Guildford, was built in 1618, by Sir William Pope afterwards Earl of Downe, nephew of Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College Oxford, on the site of a priory founded by Michael Belet, about 1230, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for a prior and six canons of the Order of St. Augustine: some arches and other remains of this building are incorporated in the present structure.

The hall, 45 feet by 24 feet 9 inches, has a curious screen and gallery at the lower end, leading to some of the chambers on the upper story. The library and chapel, as well as the dining-room, are exceedingly interesting as specimens of the ancient domestic style of building. In the church is a fine monument of Sir William Pope, and others to the memory of members of the family of North. Balscot is a hamlet of this parish; where also are some interesting specimens of domestic architecture.

5. Bullington Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Ploughley hundred; on the east by part of Buckinghamshire; on the south by Dorchester and Ewelme hundreds; and on the west by Wootton hundred and Berkshire.

ALDBURY, 3 miles N.W. from Tetsworth, contains 6 houses, and 38 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Teddington is a hamlet of this parish.

AMBROSDEN, or *Amersden*, 2 miles S.E. from Bicester, and 13 from Oxford, contains 31 houses, and 180 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 17*s.*, and was built about the time of King Edward I. Dr. White Kennet, vicar of this parish, and afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, published the History of Ambrosden, Burcester, &c. 1695. 4to. Sir Edward Turner of Ambrosden was created baronet 24th Aug. 1733. The chapelries of Arncott and Blackthorn are both in this parish.

MARSH BALDON, 5 miles S.E. from Oxford, contains 65 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Here was buried John Bridges, Bishop of Oxford, who died 26th March 1618. The manor-house is the seat of Sir Henry Willoughby, Bart.; it is situated on a knoll, with about 400 acres of ground laid out as a ferme ornée.

TOOT BALDON, adjoining the above, contains 42 houses, and 258 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage.

BECKLEY, 4½ miles N.E. from Oxford, contains 71 houses, and 396 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of Christ Church College Oxford. It is situated upon an eminence on the south side of Otmoor, whence is an uninterrupted prospect. Studley chapelry and Horton are in this parish. Studley Priory originally founded about 1184 by Bernard de St. Walery, for nuns of the Benedictine Order, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; after its suppression 27th Henry VIII., it was granted to John Croke, Esq. 26th Feb. 1539. The mansion, now the seat of Sir Alexander Croke, of the Blount family, was probably built by Sir John Croke, the judge, grandson of the grantee, about 1587. Over the porch is inscribed ΘΕΟΣ · FEARE · THIS ·

GLORIOVS · AND · FEARFVL · NAME · THE · LORD · THY · GOD · HONOR · THE · KING. The initials E · R, with the Tudor rose, crowned, between them, four shields with the arms of Croke impaling Cave, Unton, Blount, and Bennet, and the dates 1587 and 1622, with the motto VIRTVTIS · AMORE · The kitchen, offices, and south-east wing appear to be parts of the original priory: the domestic chapel was erected by Sir George Croke in 1639.

ST. CLEMENTS, separated only by the river Cherwell from Oxford, includes part of Magdalen Bridge, within its boundaries, and contains 116 houses, and 770 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown. A branch of one of the principal Roman ways runs through this parish over Headington-Hill, which passed the Cherwell near Holywell Church.

COWLEY, or *Temple Cowley*, 2 miles S.E. from Oxford, contains 88 houses, and 472 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. The Knights Templars preceptory was afterwards removed to Sandford, but on the north side of Cowley Marsh are the remains of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supposed to have been founded by Henry I., when he built Beaumont-Palace. It was granted by Edward III. to Oriel College, as a retirement for the scholars in times of pestilence.

CUDDESDEN, 6 miles S.E. from Oxford, on an elevated ridge of ground connected with Shotover Hill, contains 49 houses, and 267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford. It is cruciform in plan, and its antiquity is amply attested by the Norman architecture of the western doorway. Cuddesden Palace, the residence of the Bishops of Oxford, was originally built by Bishop Bancroft, in 1635, at an expense of 3500*l.*, in addition to large contributions of timber, which were given to him by King Charles I. from the Royal forest of Shotover. He died here in 1640, and was buried in the chancel of the church. The palace was as short-lived as the founder, and was burnt down in 1644 by Colonel William Legge, governor of Oxford, lest it might be made a garrison by the Parliament. It was rebuilt in 1679 by Bishop Fell. Bishop Moss, who died in 1811, left the new furniture of the principal rooms as an heir-loom to the see. In the church are monuments to Bishops Moss and Jackson. The chapelry of Wheatley and the hamlets of Chippinghurst and Denton are all in this parish.

ELSFIELD, 3 miles N.E. from Oxford, in a beautiful situation on the summit of a hill, contains 33 houses, and 188 inhabitants. The church, built about 1273, and dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* It contains several memorials of the Pudsey family, formerly lords of the manor. Sir George Pudsey, recorder of Oxford in 1685, was the last who resided here.

FOREST HILL, on an eminence 4 miles E. of Oxford, contains 29 houses, and 157 inhabitants. The church, a very simple structure, was dedicated in 1273 to St. Nicholas; it is a curacy. In the chancel are several monuments of the Heywood family.

GARSINGTON, 4½ miles S.E. from Oxford, contains 117 houses, and 595 inhabitants. It stands on the summit and declivity of a range of high ground, which abuts on the south side of Shotover Hill, and has beautiful and extensive prospects over the adjacent country. The church, on a commanding eminence, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* In the chancel are monuments of some of the Wickham family.

HEADINGTON, 2 miles E. from Oxford, contains 201 houses, and 1087 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave, with a south aisle, and a chancel. The tower at the west end of the south aisle was rebuilt in 1679. In the churchyard is a very handsome cross. Here was a Royal residence in Ethelred's reign, but in the 25th of Henry II. it was granted to Thomas Basset.

HOLTON, 6½ miles E. from Oxford, contains 47 houses, and 260 inhabitants. The church, a very picturesque building, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The parish register records the marriage of General Ireton to one of the daughters of Oliver Cromwell, in 1646. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Holton Park, the seat of Elisha Biscoe, Esq., is a modern stone edifice, commanding a delightful prospect over the surrounding country, which abounds in hills.

HORSEPATH, on the south side of Shotover Hill, 4 miles E. from Oxford, contains 52 houses, and 264 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy, in the presentation of Magdalen College Oxford. In the east window are the arms of William of Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, founder of the College; and in another window is a Taberder of Queen's College, holding a boar's head on the point of a spear: other windows contain representations of subjects connected with Scripture history.

IFLEY, 2 miles S. from Oxford, contains 108 houses, and 527 inhabitants. The church, one of the most beautiful specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture in the kingdom, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Oxford. The edifice, of small dimensions, consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a massive square tower. The western entrance, charged with ornamental enrichment, is exceedingly elegant, and, as well as the southern doorway, must be familiar to every one, from the numerous engravings that have been published of the subjects: above the west door was originally a circular window, which has been altered to a pointed window, apparently about the 15th century; other windows on the sides were altered about the same time. One of the most curious objects of the interior is the font, evidently constructed to be used for total immersion. In the windows are some very curious specimens of painted glass, and in the churchyard is the fragment of a cross, also a yew-tree of enormous girth. This village is delightfully situated on a gentle declivity, skirted on its western slope by the river Thames. The city of Oxford is a most beautiful object from this sequestered spot, rising from the valley environed by its classical groves. Hockmoor is a hamlet of this parish.

LITTLEMOOR. This liberty extends into the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, in the city of Oxford, and contains 77 houses, and 354 inhabitants. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of Henry II., and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas. On its suppression in 1524, it was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards his new foundation in Oxford, and afterwards became part of Henry VIIIth's endowment of Christchurch College. Some of the buildings called the Minchery are yet standing.

MARSTON, 2 miles N. from Oxford, contains 47 houses, and 340 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* In the chancel are several memorials of the Croke family; their ancient seat is yet remaining; it was made use of, in May 1646, in the treaty for the surrender of Oxford.

NUNEHAM COURTENAY, 6 miles S. from Oxford, contains 58 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was erected in 1764, after a design by *Athenian Stuart*. It is a rectory, value 15*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of Earl Harcourt, whose mansion stands in a noble park, containing 1200 acres, being 6½ miles in circumference. It is finely varied with wood and forest scenery; thick woods form the general boundary, all the openings in which have the contrasted charms of distance, grandeur, and beauty. An ancient conduit, removed from the city of Oxford, stands on an eminence by the side of the river, at the verge of the park, and is thus inscribed: "This building, called Carfax, erected for a conduit at Oxford, by Otho Nicholson, in the year of our Lord 1590, and taken down in the year 1787 to enlarge the High Street, was presented by the University to George Simon, Earl Harcourt, who caused it to be placed here." Near this curious building, on the bank of the river, is a very rural cottage, built for the accommodation of the numerous parties of pleasure that visit Nuneham by water, particularly from Oxford, during the summer months. The mansion was erected by the first Earl Harcourt, after a design by *Ledbeater*, but was subsequently enlarged under the direction of *Brown*, who also superintended the disposition of the grounds and the plantations. The hall is Doric, and contains the statues of Mercury, Venus, Apollo, and Flora,—casts from the antique. The principal apartments are adorned with a very fine collection of pictures. The gardens contain about thirty-eight acres, very tastefully disposed, the inlets of the park giving an artificial extent to their beauties. The flower-garden may be considered as unrivalled; it has no visible connection with the general range of pleasure-grounds, but is ap-

proached by a Doric gateway, inscribed "Si l'Auteur de la Nature est grand dans les grandes choses, il est très grand dans les petites." The park and gardens are entirely secluded by a thick belt of choice trees and flowery shrubs, within an exterior boundary of wide-spreading elms.

PIDDINGTON, 5 miles S.E. from Bicester, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, contains 58 houses, and 359 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, the right of presentation to which is vested in the inhabitants.

SANFORD, or *Sandford*, 3 miles S. from Oxford, contains 39 houses, and 193 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy. A preceptory of the Knights Templars was removed from Cowley about the reign of Richard I. It was the residence of a preceptor and brethren, who had under their management the estates in Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, &c., belonging to that Order. After the Dissolution it was granted to Edward Powell. A very singularly sculptured stone found here, representing the Assumption of the Virgin, is placed in the chancel for preservation.

SHOTOVER, 3 miles E. from Oxford, formerly a Royal forest, is extra-parochial. It contains 17 houses, and 85 inhabitants. Shotover Hill, 599 feet above the level of the sea, now despoiled of its foliage, contains some valuable earths and other productions interesting to the geologist. Shotover House is the seat of George Shutz, Esq.

STANTON ST. JOHN'S, 5 miles N.E. from Oxford, contains 92 houses, and 468 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. The rectory-house, an ancient building, is on the south side of the churchyard. Woodperry House, the seat of the Rev. John Wilson, is about a mile N.W.

STOW-WOOD, 4 miles N.E. from Oxford, contains 5 houses, and 26 inhabitants.

WATERPERRY, on the banks of the Thame, 7 miles E. from Oxford, contains 25 houses, and 242 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In it are some fine brasses to individuals of the Curzon family, and a figure of a knight about the period of Edward II. Sir Thomas Curzon of Waterperry was created baronet April 30, 1661. Waterperry House is now the seat of Joseph Warren Henley, Esq.

WOOD EATON, 4 miles N. from Oxford, contains 14 houses, and 69 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Anthony Wood, the Oxford antiquary, speaking of the bells of this church, termed them the Wood Eaton flageolets, on account of the melody of their sound. The Manor-house is the seat of John Weyland, Esq.

6. Chadlington Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Warwickshire; on the east by Wootton hundred; on the south by Bampton hundred; and on the west by Gloucestershire.

ASCOT-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, 5 miles N.E. from Burford, and the same distance S. from Chipping Norton, contains 79 houses, and 409 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy. It is situated on the banks of the Evenlode, near the borders of Whichwood Forest. Bruern liberty, 2 miles W. from Ascot, is extra-parochial, and contains 5 houses, and 64 inhabitants. It is the site of an abbey in the forest, founded in 1147, by Nicholas Basset for Cistercian monks. In the reign of James I., the estate was granted to Sir Antony Cope, who built a mansion here, which was accidentally destroyed by fire. Sir Jonathan Cope of Bruern was created baronet March 1, 1714.

CHADLINGTON, 3 miles S. from Chipping Norton, which gives name to the hundred, is in Charlbury parish, Banbury hundred. It has a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary. West Chadlington and Chilson are also in Charlbury parish.

CHASTLETON, 4 miles W. from Chipping Norton, on the left of the road leading to Morton-in-Marsh, contains 42 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* It is rather a curious edifice, having a tower over the south porch; on the floor are some heraldical tiles. Chastleton House, the seat of Arthur Jones, Esq., was built by his ancestor in the reign of James I., descended from Rhys ap Tydyr, of South Wales. The hall is adorned with a carved screen of oak and numerous family portraits; there are some excellent specimens of tapestry in the principal rooms, which, together with the arms carved upon the chimney-pieces, contribute to keep up the character of the building: a gallery, 72 feet long, is at the upper part of the house, the ceiling of which is enriched with the ornamental plastering peculiar to the period in which the house was built.

CHIPPING NORTON, situated on the brow of a steep hill, 19 miles N.W. from Oxford, and 75 from London, contains 426 houses, and 2266 inhabitants. Its name implies a Saxon market-town, and now consists principally of one broad street, in which the houses are extremely well built, chiefly of a soft species of free-stone. It is governed by two bailiffs and 12 burgesses, who are empowered to hold a Court; and has a market on Wednesday, and fairs March 7th, May 6th, July 18th, September 4th, October 3rd, and November 8th. The manufactures consist of harrateens, horsecloths, and tilts. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. It stands on a declivity, on the north-west side of the town: the most remarkable features of this building are the sexangular porch on the south side, and its two north aisles, somewhat uncommon. The monuments of Thomas Richards, ob. 1579, and of Richard Croft, ob. 1502, are curious; but the first is now concealed by the pews of the church. Not far from the church is the grammar-school, founded by King Edward VI. A monastery formerly stood near the entrance of the town from Woodstock, the history of which rests in obscurity. Several portions of the building are to be found to which the dwelling-houses have been attached; the most curious of these remains is in the High Street, between the two principal inns. About a mile north of the town is the hamlet of Cold Norton, or Over Norton: here William Fitz Alan, in the reign of Henry II., founded a priory of canons regular of St. Augustine; after the Dissolution, the estate was granted to Brazennose College, by Bishop Smith the founder. Its site was probably at Chapel House, now a large inn on the Birmingham road, about a mile from Chipping Norton, where was anciently a chapel frequented by pilgrims.

CHURCHILL, 3 miles S.W. from Chipping Norton, contains 123 houses, and 665 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown; the edifice has been very recently rebuilt. In the south aisle of the old church was the burial-place of the Lords of Sarsden.

CORNWELL, 4 miles W. from Chipping Norton, contains 13 houses, and 97 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Cornwell House is the seat of F. Penystone, Esq.

ENSTONE, 15 miles from Oxford, on the road to Chipping Norton, contains 48 houses, and 254 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*: the manor formerly belonged to Winchcombe Abbey, in Gloucestershire; and there is an ancient granary remaining, which, according to a Latin inscription upon it, was founded in 1382, by Walter Winforton, Abbot of Winchcombe, at the petition of Robert Mason, bailiff of this place. The hamlets of Clevelcy, Neat Enstone, Gagingwell, Lidstone and Radford, are all in this parish.

FIFIELD, 4 miles N.W. from Burford, contains 32 houses, and 136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Church of Salisbury.

FULBROOK, 1 mile N. from Burford, derives its name from a

stream running through it, and contains 78 houses, and 351 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy.

HOOK NORTON, 5 miles N.E. from Chipping Norton, contains 232 houses, and 1072 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Oxford. It is an interesting edifice, and contains a great portion of the ancient rood-loft, between the nave and chancel, and a highly curious font of the twelfth century. In the north aisle is a mural monument for John Croker, ob. 1568. Hook Norton was the baronial seat of the D'Orleys, High Constables of England during the Norman dynasty; and in the reign of Henry III. the manor was held by Ela, Countess of Warwick, by the Sergeanty of carving before the King, and to have the carving-knife for a fee.

Hook Norton Barrow is supposed to be Saxon. Southrope is a township of this parish.

IDBURY, on the banks of the Evenlode, 4½ miles N.W. from Burford, and on the borders of Gloucestershire, contains 32 houses, and 136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Chancellor of the Church of Salisbury. Captain David Logan of Idbury wrote "A Treatise of Honour and Nobility, &c." which is usually attached to "Guillim's Display of Heraldry," published by Blome in 1679. Bald and Foxcott are hamlets of this parish. And near the road to Stow-in-the-Wold is a large circular barrow, supposed to be Danish.

KINGHAM, 4 miles S.W. from Chipping Norton, on the borders of Gloucestershire, contains 86 houses, and 464 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

MINSTER LOVELL, on the banks of the Windrush, 3 miles W. from Witney, on the road to Cheltenham, contains 57 houses, and 326 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. It was given by Maud, wife of William Lovel, in the reign of John, to the abbey of St. Mary de Ivry in Normandy, and became a cell of that monastery. It was dissolved 2nd of Henry V.; and by Henry VI. the rent and reversion was granted to Eton College. Part of the ancient baronial mansion of the Lords Lovell still remains near the church, which is commonly called the Priory. In the church is a monument of one of the family, who is represented in armour, apparently that of Edward the Fourth's reign.

NORTH MOOR, or *More St. Denis*, in a detached part of this hundred, 6 miles W. from Oxford, on the banks of the Isis, contains 61 houses, and 366 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a curacy, in the presentation of St. John's College Oxford. It contains two ancient monuments of the De La More family. The parsonage-house, built in 1558, is extremely picturesque; and half a mile north-west from the church is Minchins, the ancient residence of the Warcupp family. The village of North Moor stands on the verge of an extensive tract of moor-land; and near it is Moreton, about half a mile below New Bridge over the Isis.

GREAT ROLLRIGHT, 2½ miles N. from Chipping Norton, contains 79 houses, and 419 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Brasennose College Oxford. The rectory-house was built in 1674.

LITTLE ROLLRIGHT, 2 miles W. from the above, contains 5 houses, and 28 inhabitants; is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The tower of the church was built by William Brown, Esq., lord of the manor, in 1617. The Rollright Stones, half a mile north of the village, called by Bede the second wonder of Britain, are exceedingly interesting from their acknowledged antiquity. These stones form a circle thirty-five yards in diameter, and are of various heights, the highest above seven feet, the rest not more than five feet from the ground, and seem to have been the materials of either a British temple or a trophy. They are most probably not sepulchral; for some years ago its area, which is without a tumulus, was examined to a considerable depth by digging, and no marks of inhumation appeared. There were no foundations of a central altar to indicate a temple. Had they been intended for a mausoleum, they would have been accompanied with barrows; unless the five detached stones, about two furlongs eastward, point out a collateral interment of some of the independent chiefs among the slain; and a similar commemoration of the principal commander was designed by an insulated stone, nine feet high, about eighty yards to the north. A plantation of trees in the centre renders it difficult to see at one view their relative form and distribution.

SALFORD, 1¾ mile W. from Chipping Norton, contains 56 houses, and 293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

SARSDEN, 3 miles S. from Chipping Norton, contains 17 houses, and 128 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Sir William Walter, of Sarsden, was created baronet 16th August 1641. The estate is now the property of James Haughton Langston, Esq.; and considerable alterations have been judiciously made both in the mansion and grounds, by which it has been greatly improved.

SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, 4 miles N. from Burford, in the road to Chipping Norton, contains 73 houses, and 441 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Shipton in Salisbury Cathedral. It is said to have been founded by a lady of the Warwick family, and their badge of the bear and ragged staff occurs on various parts of the building. The chancel window, once filled with stained glass, was built by Richard Fox in 1548. At the time of the Domesday survey the King had a mural mansion here, the site of which is at Langley, on the borders of the forest: the queen's garden and the park-close remain, whence is an extensive and beautiful prospect. It was occasionally inhabited by the Royal Family till the reign of Charles I., who often removed here from Woodstock. Shipton Court is the seat of Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart. From the style of the architecture it is supposed to have been erected, in the reign of James I. Before it, is a court inclosed with a wall, entered by iron gates, having in front a very fine avenue of limes and walnut-trees, which is continued for a considerable distance beyond the road leading to the house. The estate is well wooded: it was purchased in 1663 of Rowland Lacy, by Sir Compton Reade, Bart., of Barton Court, Berkshire, which mansion was destroyed during the Civil War. In Shipton church are several monuments, to the memory of the ancestors of this ancient family. Langley, Leafield, Lyneham, Milton, and Ramsdon, are chapelries of this parish. At Lyneham is a Danish barrow: other rude works of the same people are to be found in this neighbourhood. Whichwood Forest, or Wychwood, was enlarged by King John, and inclosed with a fence; and it was in this forest that King Edward IV., while hunting, chanced to meet with Elizabeth, the widow of Sir John Grey, and was so captivated with her beauty, that he broke off an intended match with the daughter of the Duke of Savoy, and made her his queen. Lord Churchill, the present Ranger of the Forest, resides at the Lodge in Whichwood Park.

SPELSBURY, 4 miles S.E. from Chipping Norton, contains 109 houses, and 610 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Christchurch College Oxford. It was nearly rebuilt about 1772, when the original character of the building was entirely destroyed. It is the burial-place of the noble family of the Lees of Ditchley, and of the Pickering family, one of whom founded an almshouse in the village. Spelsbury parish includes the hamlets of Dean, Ditchley, Fullwell, and Teston. Ditchley Park, the seat of Viscount Dillon, is large and well timbered: it is situated in a fine open country, five miles from Blenheim. The mansion was built by *Gibbs*, the architect of the Radcliffe Library Oxford, and exhibits a considerable extent of front; but it is in the interior where the architect has been most successful in the display of his abilities. The hall, a cube of thirty-six feet, is profusely ornamented with carving and gilding; the ceiling, painted by *Kent*, represents the Mythology, and in the enriched compartments of the walls are designs from Virgil; above which are a series of busts of ancient and modern poets: over the chimney-piece is a portrait of Henry Lee, second Earl of Lichfield, by *Ackerman*. The whole suite of the principal rooms is richly adorned; the family and other pictures preserved here are of the first class. The gardens are disposed with much taste: the sloping bank, covered with wood hanging to the serpentine lake, with the rotunda on a rising ground amongst the trees, form a very beautiful landscape.

SWERFORD, 5 miles N.E. from Chipping Norton, contains 76 houses, and 395 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and contains monuments of the Brideoake and Travell families. On the north of the village is Castle Hill, upon which is the appearance of an encampment.

SWINBROOK, 2 miles E. from Burford, contains 33 houses, and 208 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Chancellor of Salisbury. The tower at the west end has been recently erected; but the church is worthy the attention of the antiquary on account of its architectural decoration. A highly enriched portion of the rood-loft remains, and the east window contains a quantity of ancient painted glass; but the heraldic charges are nearly obliterated in the numerous shields. Stalls with carved seats are preserved in the chancel, which is the burial-place of the family of Fettyplace, of whom very rich and curious brasses exist in the pavement, and two monuments, remarkable for their singularity of design, erected in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The mansion at Swinbrook, the seat of this family for at least four centuries, has been pulled down. The estate became the property of Charles Fettyplace, Esq., of South Lawn Lodge, in the forest of Whichwood, who died in 1805; after which it was purchased by Lord Redesdale, its present possessor. There is a free-school, founded in 1716.

TAYNTON, 2 miles N.W. from Burford, on the borders of Gloucestershire, contains 71 houses, and 324 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The neighbourhood is deficient in wood, but exhibits a beautiful diversity of hill and dale, interspersed with the meanderings of the Windrush. About a mile north-east from the village is an eminence, whence it is said that ten market-towns may be distinctly seen on a clear day.

7. Dorchester Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Bullington hundred; on the east by Ewelme hundred; and on the south and west by Berkshire.

BURCOTT, on the banks of the Isis, 7 miles S. from Oxford, containing 32 houses, and 145 inhabitants, although a parish, has no church. The river was made navigable hence to Oxford by Act of Parliament in 1624.

CHISELHAMPTON, 6 miles S.E. from Oxford, contains 21 houses, and 118 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy. Sir John D'Oyley, of Chiselhampton, was created baronet 7th July 1666. This estate, now the property of Charles Peers, Esq., contains one of the largest elm-trees in the county.

CLIFTON HAMPDEN, 1 mile W. from Burcott, contains 62 houses, and 277 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. It is a very humble edifice, standing on an eminence, at the foot of which the Isis flows.

CULHAM, on the Isis, 2 miles S. from Abingdon, and 8 from Oxford, contains 80 houses, and 359 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford. It contains memorials of the families of Bury, Cary, Reston, &c. The manor-house, formerly belonging to the Abbots of Abingdon, must have been of considerable size before great part of it was pulled down. One room is now called the Abbot's Chamber; there also remain some curious windows, the openings of which are cruciform, like those in ancient castles, having been constructed for the purpose of shooting arrows through, the archer being protected by the narrowness of the aperture. Culham Bridge was built in the reign of Henry V. by the townsmen of Abingdon, when Sir Peter Besils gave the stones from his quarries at Besils Leigh and Sandford. In 1430 an Act of Parliament made the bridge a free passage. In the house of the late John Phillips, Esq., in this village, is a collection of painted glass, pictures, &c.

DORCHESTER, which gives name to the hundred, is situated on the river Thame, 9 miles S.E. from Oxford, and contains 168 houses, and 854 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is now a curacy. This town was anciently a place of great importance, having been an episcopal see of unusual magnitude from the time of St. Birinus until the latter part of the eleventh century, when it was removed to Lincoln by St. Remigius. The present parochial church is incorporated with that of the suppressed priory, which was founded by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1140, and is one of the most interesting conventual buildings in the county, containing many beautiful specimens of ancient art in sculpture, painted glass, &c. It is large; and consists of a tower at the west end, two aisles of equal length, a chapel on the north side, and a chancel. The tower appears to have been erected subsequently to the church. The chapel on the north side of the church is a chief object of interest for its architecture. It has five finely proportioned windows, smaller than those in the other parts of the church, with tracery of different design in each. The chancel, a magnificent example of the chaste and elegant style of pointed architecture prevalent in the reign of Edward III., has suffered irreparable injury by the destruction of the original roof. The mullions of the north window are disposed in a representation of the root of Jesse:—vide Isaiah, chap. ii. verse 1. Under the south window are four stalls of rich workmanship; beneath the canopies are lights containing, in painted glass, the administration of the sacraments. The east window, beautiful in its form and in the dispositions of its mullions, also contains painted glass, which produces an admirable effect. The font, of lead, is of very remote antiquity, and exceedingly curious; it stands on a pedestal of stone of a circular form, enriched with an arcade in bas relief. Beneath each arch, eleven in number, is a sitting figure, bearing allusion probably to the history of St. Birinus. The general style of the architecture of this church is elegant, there being scarcely an arch, window, or doorway, that is not an example of beautiful proportion and judicious ornament. In Britton's Architectural Antiquities, and Skelton's Antiquities of Oxfordshire, are several engravings illustrative of this very interesting edifice. The old picturesque bridge over the river Thame, built in the reign of Edward III., was demolished in 1815, and a new bridge, designed by *Sands*, was opened in July of that year. It crosses the river a little above the site of the old one, with a spacious centre arch, and a causeway continued nearly a quarter of a mile, rendered necessary by the inundation of the meadows in the winter season. The Thame, about a mile below this bridge, falls into the Isis, and their united waters form the Thames. A fair is held in the town on Easter Tuesday. At Dyke Hills is a Roman entrenchment, perhaps thrown up to command the passage of the two rivers.

DRAYTON, on the river Thame, 2 miles above Dorchester, and 8 miles S.E. from Oxford, contains 56 houses, and 343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford.

STADHAMPTON, 7 miles S.E. from Oxford, on the banks of the Thame, contains 59 houses, and 254 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy.

SOUTH STOKE is situated in a detached part of this hundred, 7 miles S. from Dorchester, on the banks of the Thames, and is surrounded by Langtree hundred. It contains, together with the liberty of Woodcote, to which it is united, 148 houses, and 739 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. The edifice is circular at the east end,—a mark of its great antiquity.

8. Ewelme Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Thame hundred; on the east by Pirton hundred; on the south by Binfield and Langtree hundreds; and on the west by the river Thames and Berkshire.

BENSINGTON, or *Benson*, 2 miles N. from Wallingford in Berkshire, contains 216 houses, and 959 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. Medlers Bank is said to be the site of a Roman road from Alchester, which crossed the Thames here. Crowmarsh-Battle and Fifield are hamlets of this parish. At Bensington is the seat of Mrs. Harrington.

BERWICKE SALOME, or *Berwick Salham*, 2 miles N. from the above, contains 30 houses, and 174 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

BRIGHTWELL BALDWIN, 5 miles N.E. from Wallingford, contains 58 houses, and 272 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 16*s.* In the chancel are several fine brasses, the floor retains its painted tiles, and the windows contain stained glass. In the north aisle is the burial-place of the Stone family. Brightwell House, the seat of Lowndes Stone, Esq., a modern edifice, is situated a little distance from the church, and is surrounded by much-admired scenery. Brightwell Grove is the seat of W. F. Stone, Esq. Cadwell is a tithing of this parish.

CHALGROVE, 7 miles S.W. from Thame, and about 5 miles N. from Wallingford, contains 105 houses, and 538 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated in an open space on the south side of the village. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christchurch Oxford. A branch of the river Thame flows through the village, giving it a very picturesque appearance. The battle of Chalgrove-field was fought on the 18th of June 1643, between Prince Rupert and the Parliament forces. John Hampden the patriot received a mortal wound in the shoulder, and died on the 24th. Rafford Liberty is in this parish.

CUXHAM, 4 miles S. from Tetsworth, contains 36 houses, and 182 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Merton College Oxford.

EASINGTON, 3½ miles S.W. from Tetsworth, contains 4 houses, and 25 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

EWELME, which gives name to the hundred, is 4½ miles S.E. from Dorchester, about a mile north of the road to Henley, contains 114 houses, and 573 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, annexed to the Regius professorship of Divinity in the University of Oxford. It was built by William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, about the middle of the 15th century, and is an exceedingly interesting edifice, having a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel, with a chapel at the east end of the south aisle, containing two very remarkable enriched monuments of Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, ob. 1475, and Thomas Chaucer, ob. 1434. But little now remains of the mansion built by John, Duke of Suffolk, about 1424; the lower court, it appears, was constructed of brick and timber, and the chief part of the house of brick and stone. The hall, says Leland, hath great bars of iron overthwart it, instead of cross-beams. A part of the offices is still inhabited. Ewelme Park is the seat of Henry Saunders, Esq. The diversity of hill and dale in the neighbourhood, renders its situation one of the most beautiful in the county.

GREAT HASELY, 3 miles W. from Tetsworth, contains 94 houses, and 475 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 30*l.*, annexed to the deanery of Windsor. Leland the antiquary was rector of this parish, which includes the township of Little Hasely. Hasely House is the seat of — Blackall, Esq.

Rycot, or *Reicote*, Park, the Earl of Abingdon's, 2 miles north-east, although in this parish, is locally situated in the hundred of Thame. The mansion, now destroyed, was built by John Lord Williams of Thame, and his arms appeared on the portal of the grand front. It well deserved the eulogium of Camden, *ædes elegantes*. Queen Elizabeth honoured this house with a short residence, and the apartment in which the Queen lodged was ever after distinguished by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Chamber. In 1625 the King took up his abode some time at Rycot, whence a proclamation issued, for removing the receipts of His Majesty's Exchequer to Richmond, dated at Rycot, July 31st. The chapel stands a short distance south-west from the site of the house, and is supposed to have been built about the time of Henry VI., but its architectural character, in some parts, denotes an earlier period as the time of its erection.

NETTLEBED, situated on an eminence 5 miles N.W. from Henley, contains 103 houses, and 545 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy.

NEWINGTON, 10 miles S.E. from Oxford, contains 5 houses, and 47 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, united with Berrick Prior, Brightwell Prior, Brockhampton, and Holcomb.

NUFFIELD, 7 miles N.W. from Henley, contains 39 houses, and 198 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Here was formerly a monastery, founded before the reign of Edward III.

SWINCOMBE, 8 miles N.W. from Henley, contains 61 houses, and 345 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WARBOROUGH, 1 mile E. from Dorchester, on the banks of the Thames, contains 128 houses, and 684 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy, in the presentation of Corpus Christi College Oxford. It contains a leaden font, cast in the rude style of an early period.

WARPSGROVE contains 5 houses, and 27 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

9. Langtree Hundred,

In the Chiltern district, is bounded on the north by Ewelme hundred; on the east by Binfield hundred; and on the south and west by the river Thames and Berkshire.

CHECKENDON, in a very secluded situation, 5 miles S.E. from Wallingford, contains 51 houses, and 295 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* It is a fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture, with a circular east end. In the chancel are brasses to the memory of John Rede, ob. 1404, and Cecilia his wife, ob. 1428, and one to Walter the son of William Beauchamp.

CROWMARSH GIFFORD, ½ mile E. from Wallingford in Berkshire, contains 42 houses, and 230 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 6*s.* It is of Anglo-Norman architecture.

GORING is situated on the banks of the Thames 6 miles S. from Wallingford, and contains 149 houses, and 867 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a curacy. It is of Anglo-Norman architecture, and rather singular in its construction. Here was a priory of nuns, of the order of St. Augustine, the site of which after the Dissolution, was granted to Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College Oxford.

IPSDEN, 3 miles S.E. from Wallingford, in an open part of the country, contains 100 houses, and 583 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The liberty of Stoke Row is included in this parish.

MAPLE DURHAM, 3 miles N.W. from Reading on the banks of the Thames, contains 103 houses, and 508 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Eton College. In the south aisle of the church is the burial-place of the Blounts, containing several memorials of individuals of that ancient family; and in the chancel is a mural monument of — Lister, Master of the Court of Wards, founder of an almshouse at Maple Durham. The venerable mansion of Michael Blount, Esq., in a very beautiful situation, commanding a fine view of the river, has fortunately escaped the innovations that have so generally disfigured the Tudor houses. It is at present in the possession of a gentleman of taste, who has lately repaired the whole with a careful attention to the original character of its architecture. Many of the apartments are enriched with the ornamental plastered ceilings so common in the age in which it was built. It contains an extensive collection of pictures, amongst which are some of considerable interest and merit, particular a very fine portrait of Sir Michael Blount, lieutenant of the Tower, who built this house in 1581, and his three sons, in the rich costume of Elizabeth's day, as young "gallants"; besides numerous other family portraits in good preser-

vation. In the hall is a curious assemblage of stags' and rein-deer horns, as well as those of Asiatic and African goats. In the library are three volumes of original letters of Pope to Martha and Theresa Blount, which are referred to in Bowles's Life of the poet.

MONGEWELL, on the banks of the Thames, about a mile below Wallingford, contains 27 houses, and 142 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Llandaff. Mongewell House was long the seat of the Hon. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham; the grounds are extensive, and the prospects pleasing.

NEWNHAM MURREN, 1 mile S. from Wallingford, between Crowmarsh Gifford and Mongewell, contains 45 houses, and 260 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

NORTH STOKE is situated on the Thames 3 miles below Wallingford, and contains 33 houses, and 203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge. This estate at the Norman survey was held by Milo Crespin, whose chief baronial seat was at Wallingford. It afterwards became the property of the Bassets, and from them passed to the family of Moels. Roger de Moels, 18th Edward I., obtained free-warren for his estate here. It was at this time called Stoke Moels; and South Stoke, a mile below it, was then called Abbots Stoke: between the two is Mouls-ford, on the opposite side of the river.

WHITCHURCH, on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Pangbourn in Berkshire, 6 miles W. from Reading, contains 129 houses, and 647 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It contains several memorials of the Lybbe family. One mile and a half eastward of the village is Hardwicke House, the venerable residence of Philip Lybbe Powis, Esq.; and on the north, Combe Lodge, the seat of S. Gardiner, Esq., on the Thames amidst beautiful plantations.

10. Lewknor Hundred

Is bounded on the north, east, and south by Buckinghamshire; and on the west by Thame and Pirton hundreds.

ADWELL, 1½ mile S.E. from Tetsworth, contains 7 houses, and 44 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* In it are monuments of the Newell family. Some Scriptural subjects in painted glass ornament the windows. Adwell Cop is the site of a barrow.

ASTON ROWANT, 3 miles S.E. from Tetsworth, contains 162 houses, and 870 inhabitants, including the liberties of Chalford and Kingston Blount. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown, and contains some ancient brasses. Near a branch of the Ikeneild Street, in Kingston Field, some Roman antiquities were found at the bottom of Colebrook in 1692. Aston House is the seat of T. P. Wickham, Esq.

BRITWELL SALOME, or *Brightwell Salham*, 5 miles S. from Tetsworth, contains 31 houses, and 192 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Britwell House is the seat of James Weld, Esq.

CHINNOR, 4 miles E. from Tetsworth, and the same distance S.E. from Thame, contains 164 houses, and 865 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* The Roman Ikeneild Street entered the county here, and crossed the Thames at Goring. Henton is a liberty of this parish.

CROWELL, 1 mile S.W. from the above, contains 29 houses, and 159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

EMMINGTON, 3 miles S.E. from Thame, contains 13 houses, and 77 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Sir Henry Ashhurst, of Emmington, was created baronet 21st July, 1688.

LEWKNOR, which gives name to the hundred, is 3 miles S.E. from Tetsworth, contains 135 houses, and 691 inhabitants, including Postcombe, Uphill, and Ashampstead, chapelries of this parish. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of All Souls' College Oxford. In the north aisle is the burial-place of the Joddrells. Lewknor House is the seat of Paul Joddrell, Esq.

SYDENHAM, 2½ miles E. from Tetsworth, contains 69 houses, and 367 inhabitants.

STOKENCHURCH, situated upon one of the highest points of the Chiltern Hills, 6 miles S.E. from Tetsworth, and 36 miles from London, in the road to Oxford, contains 193 houses, and 1102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, contains the monument of Bartholomew Tipping, founder of the free-school at Stokenchurch. A fair is held here 10th July for horses and pedlary, and a manufacture of chairs has lately been established. Wormsley, the seat of John Fane, Esq., M.P. for Oxfordshire, is partly in Lewknor parish. It contains several fine portraits of the Scrope family, of whom the Fanes inherited this estate.

11. Pirton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Thame hundred; on the east by Lewknor hundred; on the south by Binfield hundred; and on the west by Ewelme hundred.

PISHILL, in the Chiltern district, 5½ miles N. from Henley, contains 28 houses, and 155 inhabitants. The church, a very humble structure, has attached to it a chapel, which belongs to the Stonor family. Stonor Park, the seat of Thomas Stonor, Esq., contains a considerable portion of beech woodland; the mast produced by this, together with the thyme and other fragrant herbs abounding in the pasture, imparts a peculiar flavor to the venison, which is much celebrated. The mansion was erected in the reign of Elizabeth or James I., and a view of it in its original state is preserved in the hall. By comparing this with the building as it now appears, considerable alteration will be found to have taken place. The hall preserves its ancient character, and contains some beautiful old painted glass windows. Over the chimney-piece is a full-length portrait of Mary, sister and coheiress of Edward Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, who married Sir George Simeon, of Brightwell in this county, from whom the Stonors are lineally descended. At the extremity of the mansion is a chapel, built by Sir John Stonor, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Edward III., who endowed it with an estate of two or three hundred acres immediately adjoining the house. After its suppression this was granted to St. George's Chapel Windsor; but has been regained by the family by an exchange of land with the Chapter. Over the altar in the chapel is a painted window by *Egginton*, representing the Salvator Mundi, after *Carlo Dolce*.

PIRTON, or *Pyriton*, 4 miles S. from Tetsworth, and 1 mile N. from Watlington, contains 118 houses, and 622 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Assendon, Clare, Golder, and Standhill, and the liberty of Christmas Common. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. The manor-house was the residence of the patriot Hampden, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Symeon of Pirton. At Assendon, Sir Francis Stonor in the reign of James I. founded and endowed an almshouse.

SHIRBURN, about a mile N.E. from the above, contains 63 houses, and 332 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Macclesfield. Shirburn Castle, the seat of the Earl of Macclesfield, is embattled, and moated round entirely, so as only to be approached by drawbridges, the water flowing up to the walls on all sides. In 1377, the 51st of Edward III., Warine de Lisle had permission to

build a castle at Shirburn, where his ancestor Warine de Lisle in 1336 had a charter of free-warren, with leave to inclose one hundred acres of woodland for a park. The castle was afterwards in the possession of the families of Quatremain, Fowler, and Chamberlayne. The castle and manor of Shirburn were purchased by Thomas Parker, who was created Lord Macclesfield 10th March 1716, afterwards Lord Chancellor. He was on the 5th Nov. 1721 advanced to the titles of Viscount Parker of Ewelme and Earl of Macclesfield. His son George, the second Earl, distinguished himself by the part he took in respect to the alteration of the style in 1750; and published his "Remarks on the Solar and Lunar Years, the Cycle of Nineteen Years," &c. The old hall of the castle is appropriated as an armoury, and is hung with suits of defensive armour of ancient date, &c. There are two capacious libraries, and some very excellent pictures. Amongst the portraits is that of Earl Macclesfield the Lord Chancellor, and a fine original of Queen Catherine Parr, who is represented standing behind a highly enriched vacant chair, with her hand on the back of it. Her dress is black, richly ornamented with jewellery; her fingers loaded with rings, and holding a handkerchief edged with very deep lace. Shirburn Castle was honoured with a visit by Queen Charlotte and the princesses in the summer of 1808. The park contains about sixty acres.

STOKE TALMAGE, 2 miles S. from Tetsworth, contains 24 houses, and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

WATLINGTON is situated on the Chiltern Hills, 5 miles S. from Tetsworth, and contains 295 houses, and 1479 inhabitants. It is a large irregularly built town, with a curious market-house in the centre, at the junction of four ways, *Carfax*, which was built in 1644 by Thomas Stonor, Esq., who also founded a grammar-school. Here is a market on Saturday, and fairs 5th April and 10th October. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* Greenfield liberty and the hamlet of Warmscomb are in this parish.

King Edward III. granted the manor of Watlington to Sir Nicholas De la Beche, who in 1338 obtained a license to castellate his house. It stood near the east end of the church, where indications of the moat which surrounded it may yet be traced. The manorial rights are now held by numerous individuals, and the Courts Leet and Baron are held in the school-room. Watlington Park, the seat of Col. Tilson, contains about 300 acres, in which all the various features of the Chiltern inequalities are blended; the woods contain some of the finest beech-trees in the county.

SOUTH WESTON, 3 miles S. from Tetsworth, contains 22 houses, and 108 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College Oxford.

WHEATFIELD, 1 mile N. from the above, contains 17 houses, and 79 inhabitants. It is a rectory. Sir William Tipping of Wheatfield was created baronet 24th March, 1698. Wheatfield House is the seat of —— Spencer, Esq.

12. Ploughley Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Northamptonshire; on the east by Buckinghamshire, in which county two detached portions of this hundred are locally situated. On the south it is bounded by Bullington hundred; and on the west by Wootton hundred.

ARDLEY, in a fine shooting country, 4 miles N.W. from Bicester, contains 33 houses, and 191 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough. Westward of the church are remains of an ancient castle.

BICESTER, 12 miles N.E. from Oxford, and 54 from London, contains 568 houses, and 2644 inhabitants. A small part of it is in Caversfield, a detached parish of Buckinghamshire, surrounded by Ploughley hundred. It is divided into the two districts of King's End and Market End, and consists chiefly of one irregular street, extending about a mile and a half in length, with two others branching from it, called Crockwell and Water-lane. The Market Hill, a small square, contains the shambles and the town-hall. The market is on Friday; and the fairs on Friday in Easter week, Whit Monday, the first Friday in June, August 5, October 10, and Dec. 17. There is no manufacture of importance now carried on, although some of the inhabitants have been employed in the lace trade; and the plaiting of straw has lately been introduced. The church, dedicated to St. Edburgh, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* The priory of Bicester was founded by Gilbert Basset, in 1182, for a prior and eleven canons of the order of St. Augustine, in imitation of Christ and his eleven disciples, and was dedicated to St. Edburgh, supposed to have been a holy virgin of Aylesbury, who, together with her sister Editha, having taken the veil, were reputed saints. Its revenue at the Suppression was valued at 167*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* per annum. The actual site is not known, but it was granted to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, brother-in-law to Henry VIII., and is now the property of the family of Turner of Ambrosden. The seat of John Coker, Esq., at King's End, anciently the manor of Nuns' Place, was originally erected in 1682, but has been partly rebuilt within these twenty years. It has considerable pleasure-grounds attached.

BLECHINGDON, 3 miles E. from Woodstock, contains 119 houses, and 570 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College Oxford. Blechingdon Park is the seat of A. Annesley, Esq.

BUCKNELL, 2 miles N.W. from Bicester, contains 42 houses, and 235 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford.

CHARLTON-UPON-OTMOOR, 4 miles S. from Bicester, contains 61 houses, and 307 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College Oxford. In it are remains of the rood-loft, which separated the nave from the chancel, erected about the reign of Henry VI., which is the richest specimen of the kind in this county. On Otmoor considerable Roman remains are continually found. Fencot and Murcott are hamlets of this parish.

CHESTERTON, 2 miles S.W. from Bicester, contains 77 houses, and 392 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. Little Chesterton, one mile south, is annexed to it.

COTTESFORD, 5 miles N. from Bicester, contains 27 houses, and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. Cottesford Farm, an ancient house belonging to William Farmer, Esq., is interesting on account of its architectural characte, and appears to have formerly been appropriated to some religious institution.

FINMORE, 7 miles N.E. from Bicester, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, contains 69 houses, and 395 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Bacon's House, an old farm house, is perhaps the remains of the manor-house, it belongs to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Boycutt, about 2 miles north-east from Finmore, although locally situated in Buckinghamshire, is in this county and is extra-parochial, part of it is included in the spacious gardens of Stow, and belonged to the priory of Luffield, which was just beyond the limits of the Duke of Buckingham's park.

FRINGFORD, 4 miles N. from Bicester, contains 62 houses, and 289 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford.

FRITWELL, 5 miles N.W. from Bicester, contains 95 houses, and 476 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Olave, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*: there remains considerable portions of the highly decorated rood-loft. The manor house, a fine specimen of domestic architecture of the reign of James I., is the seat of W. Wake, Esq. In the church is a large pew enriched with beautiful carving of the same date.

GODDINGTON, in a sequestered situation on the borders of

Buckinghamshire, 5 miles N.E. from Bicester, contains 20 houses, and 110 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College Oxford. It was rebuilt in 1792.

HAMPTON GAY, on the Cherwell, 3 miles E. from Woodstock, contains 17 houses, and 86 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy. The chapel, used as the parish church, was rebuilt in 1767 by the Rev. Thomas Hinde, who at his decease, December 23, 1768, left yearly for ever 20*l.* unto a minister of the Church of England as by law established, to be appointed by the possessor of Hampton manor, who is now the Rev. William Wilson. The very fine old manor-house was probably erected in the reign of Elizabeth.

HAMPTON POYLE, a mile below the above, on the same river, and 7 miles from Oxford, contains 29 houses, and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College Oxford. Gosford Bridge, over the Cherwell, is a mile below the village, on which account it was anciently called Hampton-at-Bridge.

HARDWICKE, 5 miles N. from Bicester, contains 17 houses, and 98 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.*, and contains some fine ancient painted glass in the windows. The manor belongs to the family of Fermor, who reside in the old mansion at Tusmore, and were ancestors of the Earl of Pomfret. Of this family also was Arabella Fermor, the heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock."

HETHE, 1 mile E. from the above, contains 63 houses, and 350 inhabitants.

LOWER HEYFORD, or *Heyford Purcell*, on the Cherwell, 6 miles W. from Bicester, contains 98 houses, and 495 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College Oxford.

HEYFORD WARINE, or *Upper Heyford*, on the same river, 1 mile N. from the above, contains 62 houses, and 257 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. Warine Fitz Gerald, son of Warine, Chamberlain and Treasurer to Henry II., was lord of the manor, whence the name was derived. Near the manor-house, formerly the residence of the Myrry family, is a fine old barn, about 120 feet long, and 24 feet wide, supposed to have been built in the time of William of Wykeham, or shortly after.

ISLIP, or *Gyslepe*, the site of a palace erected by King Ethelred, in which his youngest son Edward the Confessor was born. It is 5 miles N. from Oxford, contains 141 houses, and 655 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The chancel was rebuilt by Dr. South in 1680. At the reparation of the church in 1824, some ancient paintings on the plaster were discovered in the south aisle, executed about 1360, and representing the Nativity. John Islip, Abbot of Westminster, was born here, Dr. Robert South, who was Prebendary of Westminster and Rector of Islip, built and endowed a free-school here in 1710.

KIRTLINGTON, 4 miles N.E, from Woodstock, contains 133 houses, and 697 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Oxford. In the east window is some fine painted glass, brought from the chapel of Wickham, near Banbury, consisting of numerous shields of arms belonging to the former owners of Wickham. Kirtlington Park is the seat of Sir George Dashwood, Bart., C.B. Sir Robert Dashwood of Northbrooke was created baronet 16th May 1684.

LAUNTON, 1½ mile E. from Bicester, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, contains 70 houses, and 553 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

LILLINGSTONE LOVELL, locally situated in Buckinghamshire 15 miles N.E. from Bicester, and about 5 miles from Buckingham, contains 32 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view.

MIDDLETON STONEY, 3½ miles W. from Bicester, contains 65 houses, and 340 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. It stands within the bounds of Middleton Park, the seat of the Earl of Jersey, Lord Chamberlain to King William IV. The manor-house was repaired and enlarged by William, third Earl of Jersey, at a great expense, and had not been long completed when it was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1753. The modern mansion originally consisted of a centre and two wings, but has been considerably enlarged by the present noble owner; on the east front is an Ionic portico.

The pleasure-grounds, together with the gardens and conservatory, which is connected with the house by a corridor, were all disposed under the superintendance of the present Countess. Many of the cottages in the village are also built from designs furnished by her ladyship, who has not overlooked the advantages accruing to each from a small garden. Near the east end of the church are traces of an ancient castle which belonged to the Camviles.

MIXBURY, 8 miles N. from Bicester, and about 6 miles from Buckingham, contains 74 houses, and 336 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Some remains of Beaumont, a square Norman fortification, originally moated, are yet existing on the north side of the church.

NEWTON PURCELL, 6 miles N.E. from Bicester, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, contains 27 houses, and 143 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* It was repaired in 1813 at the sole expense of John Harrison, Esq. of Shelswell, the patron of the living.

NOKE, 5 miles N. from Oxford, contains 30 houses, and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* Here are some curious monuments of the Bradshawes. Joan Bradshawe, ob. 1598, built the chapel.

ODDINGTON-UPON-OTMOOR, 6 miles S.W. from Bicester, contains 36 houses, and 166 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Oxford. Sir Robert Gait, in the reign of Stephen, built upon Otmoor an abbey for Cistercian monks, which being exposed to inundations was afterwards removed to Thame. Roman remains are found in almost every direction in this parish, particularly near the parsonage-house, recently erected by the Rev. Philip Searle, and on Brismere, extending from Oddington northward to Charlton.

SHELSWELL, 6 miles N.E. from Bicester, contains 4 houses, and 51 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Ebbe, is desecrated; it adjoins Newton Purcell. Shelswell House is the seat of John Harrison, Esq.

SOMERTON, 7 miles N.W. from Bicester, and 3 miles from Deddington, contains 71 houses, and 400 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* It is situated on the Cherwell, in a valley of considerable extent, which the river fertilizes at the same time that it adds to its beauty. There is a view of the beautiful church of Deddington, of the park-like grounds of C. O. Bowles, Esq., and the village of North Aston on the opposite side of the river. The manor-house, formerly the residence of the Fermors, is entirely destroyed, except a window of the hall. It now belongs to the Earl of Jersey; the Countess of Jersey has founded here a school for female children.

SOULDERN, 4 miles E. from Deddington, contains 110 houses, and 491 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge. It formerly belonged to Eynsham Abbey, and is a curious ancient structure, but the chancel has been rebuilt.

STOKE LYNE, 4 miles N. from Bicester, contains 52 houses, and 303 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vi-

carage, value 37*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* In the chancel are monuments of the Holt family, descended from Robert Holt, and Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Lyne, lord of the manor. He died in 1582. Bainton and Fewcott are hamlets of this parish.

STRATTON AUDLEY, 3 miles N.E. from Bicester, contains 61 houses, and 342 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of Christchurch College Oxford. It is supposed to derive its name of Stratton from its situation on a Roman road. In the church is a monument to the memory of The Right Hon. Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, G.C.B., Bart. who died 27th Feb. 1822.

WENDLEBURY, 3 miles S.W. from Bicester, contains 39 houses, and 200 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch College Oxford. The ancient tower remains, but the body of the church was rebuilt in 1761. Alchester, a Roman military station of the Dobuni, was situated in Wendlebury-field.

> In Oxfordshire by Graven Hill wood
> Stood Alchester so fair and good:
> Allectus' walls are brought full low;
> Where once they stood, now corn doth grow.—*Old MS.*

WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN, 4 miles S.W. from Bicester, contains 85 houses, and 462 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 28*l.* It is a Grecian edifice, erected in 1743 by Norreys Bertie, Esq. at his sole expense.

13. Thame Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Buckinghamshire; on the east by Lewknor hundred; on the south by Pirton and Ewelme hundreds; and on the west by Bullington hundred.

GREAT MILTON, 4 miles W. from Tetsworth, contains 106 houses, and 593 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a vicarage, value 15*l.*, in the presentation of a prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral. The house, in which the ancestors of Milton the poet resided, is still standing; it is of stone with gable-ended fronts, and mullioned windows: in the parlour are the arms of Wilkinson in painted glass. Dr. John Wilkinson, tutor to Henry Prince of Wales, was buried at Milton in 1649. The house was afterwards the residence of Thurloe, secretary to Oliver Cromwell, and was often visited by the Protector himself during the recesses of Parliament. At Ascott, a hamlet of this parish, was a seat of the Dormers, burnt down in 1662.

LITTLE MILTON, one mile W. from the above, contains 90 houses, and 442 inhabitants. Chapel green marks the site of its chapel, which is entirely destroyed.

TETSWORTH, 12 miles S.E. from Oxford, and 42 from London, contains 105 houses, and 409 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Attington, one mile E., is extra-parochial.

THAME, on the river of that name, 13 miles E. from Oxford, and 45 from London, contains 479 houses, and 2479 inhabitants. It consists of three principal streets formed by the roads to Aylesbury, Oxford, and High Wycombe, which unite in a spacious market-place, in which the market is held on Tuesday: there are fairs on Easter Tuesday and Old Michaelmas Day. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* The free grammar-school, founded by Lord Williams of Thame in 1558, is near the church; it is a very fine specimen of the architecture of that period.

Thame Park, the seat of Miss Wickham, is about a mile S.E. from the town; very considerable portions of the Abbey, removed from Oddington, adjoin the mansion. The tower at the east end contains a chamber, ornamented with carved shields of the arms of former possessors of the estate: built about the reign of Henry VIII. In a gallery is preserved a small collection of armour and arms, and the drawing-room contains numerous family pictures, several of which possess considerable merit as works of art: near the house is an ancient chapel, used as a burial-place of the family. The Park is extensive, and laid out by the celebrated Launcelot Browne.

WATERSTOCK, 4½ miles W. from Thame, contains 26 houses, and 132 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* The manor-house is the seat of William Henry Ashurst, Esq., M.P. for the county. In the old house, pulled down in 1695, were many arms in painted glass; amongst them, that of William Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, probably put up in memory of a visit he paid to Waterstock.

14. Wootton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Bloxham hundred; on the east by Ploughley and Bullington hundreds; on the south by the river Thames and Berkshire; and on the west by Bampton and Chadlington hundreds.

NORTH ASTON, 2 miles S.E. from Deddington, contains 59 houses, and 296 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* Near the church is Aston House, the seat of C. O. Bowles, Esq.

STEEPLE ASTON, 2 miles S. from the above, contains 87 houses, and 395 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Brazennose College Oxford. Middle Aston is a township of this parish: all these places have their name from being situated on the east side of the valley of the Cherwell, a very fertile district.

GREAT BARFORD, 2 miles W. from Deddington, contains 66 houses, and 339 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 5*s.*

STEEPLE BARTON, 5 miles N. from Woodstock, contains 103 houses, and 404 inhabitants, including the townships of Middle Barton and Segswell Barton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The manor-house, the property of Mr. Willan, is a fine specimen of Tudor architecture. It was built by John Dormer about 1524; but over a door leading to the house and stables was inscribed THINKE·AND·THANKE·ANN· 1570. In the year 1679 Ralph Sheldon, Esq. made considerable alterations in the house. In the upper part are several rooms of large dimensions; one is about 92 feet long, ornamented with fresco paintings, representing allegorical subjects.

BEGBROOKE, 2½ miles S.E. from Woodstock, and 5½ miles N. from Oxford, contains 20 houses, and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory.

BLADON, 1½ mile N.W. from the above, contains 72 houses, and 380 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, it was rebuilt by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1804. Hensington is a hamlet of the parish.

CASSINGTON, on the banks of the Isis, 5 miles N.W. from Oxford, contains 62 houses, and 341 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Christchurch College Oxford. It was built by Geoffrey Clinton, Chamberlain to King Henry II., and consecrated in 1155 by Robert Chesney, Bishop of Lincoln; much of the original building remains. A very curious ancient paten is used in the communion service. Worton, a hamlet of this parish, is about half a mile westward from the church.

COGGES, on the eastern bank of the Windrush, half a mile from Witney, contains 86 houses, and 452 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, in the patronage of Eton College. It is the mother church of Witney, and is supposed to have been built by one of the Greys of Rotherfield. Here was an alien Priory, subordinate to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Feschamp in Normandy, which was dissolved in 1414. Sir William Pope, Bart., of Wilcote, afterwards Earl of Downe, erected a large manor-house

on the ruins of the Priory, in the reign of James I.; part of it was standing in 1792. Cogges was the head of the barony of Arsic, which family were descended from the Anglo-Saxon Earls of Oxford, and flourished in this lordship for several generations. In the reign of Henry III. the barony went to the heirs general. On the south side of the church is a ground called the Castle-yard, where foundations are often dug up. Wilcote is a township of this parish. It is 3½ miles northward.

LONG COMBE, on the verge of Blenheim Park, 3 miles W. from Woodstock, contains 93 houses, and 564 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Rector of Lincoln College Oxford, and has a stone pulpit. The rectorial manor-house is also curious.

DEDDINGTON, 10 miles N. from Woodstock, and 69 from London, contains 274 houses, and 1404 inhabitants. The town is governed by a bailiff, who is chosen annually; here is a market on Tuesday, and fairs August 21, Saturday after October 10, and November 22. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St Paul, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Clifton and Hempton are townships of the parish.

DUNS TEW, 2 miles S. from Deddington, contains 78 houses, and 460 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

ENSHAM, or *Eynesham*, on the Isis, 5½ miles N.W. from Oxford, contains 316 houses, and 1705 inhabitants. A Benedictine Abbey was built and endowed by Ailmer, Earl of Cornwall in 1005, in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Benedict, and All Saints, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at 441*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* per annum; the foundations of the building may yet be traced. The parish church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 14*s.* It is delightfully situated amidst meadows, and called in a charter of King Ethelred, *locus celebris*.

GLYMPTON, on the river Glyme, 3½ miles N.W. from Woodstock, contains 21 houses, and 141 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 16*s.*

HANDBOROUGH, 5 miles E. from Witney, contains 183 houses, and 885 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 6*s.* in the presentation of St. John's College Oxford. The north door-way of the church is enriched with sculpture, representing the patron saint; the font also is curious, and here are considerable remains of the rood-loft, highly decorated with carving in wood. The manor, in the reign of Edward II., was held by the service of keeping the gate of the park of Woodstock, called the Woodgate, for the space of 40 days in the year, in time of war. Long Handborough, in the road to Woodstock, is north of this village.

HAYTHROP, or *Heythrop*, 2½ miles E. from Chipping Norton, and 8 miles N.W. from Woodstock, contains 22 houses, and 136 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Dunthrop. The church is an ancient building of small dimensions. Haythrop House, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, was erected by *Archer* in 1705, for Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, afterwards Lord Chamberlain to Queen Anne and George I. It is approached by an avenue two miles in length, and is seated in a beautiful park, amidst an agreeable diversity of scenery, wood, water, hill, and vale. The north front of the mansion is of the Corinthian order, the centre building connected with the wings by an open screen. A chapel has been erected at a short distance from the mansion, for the use of the family and the tenantry who are of the Roman Catholic religion. It is of the early pointed style of architecture, and the tower has a very picturesque appearance from many situations in the park, as well as from the road to Chipping Norton.

KIDDINGTON, 3 miles S.E. from Enstone, contains 46 houses, and 252 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Kiddington House is the seat of Charles Mostyn, Esq. In the garden is the celebrated font in which Edward the Confessor was baptized.

KIDLINGTON, on the Cherwell, 4 miles S.E. from Woodstock, contains 183 houses, and 938 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, in the presentation of Exeter College Oxford. It is a spacious and handsome building, worthy the notice of the antiquary, and there is a Hospital, built by Sir William Moreton in 1671. The townships of Gosford and Water Eaton, and the hamlets of Thrup, are in this parish.

NORTH LEIGH, 3 miles N.E. from Witney, contains 115 houses, and 592 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 2*s.* in the patronage of the Crown. In Wilcote Chapel, on the north side of the chancel, are two very finely sculptured figures of a knight and a lady of the period of Henry IV. There is painted glass in the windows, referring to the family of Wilcote. The Akeman Street runs along the northern boundary of the parish; and about half a mile south of it, the remains of an extensive Roman villa were discovered in 1813, by the Rev. Walter Brown, in a field long known by the name of the Roman Piece. The situation of this villa was well chosen; the little valley of the Evenlode in which it stood, and the scenery around it, are remarkably beautiful. A wood, in the form of an amphitheatre, covers the western bank of the river during its course through the valley, and on the eastern bank is a level meadow, varying in breadth, but running into pleasing irregularity of ground, till the prospect is terminated by a ridge, on which, in front of the villa, stands the village of Long Combe, and beyond it the woods of Blenheim.—South Leigh, 3 miles distant from the above, contains 51 houses, and 316 inhabitants. The lordship formerly belonged to the Harcourt family, whose arms were in the church, and in the windows of the manor-house. It is a chapelry of Stanton Harcourt, two miles south.

SOUTH NEWINGTON, 4 miles W. from Deddington, in the road from Banbury to Chipping Norton, contains 87 houses, and 428 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of Exeter College Oxford.

ROUSHAM, on the Cherwell, 5 miles N.E. from Woodstock, contains 28 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Rousham Park, the seat of Lady Cotterell, was originally erected by the Dormers, about the reign of James I.; but subsequent additions have been made in a corrupted style of architecture, by which it is much deteriorated. The Cotterell family succeeded to the estate in 1741, when they assumed the name of Cotterell Dormer.

SANDFORD, 7 miles N. from Woodstock, contains 97 houses, and 489 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Grove Ash and Ledwell are hamlets of this parish.

SHIPTON UPON CHERWELL, 2 miles E. from Woodstock, contains 25 houses, and 147 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

STANTON HARCOURT, 6 miles W. from Oxford, contains 93 houses, and 606 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford. The mansion of the Harcourts was desecrated about 1770. It contained a great hall, a great and little parlour, and the Queen's Chamber, so called from Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia having lodged in it during a visit. The domestic chapel and the kitchen remain, together with a small part of the house, now inhabited by a farmer. None of the family have lived here since the death of Sir Philip Harcourt, in 1688. Pope passed two summers at Stanton Harcourt, and was occasionally visited by Gay, from the neighbouring seat of Lord Harcourt, at Cokethorpe. In the chamber over the chapel was a piece of red stained glass, now preserved at Nuneham Courtenay, inscribed, *In the year* 1718, *Alexander Pope finished here the fifth volume of Homer.* A large square moated house on the left of the road, at the entrance to the village from Ensham, formerly belonged to the Huntingdon family. In it are preserved several family pictures, some armour, and other relics of considerable interest. The Devil's Coits, three monumental stones, are a short distance from the village.

STONESFIELD, 4 miles W. from Woodstock, contains 96 houses, and 498 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Considerable Roman remains have been found here.

TACKLEY, 3 miles N.E. from Woodstock, contains 90 houses, and 478 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Oxford.

GREAT TEW, 3 miles N. from Enstone, contains 88 houses, and 531 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Tew Park is the seat of G. F. Stratton, Esq.

LITTLE TEW, one mile S. from the above, contains 44 houses, and 229 inhabitants. The church is ruined.

WOODSTOCK, 8 miles N.W. from the city of Oxford, and 62 miles from London, on a fine and healthy eminence, contains 246 houses, and 1455 inhabitants. The town is situated on the river Glyme, a branch of the Isis, and consists of several streets, the principal of which is formed by the high road from Oxford to Chipping Norton. The magistracy of the Corporation is vested in a high steward, who is the Duke of Marlborough, a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, 4 aldermen, and 16 common-councilmen. The arms of the Corporation are, *gules, a woodstock or, in chief three stags' heads cabossed argent, all within a border of the last, charged with eight oak-leaves vert.* The borough returns two members to parliament—the Marquess of Blandford, and Lord Ashley, the right of election being vested in the mayor, aldermen, and freemen, who at present amount to about 400. The trade of the town consists chiefly in gloves and cutlery. The market-house was erected in 1766, from a design by *Chambers.* It has a market on Tuesday, with fairs on the 5th April, Tuesday in Whitsun-week, 2nd August, 2nd October, Tuesday after 1st November, and 17th December. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy.

At Woodstock was a Royal palace of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs. Henry I. made the park, and Rous, the historian, tells us that this was the first park in England; in point of natural beauty and elegant embellishments it still maintains priority. Henry VII. built much here, and on the front of the principal gate was his name, with an English rhyme importing that he was the founder. A room in the Gate-house called Queen Elizabeth's Chamber, had a carved roof of Irish oak, painted blue and gold. Rosamond's Bower was a chamber on the S.W. side of the palace. In 1622 remains of this bower were to be seen.

Blenheim House, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, a noble monument of national munificence, was erected from the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh. It is situated about half a mile from the town of Woodstock, and about 8 miles from the University of Oxford. To perpetuate the memory of the military services of the illustrious John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, the royal manor of Woodstock, with the demesne, comprising the hundred of Wootton, was granted by Queen Anne to him and his heirs for ever, to be held by grand serjeanty; the terms of which tenure are, that annually the Duke, or his successors in the title, shall present to the Queen, or her heirs, at the Castle of Windsor, a standard of France, on August the 2nd, which by the change of style now falls on the 13th, being the anniversary of the day on which the battle of Hochstet was fought, near the village of Blenheim, on the banks of the Danube, in 1704, where a most glorious and complete victory was obtained over the French and Bavarians. This grant was confirmed by Act of Parliament, passed on the 14th March, 1705; and half a million of money was voted by the House of Commons for the completion of the palace, which took place in 1715. The general plan of the house consists of a grand centre edifice, connected by colonnades to two wings, which on the principal front form the three sides of a great court, inclosed by iron palisades; the whole building being in extreme length 850 feet, and covering seven acres of ground. The usual approach to this magnificent residence is by the Triumphal Gate at Woodstock; and the scene presented, on entering the park from this gate, is one of striking grandeur. Sir John Vanbrugh has been accused, and perhaps not unjustly, of caprice in his architectural designs: but his genius was seldom employed upon a scale sufficiently extensive to display his vast powers. Blenheim afforded that opportunity; and in this, his best work, he has succeeded in producing an architectural effect every way worthy of the object upon which he was employed. Modern critics have pronounced a decision upon its merits in direct contradiction to the censures of his contemporaries. The approach from the Ditchley Gate to the grand front is by an extensive avenue more than two miles in length. The garden front presents almost the same superb display of architectural grandeur with the carriage front. It extends 348 feet, in five grand divisions; and opens to a beautiful lawn, backed by scenery of the most appropriate description, where Nature has been embellished with the utmost success. Near the eastern angle of the house is a commodious observatory, erected by the late Duke, and furnished with astronomical apparatus by Ramsden. Another corresponding observatory is at the western angle. The contrivance, uniformity, and grand effect of the whole official part of the arrangement, is the most admired portion of the interior of the building; the stairs are many and ample; in short, the communications from and to every point are ready, free, and unembarrassed. The high lodge is seated upon an eminence which gradually slopes to the water; and Rosamond's Well is situated in the side of the hill. The bridge over the lake consists of one vast semicircular arch in the centre, 101 feet in diameter, springing from massive piers, besides two small arches: the abutments are curved and rusticated, and the line of parapet horizontal. The effect of this noble design is peculiarly appropriate and grand. Immediately in front of the house is the column of Victory, 130 feet high, crowned by a colossal statue of the Duke of Marlborough.

WOOLVERCOTT, 2 miles N. from Oxford, contains 84 houses, and 493 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of Merton College Oxford. In a chapel on the north side is a monument to the memory of David Waller, Esq., lord of this manor, and one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to King Charles II. There is sufficient remaining of Godstow nunnery to mark its site. It was founded for nuns of the Benedictine order by Lady Edith, of Winchester, after the death of her husband Sir William Lancelyn. John of St. John gave the site of the abbey, which she erected at her own charge. The church was dedicated in 1131 by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist. King Stephen and his Queen Maud, with their son Eustace, were present at the laying of the first stone; and each contributed to the expense of the building. Many of the prelates and nobility were also present at this ceremony, all of whom gave money towards finishing the structure, and many of them lands or yearly revenues afterwards. Fair Rosamond, so called for her surpassing beauty, was a resident in this religious house. She was the daughter of Lord Clifford, of Clifford Castle in Herefordshire; by whom King Henry II. had two sons, William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, and Geoffrey Plantagenet, Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor. She resided at Woodstock, and at her death was buried under a monument in the choir of Godstow church, before the high altar, whence it was removed by order of St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards buried in the Nuns' Chapter House. Binsey, on the western bank of the Isis, half a mile south from Godstow, is a distinct parish within the liberty of Oxford. Medley adjoins it on the south.

WOOTTON, 2 miles N. from Woodstock, on the banks of the Glyme, contains 205 houses, and 1084 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. Here is a school, founded and endowed by the Rev. Charles Perrot, in 1787. A manufacture of gloves is carried on at Wootton. Hordley, the residence of Richard Smallbones, Esq., is an ancient edifice worthy of notice. The estate formerly belonged to the Gregory family, of whom it was purchased by the late Duke of Marlborough.

NETHER WORTON, 10 miles N. from Woodstock, on the Severbrook, contains 14 houses, and 96 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. Over Worton, one mile S. from the above, contains 10 houses, and 56 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

YARNTON, or *Yarrington*, 4½ miles N. from Oxford, contains 54 houses, and 273 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* The manor-house, built by Sir Thomas Spenser in 1612, is now occupied by a farmer. The church tower and the Spenser aisle or chapel were also built by Sir Thomas Spenser. The last forms one of the numerous illustrations of Skelton's Antiquities of Oxfordshire.



Engraved by J. Cleghorn

THE CITY AND UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—*Oxford Circuit.*

Is locally situated in Wootton Hundred, fifty-four miles west from London by way of High Wycombe, and fifty-eight by way of Henley. The city occupies a gentle eminence, near the junction of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, and, including the suburbs, is more than a mile in length from east to west, nearly the same from north to south, and about three miles in circumference. It contains 2,431 houses, and 16,364 inhabitants. The general views of Oxford, in every direction, are singularly interesting: from the north, the venerable buildings are displayed in such a remarkably picturesque group as to seem disposed entirely for effect. The eastern prospect is equally magnificent, the architectural beauties of Oxford surpassing those of any city in Great Britain; it is satisfactory also to learn from so able a critic as Mr. Dallaway, that it will find few rivals, even on the continent. The south-western view of the city is considered one of the best, as affording a more distinct arrangement of the various interesting edifices without their intercepting each other, a defect rather observable in most of the other views of Oxford. Under the classical name of Isis the river Thames here flows through a valley, expanded into a spacious amphitheatre, bounded by gentle eminences, in the very centre of which the city of Oxford appears rising behind the thick shade of venerable groves. The Isis divides itself into various small channels, which reuniting, it is crossed on the south side of the city by the Folly Bridge, in the road to Abingdon, after which it glides through Christchurch meadows, where a wide walk, bounded by lofty elms, is formed upon its banks. The Isis is here joined by the Cherwell, which passes on the eastern side of Oxford, through Magdalen Bridge, the two streams almost insulating the city. Oxford was formerly surrounded by a wall, with towers at about one hundred and fifty feet distance from each other, and included an oblong space of about two miles in circumference. Magdalen College, with the eastern and northern suburbs, including the parishes of Holywell, Magdalen and St. Giles, with Baliol, Trinity, St. John's and Wadham Colleges, are beyond the walls. Some part of the old walls is said to be yet remaining, as a boundary to Merton College and to New College. Of the ancient gates of the city, the East Gate, formerly in the High-street, near Long Wall, was the chief; the North Gate, or Bocardo, was long used as a prison, and was memorable for the Bishops' Room, in which Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley were confined, previously to their execution in front of Baliol College; the South Gate of the city was in Fish-street, near Christchurch College; Little Gate in Blackfriars Road, near St. Ebbe's Church; and the West Gate, on the south side of the Castle. Agreeably to an Act of Parliament for improving the streets of the city, the old gates were all taken down about 1771.

The Corporation of Oxford consists of a mayor, high steward, a recorder, four aldermen, eight assistants, two bailiffs, and those who have served that office, two chamberlains, and those who have served that office, twenty-four common-councilmen, a town clerk, and a solicitor. The Corporation of Oxford claim, by virtue of their charter, to serve at the Coronation of the King, in the office of the butlery, with the citizens of London, and to have for their fee three maple cups. This duty was probably assigned to the city of Oxford by Henry I.; it is acknowledged in the charter of Henry II., and confirmed in that of Henry III. The arms of the city, as represented in the heraldic visitation 1634, are: *Argent, in chief an ox gules, in base barry wavy argent and azure, the shield encircled with a ribbon azure, charged with roses and fleurs de lis, alternately, or: the ribbon edged with the last. Crest, a demi-lion rampant gardant or, semee of fleurs de lis azure, regally crowned of the first, and holding a Tudor rose. Supporters, dexter, an elephant ermines, armed or, eared, collared, and lined argent, sinister a beaver proper, ducally collared and lined or.* Motto: FORTIS · EST · VERITAS. The magistracy of the city is subject to the chancellor or vice-chancellor of the University in all affairs of moment, and an oath is annually administered to the magistrates and sheriffs to maintain the privileges of the University. No person, unless matriculated, is allowed to keep an open shop in the city except he be a freeman, and freedom can only be gained by birth, by apprenticeship, or by purchase. The city of Oxford sends two members to Parliament, a privilege granted to it 23 Edward I., when the right of election was vested in the Corporation and freemen, who at present amount to about fifteen hundred; the mayor and bailiffs are the returning officers. The present members are John Haughton Langston, Esq., and William Hughes Hughes, Esq. The assizes and petty sessions are always held here, and the markets on Wednesday and Saturday are kept in a general market-house on the north side of the High-street, designed by *Gwynn;* one of the most convenient and airy in the kingdom. The fairs are on 3rd May, Monday after St. Giles's day, and Thursday before Michaelmas-day. The city of Oxford with its suburbs consists of thirteen parishes, which with the exceptions of St. Giles's and St. John's were consolidated by Act of Parliament in 1771.

ST. ALDATE'S CHURCH, or *St. Old's,* near Fish-street, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Pembroke College, to which it was granted by King Charles I. in 1636. The edifice contains a nave with its aisles, and a chancel, the whole about 100 feet in length. At the west end is a tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire. It is of antiquity beyond the reach of satisfactory investigation, and is said to have been originally founded about 1004. The parish includes the tithing of Grampound, locally situated in Hormer hundred, Berkshire.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, situated in the High-street, is a curacy, in the patronage of Lincoln College. The old church of Allhallows,

as it was formerly frequently called, fell down from decay in 1699, when the present building, one of the principal churches in Oxford, was erected in 1708, from designs by *Dr. Henry Aldrich*, the accomplished Dean of Christchurch; it has often and justly been praised by critics in architecture. Being constructed of perishable stone, many of the projecting parts have lost their sharpness, and the admirable details have been impaired: by this, however, its pictorial effect is increased, the mouldering stone blending more happily with the venerable structures by which it is surrounded. The order is Corinthian; and the entablature, which is remarkably bold, is carried completely round the building, and is supported by coupled columns, a mode purely Italian; the columns are not fluted, and the frieze is perfectly plain. All its grandeur of appearance is therefore derived from the breadth and justness of its proportions. It is surmounted by an attic and balustrade; a very fine tower at the west end supports a beautiful peristyle of Corinthian columns, above which is an obelisk termination. In this feature of our churches the greatest architects have failed; and it is no small praise, for Mr. Dallaway, one of the ablest critics, to have remarked that the spire of All-Saints has fewer objections than almost all those of Wren, Hawksmoor, or Gibbs. The church contains a nave with its lateral aisles, and a chancel, and measures in length withinside seventy-two feet by forty-two feet in width; the height is fifty feet: the armorial distinctions of the various benefactors to the building are displayed upon the ceiling. In the chancel are seats for the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, it being their collegiate chapel, and to which it was annexed at the foundation of the college.

ST. EBBE'S CHURCH, in St. Ebbe's-street, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It is a modern edifice, opened for divine service Feb. 9, 1817, and was erected, from designs by *Fisher*, in the pointed style of architecture, corresponding with the tower of the old church, which has been preserved. A curious Norman doorway in very good taste has been adapted to the vestry of the new church, which was saved from destruction at the instigation of John Ireland, Esq. This church formerly belonged to the abbey of Ensham, and was dedicated to St. Ebbe, daughter of Ethelfrid King of Northumberland, who became abbess of Coldingham, and died in the year 683.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, in a street of the same name, on the road to Woodstock, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College. It is a very ancient structure, which may be inferred from its numerous lancet-shaped windows, and is well proportioned, being one hundred feet long by fifty in breadth. A dissenting chapel is built at Summer Town in this parish.

HOLYWELL CHURCH, in a street of the same name, at the north-eastern extremity of the city, is a curacy. The church was dedicated to the Holy Cross, and the parish is named from an ancient well near the church. The embattled tower was erected about the year 1464, but the church is more ancient: it is about seventy feet long, and consists of a nave and chancel, on the south side of which is a small chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH, or Merton College Chapel, is a curacy; the church being used as the college chapel, the service is performed by the chaplains. It originally belonged to Reading Abbey, the monks of which gave it to Walter de Merton in 1265. About the end of the fourteenth century the church was taken down, and the present edifice built on its site in 1424, from designs by *William Rede*, Bishop of Chichester, formerly Fellow of Merton College, the most able architect of his age. The tower was built by Thomas Rodeborne, Warden of Merton College and Bishop of St. David's. The great east window of this church, is perhaps the most perfect instance, in that manner, of spreading the mullions now in existence with so rich an effect. The whole elevation of the northern transept toward the street, with the window and niches, presents a very beautiful architectural composition. The external pannelling of the tower and the pinnacles are of a later æra than the chapel, and were probably added by Bishop Rodeborne to that originally rising upon the arcade of the transept. The corbels on the north side of the church exhibit sculpture of better design and execution than any of the same kind in Oxford*. The interior of the church was repaired by *Evans* in 1823, when the oak screens of Grecian design were very properly removed. The side windows of the church are filled with ancient glass, exquisitely beautiful and perfect; and in the east window, six compartments contain the principal events in the life of Christ, executed in stained glass by *W. Price* in 1700. The altar-piece is a painting of the Crucifixion by *Tintoret;* and the chancel is hung with tapestry representing the history of Ahasuerus and Esther. On the north side of the altar is a large mural monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Bodley, the munificent founder of the library that bears his name: near it is the monument of Bishop Earle, the author of "Microcosmography;" and upon the south side of the altar is a memorial of Sir Henry Savile, tutor to Queen Elizabeth, and Warden of Merton College from 1585 to 1621. He was founder of the Professorships of Geometry and Astronomy, and was buried at Eton. Near the last is the tomb of Alexander Fisher, a liberal benefactor to the college, who died in 1671. In the ante-chapel is a mural monument to Anthony Wood, the well known and justly celebrated Oxford antiquary; he died Nov. 28, 1695, æt. 64.

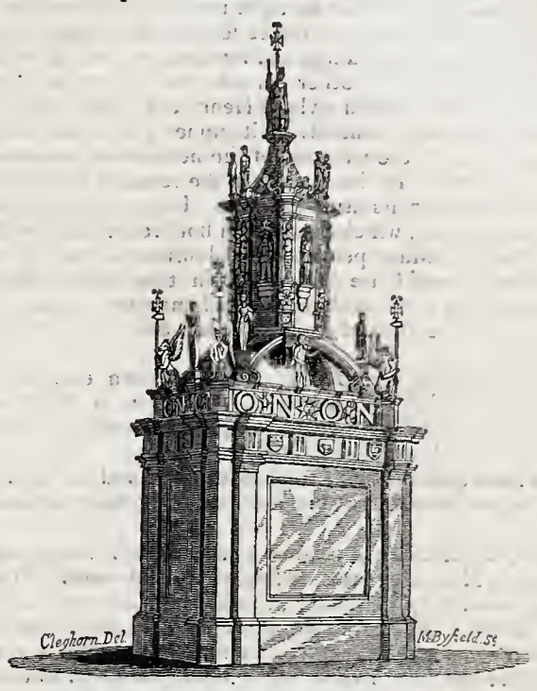
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, situated in the High-street, of which it is one of the principal ornaments, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Oriel College, to which it was granted by King Edward II. In the reign of Henry VII. this church was found to be in such a ruinous state that the University in congregation appointed Stephen Browne to be their proctor, to intercede with the bishops and other spiritual and wealthy persons for money to rebuild it; which appeal produced liberal contributions, and the present building was erected in 1498. The church consists of a nave with its aisles, a tower crowned with a spire on the north side, and a large chancel, its entire length being about two hundred and fifty feet, and its breadth about fifty; the height of the roof is seventy feet, the whole of light and elegant architecture. The south porch, in the High-street, is a remarkable and singular specimen of the use of columns with twisted shafts, and was built in 1637, at the expense of Morgan Owen, D.D., chaplain to Archbishop Laud, then chancellor of the university, from a design by *Nicholas Stone*, senior, one of the pupils of *Inigo Jones*. The application of the twisted column was evidently derived from the high altar of St. Peter's at Rome, in the enrichment of which they had been used by *Michael Angelo*. The columns of this porch are of the Corinthian order, and over the entablature is introduced a statue of St. Mary the Virgin, to whom the church is dedicated, bearing the infant Christ. Soon after it was completed this statue was defaced, and the circumstance of its erection was actually made one of the articles of impeachment against Archbishop Laud, viz.: "That he did oblige the said Dr. Morgan Owen to build it, permitted him as chancellor of the university, and connived at all, when 'twas finished." The spire of St. Mary's church, one of the most striking objects in every distant view of the university, rises from a tower situated on the north side of the edifice, between the nave and the chancel. From the basement of the tower to the vane is 180 feet, the exact altitude of the spire alone at Salisbury. The comparison of such a noble specimen of this description of architectural decoration with that of St. Mary's, will not prove favourable to the last. Here the beautiful proportions and elegant symmetry of the spire are almost lost in the exuberance of the clustered ornaments at its base. The tower of the church is square and plain, consisting of two stories, the upper containing six bells, and having one large pointed window or opening on each side. The outer angles of the tower are supported by buttresses which, above the enriched parapet, are crowned with turrets of very elegant workmanship, showing canopied niches and statues on the outward face, and terminating in small pinnacles. There are also openings at the base of the spire, crowned with tabernacles enriched with crockets and finials. From this rich cluster the octagonal spire rises, with perfect plainness, to the vane. The nave of the church is divided from the aisles by clusters of light pillars supporting a pointed arcade, above which are the windows of the Clere story. The ceiling is lofty, and particularly simple in its decoration. In 1828 great alteration was made in the interior of this church, under the direction of *Plowman*, a young architect, who died before it was re-opened for divine service. All the monuments were then removed from the beautiful columns of the nave. The vice-chancellors' and doctors' seats were reconstructed upon a tasteful model derived from the ancient stalls of collegiate churches. St. Mary's being the University church, sermons are preached here in turn every

* Dallaway.

Sunday morning and afternoon during Term; and upon the 10th of February, *Dies Scholastica*, the mayor, bailiffs, and burghers of the city used formerly to make an offering of a silver penny each, as an atonement for the murder of some scholars, which took place in an affray as early as the reign of Edward III. This ceremony continued to be performed till the year 1825. In the upper compartments of the east window is some painted glass, the rest are plain. On the north side of the chancel is the Common Law School, where the Vinerian professor reads his lectures.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S CHURCH, situated near Baliol College, between the Corn-market and St. Giles's-street, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch. A church on this site is said to have been originally built by the permission of St. Frideswide; but it is obvious, from the irregularity of the present edifice, that it has been erected at various periods, and experienced successive alterations. Robert D'Oiley, the founder of Oseney Abbey, granted this church and its endowments to his new monastery, and at the dissolution of Oseney Abbey it was given to Christchurch College. The church contains four parallel aisles, a chancel at the east end, and a square embattled tower at the west end: the northern and southern aisles were chantries, the former said to have been built by Devorgilla, foundress of Baliol College, in 1290, for the use of that society, who had then no chapel within the walls. The southern aisle is considered to have been founded by Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1194, and to have been intended for a chapel to the neighbouring palace of Beaumont: it was, however, rebuilt in 1337, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The style of the architecture is pure, with a due proportion of enrichment; three mullioned windows are placed between buttresses, adorned by canopied niches, and the walls are surmounted by an open-worked parapet, which produces a pleasing effect. The tower, built in the reign of Henry VIII., is substantial, and contains five bells. The font in this church is highly enriched; it rises from a comparatively small base, and expands in an octagonal form, covered with bold tracery, above which is a fillet sculptured with foliage and small quatrefoil compartments, each containing a shield. This parish is the largest in the city.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, commonly called Carfax, (*Quatre vois,*) from its situation at the meeting of the four main streets of the city. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It is a modern edifice, erected by *Harris* and *Plowman*, and opened for divine service in 1822. There is much good sense in the following appeal made previously to the demolition of the old church in 1819: "The venerable buildings which adorn this highly favoured spot are dear to Englishmen, and every old gray stone has its value in the eye of the painter, the antiquary, and the poet. I am not aware, says the author, of the circumstances which call for the removal of this church: there may be a necessity; but I should say, that if it can in any way be repaired, even although such a reparation should amount to the sum proposed for the erection of the new one, that measure should be adopted. The degree of veneration arising from the antiquity of a sacred edifice is valuable in every mind; and when we consider the beauties which characterize every church in Oxford, I should hope few Englishmen would desire even the humblest to be removed." The ancient tower remains, but only a small portion of its upper part can be seen over the lofty church, which was built by general subscription and parochial rates. The University as a body, and most of the Colleges, contributed liberally. The Corporation of the city subscribed 600*l.*, and nearly all its members subscribed individually. The following remarks upon the edifice raised under such auspicious circumstances were made by a gentleman eminent for taste as well as ability in his profession as an architect: "The church in point of style is very defective, the divisions are marked by buttresses of peculiar formation, copied with some deviations from the old eastern buttresses built early in the thirteenth century: all the windows are copied from the pattern of the old east window, and belong to the style of the fifteenth century. The architect has ingeniously adapted a compartment of the principal east window for his side-windows, despising altogether the characteristic proportions of arches, whose age must, it seems, be determined by the tracery they contain. The church does not stand well on its foundations; the basement moulding, which should have reposed on the ground, agreeably to the style of the thirteenth century, is raised to the sill of the windows, making the church appear as if it were elevated upon stilts. In point of execution much praise is due to the architect; where he trusted to his own skill and invention, he has failed of producing character and effect; but where he copied antiquity, he proved bold and correct, as in the windows, which are excellently carved. It is directed that certain parts of our Church Service shall be performed in the chancel, but this church is without a chancel."—The very handsome font is retained in its original and proper position. St. Martin's is the city church, where the mayor and Corporation attend divine service.



Carfax Conduit (of which a representation is here given,) formerly stood in the centre of the four streets, and was supplied with water from a reservoir on South Hinksey Hill. This singularly curious building was erected in 1610, and is enriched on each of its four sides with numerous statues of the Cardinal Virtues, the Worthies of the World, Apollo and the Muses, &c. It was presented to the Earl of Harcourt in 1771, who in very good taste reconstructed it at Nuneham. Although it was an improvement to remove it from this situation in the High-street, there could have been no real necessity for the Corporation suffering this highly ornamental structure to be carried out of the city, when a situation so extremely appropriate presented itself as the centre of the Quadrangle at Christchurch College, where there actually is a fountain supplied from the same source. This act almost amounts to a wanton spoliation of the city *.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, in the north-western part of the city, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College. The church formerly belonged to the canons of St. Frideswide, and contains a nave and two aisles, with a chancel, the windows of which are large. The embattled tower is very ancient.

ST. PETER LE BAILEY CHURCH is situated at the west end of the city, near Castle-street. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. This church was erected in 1740. Its entire length is about seventy feet, and the width thirty-eight. A gallery was erected in 1753, at the expense of Daniel Flexney.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH IN THE EAST, situated near Queen's College, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Merton College. It is considered to be one of the oldest churches

* A celebrated statue of Queen Elizabeth has just been saved from sale, by the churchwardens of St. Dunstan's, London, by the interference of Mr. Gosling. It had been presented by Sir Francis Gosling on the demolition of Ludgate, where the statue formerly stood. Other instances of want of taste in corporate bodies might readily be produced.

in the kingdom, and to have been founded by St. Grymbald in the ninth century. By William the Conqueror it was granted to Robert D'Oiley; but having returned by escheat to the Crown, it was granted by Henry III. to Merton College. St. Peter's was formerly the University church, and the afternoon sermon is still preached here during the whole of Lent. The vaulted crypt underneath the chancel is scarcely inferior to that at Canterbury; it is thirty-six feet long, and twenty feet ten inches wide, being divided into three aisles, each of which is terminated at its western extremity by an arched doorway. The roof is supported by eight massive pillars. The chancel also is particularly worthy of notice for two beautiful windows enriched with chevron mouldings, and for the very curious intersecting ribs of the ceiling. The other parts of the church have evidently been rebuilt in the pointed style of Henry the Fifth's reign. A large window on the south contains in its upper part some old painted glass, and in one of the windows of the north side is a curious symbol of the Trinity. In the porch are the remains of a *benetier*, or vessel for holy water, its usual position. Here is also part of a very curious ancient font, which contains in bold relief the figures of the twelve Apostles. Many persons of local distinction and of eminence in the literary world are buried within this church, and in the churchyard is the tomb of the celebrated antiquary Thomas Hearne, M.A.: he died the 10th of June 1735, æt. 55.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, at the western extremity of the city, southward of the Witney road, is a curacy, in the presentation of Christchurch College. It was originally founded by the canons of Oseney in 1141, and has lately been repaired. The church consists of a nave and chancel, and is about one hundred feet in length, with an embattled tower at the west end, containing six bells.

THE CATHEDRAL, originally the church belonging to St. Frideswide's Monastery, was dedicated to that saint. The greater part was rebuilt by Guimonde, the first regular prior of the monastery, about 1130, in the reign of Henry I.; and about 1188 the relics of that saint were removed from their situation in the church to one more suitable to their importance; at which solemnity the King, bishops, and nobles being present, divers miracles were wrought, which caused the fame of the saint to spread far and near. The account of the miracles, written by Prior Philip, is yet extant amongst the Digby Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. A custom also formerly prevailed for the chancellor and scholars of the University, in the middle of Lent and on Ascension Day, to go in procession and offer oblations on her shrine. Cardinal College was chiefly built on the site of the priory of St. Frideswide, which had previously been surrendered by Prior Burton, who retired to Oseney Abbey, and was made abbot in 1531. In March 1525, Cardinal Wolsey laid the first stone of the magnificent institution now known as Christchurch College, the ceremony being solemnized by a sermon from Longland, Bishop of Lincoln. The church was adorned by Wolsey with a fine roof; but part of the edifice was taken down in order to afford space for the erection of the choir. This College continued till the fall of Wolsey, when, solicitous for its prosperity, he entreated the King that he would suffer it to remain; and in 1532 the society was refounded under the title of King Henry the Eighth's College; but in 1545 the charter was surrendered to the King, who dismissed the dean and canons with yearly pensions. The King then translated the episcopal see from Oseney, where it had been originally established in 1542, to this cathedral. The diocese of Oxford constituted a part of the diocese of Lincoln, till Henry VIII. erected it into a bishopric, and endowed it out of the estates of the dissolved monasteries of Abingdon and Oseney, assigning at the same time the church of the abbey of Oseney as the cathedral of this see. The diocese contains the county of Oxford, one hundred and ninety-five parishes, of which eighty-eight are impropriated. Arms of the Bishop of Oxford: *Sable, a fess argent, in chief three demi-ladies couped at the breast and dueally crowned, and in base an ox passing a ford proper.* To the cathedral belong also a dean, a chancellor, an archdeacon, a treasurer, eight canons, and other inferior officers. The see is valued in the King's books at 354*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, and is computed to be worth annually 2,800*l.*

The cathedral church, an interesting edifice, consists of a nave with its aisles, north and south transepts, a choir, and two chapels north of the choir, the Dean's chapel, and the Divinity chapel. The nave is seventy-four feet in length by fifty-four in breadth, including the aisles, and is forty-one feet high. The transept is one hundred and two feet long. Four monuments of early date are in this church: one under the great window of the north transept to James Zouch, ob. 1503; the device of an inkhorn and pencase is on the sides of this tomb. The other tombs are between the pillars dividing the Divinity chapel from the north aisle: those of Sir Henry de Bathe, ob. 1252; Prior Guimonde, ob. 1149; Lady Elizabeth, wife of Lord Montacute, ob. 1353. There is also an altar-tomb of stone, surmounted by a succession of canopied niches, &c. of wood, with a small oratory, said to be the shrine of St. Frideswide. The carved wood-work is evidently of a later style of workmanship than the tomb, which appears to have had the effigies of a man and woman inlaid in brass. A monument of Bishop King, ob. 1557, originally placed in the choir, has been removed to a situation beneath one of the windows in the south aisle. The monument of Robert Burton, author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, who died 1639, was erected by his brother, the Leicestershire antiquary. There are also several monuments of eminent persons, who died in Oxford when King Charles held his court at Christchurch, and a statue of Dr. Cyril Jackson by *Chantrey*.

Most of the beautiful windows of the cathedral were destroyed in 1651. Those remaining, and others executed since that time, are, the Story of Jonah, in the south aisle; the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, and Christ disputing with the Doctors, in the east window of the Divinity chapel, by *Van Linge*, in 1634. In the east window is the Nativity, after *Sir James Thornhill*, by *Price*; in the north aisle, St. Peter conducted out of Prison by the Angel, by *Isaac Oliver*, in 1700. The great west window contains some ancient painted glass, representing St. Frideswide, St. Catharine, and other saints. In the great window of the north transept is the Murder of St. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, in very old glass. Other windows contain a variety of armorial designs, the collection and gift of Alderman Fletcher to the church. One window has a curious portrait of Bishop King, and a view of Oseney Abbey.

The Chapter-house is evidently of subsequent date to the cathedral, and is said to have been erected in the reign of Henry II. It was probably raised by Prior Philip, as the finishing part of the sacred edifice, and opens upon the east cloister. The style of the architecture is that of the early pointed. This peculiarly interesting room is now divided into two parts, and some of the windows are closed up, and the walls covered with portraits of Henry VI., VII., and VIII., Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop Dolben, Archbishop Secker, Dean Fell, Dean Aldrich, Dr. Busby, Dr. Friend, W. Bromley, Speaker of the House of Commons, Frederic Duke of Saxony, &c.

OSENEY ABBEY, when the bishopric of Oxford was first erected, was situated in the parish of St. Thomas, in the suburbs of the city. It was founded in 1129 by Robert D'Oiley, constable to King Henry I., for canons regular of St. Augustine, and was dedicated to St. Mary. The abbey was rebuilt in 1247, the monks having raised a considerable sum of money by the proclamation of forty days indulgence and forgiveness of sins to all who contributed, made by the Pope's legate. Within the Gate-house, which was on the north side of the abbey, was a spacious quadrangle, chiefly of free-stone, and situated at the west end of the church; under this end of the church was also a spacious cloister, decked with a boarded roof, having the arms of benefactors thereon, with rebuses and allusions referring to those persons, especially the abbots, who contributed towards the building, and through this cloister was the refectory*. Arms of the abbey: *Or, two bends azure, surmounted by a crozier in bend sinister of the first.* The crozier is said to have been introduced after Oseney became an episcopal see.

At the Dissolution its yearly revenue amounted to 755*l.* 18s. 6*d.* Upon the erection of the new bishoprics by King Henry VIII. the church of this abbey was made a cathedral, and the Chapter of the Bishop of Oxfordshire consisted of a dean and six prebendaries, and his palace was at Gloucester Hall.

Rewley Abbey, or North Oseney, was also situated in the parish of St. Thomas in the western suburbs of the city. It was founded in 1280, by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, agreeably to the will of his father Richard, King of the Romans, (whence the name *Roy lieu* is derived,) for an abbot and fifteen monks of the Cistercian order, and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Its revenue at the Sup-

* M.S. Ant. Wood.

pression was valued at 174*l.* 3*s.* per annum. It was granted by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Canons of Christchurch College. The seal of the abbey bears the arms of the founder with this inscription: SIGILL· COMVNE · ABBATIS · ET · CONVENT · DE · REGALI · LOCO.—more than a hundred years ago, when Hearne surveyed the abbey. A gatehouse, bearing the arms of the founder, and a brewhouse, which appeared to him to have been the chapter-house, were the most remarkable of the remains; and he takes occasion to regret the demolition of a chapel built by Ela, Countess of Warwick.

About half a mile eastward of the city is the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, probably founded by Henry I. when he built the palace at Beaumont. Being a Royal foundation, King Edward III. gave it in 1328 to Oriel College, who were to maintain therein a chaplain and eight brothers.

There was also an Hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and houses of Austin, black, and gray, and white friars. Just without the west gate, near the castle, King Henry III. placed a convent of *bon hommes*, or friars of the sack; and on the south side of the street, without the east gate, Edmund Earl of Cornwall founded a house and chapel for Trinitarian friars of the redemption of captives in 1291.

THE CASTLE was built by Robert D'Oiley, in 1071, and was probably intended to overawe the neighbouring country, which had manifested considerable opposition to William the Conqueror. The Empress Maud was besieged by Stephen in this Castle in 1142 for three months. The river being frozen over, and the ground covered with snow, she, accompanied by three knights dressed all in white, passed the warders unobserved, crossed the river, and walked on foot to Abingdon; thence she took horse, and arrived safely at Wallingford, where she was joined by her son Henry, and her half-brother the brave Earl of Gloucester. The day after her escape Oxford Castle surrendered to Stephen. The castle was restored and strengthened in the early part of the reign of King Edward III.: one solitary tower only remains of the ancient building; on its site a commodious county gaol has been erected, which for strength and convenience is not surpassed in the kingdom. The boundary wall encloses about three acres of ground; in the centre of the area is the keeper's house, and the visiting magistrates' committee-room; a wing of the gaoler's house is attached to the old tower of the castle, in the basement of which is the cell for refractory prisoners. It was completed under the direction of *Moneypenny*, the architect of Winchester and Leicester gaols, and of the house of correction at Exeter. The assize held in Oxford Castle in 1577 is called from its fatal consequences the Black Assize. The lord chief baron, the sheriff, several justices of the peace, and about 300 persons died within forty hours, of an infectious fever.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE opinion which ascribes the foundation of the University of Oxford to Alfred, if it cannot be maintained as a truth, contains no intrinsic marks of error. Ingulfus, abbot of Croyland, in the earliest authentic passage that can be adduced to this point, declares that he was sent from Westminster to the school at Oxford, where he learnt Aristotle, and the two first books of Tully's Rhetoric. Since a school for dialectics and rhetoric subsisted at Oxford, a town of but middling size, and not the seat of a bishop, its foundation may naturally be referred to one of our kings; and none who had reigned after Alfred appears likely to have manifested such zeal for learning. However, it is evident that the school of Oxford was frequented under Edward the Confessor. Then follows an interval of above a century without contemporary evidence of its continuance. But in the reign of Stephen, Vacarius read lectures here upon civil law; and it is reasonable to suppose that a foreigner would not have chosen this city, if he had not found a seminary of learning already established. It was probably inconsiderable, and might have been interrupted during some part of the preceding century. In the reign of Henry II., or at least of Richard I., Oxford became a very flourishing university, and in the year 1201 contained 3,000 scholars. The earliest charters were granted by John *.

The University of Oxford is a corporate body; styled the chancellor, masters and scholars of the University of Oxford, who form two distinct assemblies; the house of Congregation, and the house of Convocation. The chancellor is elected by the votes of all members of convocation; the office is now held by Lord Grenville: he is not required to attend the meetings of the university except at his installation, and in case of Royal visits. The vice-chancellor is always the head of a college, and is nominated by the chancellor, and approved by convocation; he is the highest resident officer of the university. The high steward, the Earl of Eldon, is appointed by the chancellor and approved by convocation. The proctors are two Masters of Arts, of at least four years standing, chosen annually out of the several colleges in turn. They each nominate two proctors, two Masters of Arts of any college or hall, to be their respective deputies. The public orator is chosen by convocation, and retains the office for life. The University sends two members to Parliament, a privilege granted by James I., when the elective right was conferred on the doctors and actual masters, amounting to about four hundred and fifty; the present members are T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., and Sir R. Inglis, Bart.

Every college is governed by a dean, rector, provost, warden, president, master or principal. The heads of halls are called principals. The head of a college is chosen by the fellows, excepting in the instance of Christchurch, the Dean of which is nominated by the Crown, and Worcester College, where the provost is appointed by the chancellor of the university. The qualification for fellowships vary in almost every college; in some it is confined to the natives of particular counties, or the fellows are elected from the scholars; in others the kindred of the founder are preferred. The fellows, in conjunction with the head of the college, are in all cases the directors of internal regulation, and managers of the property and estates of the society. From this body the church preferment, which is attached to every college, is distributed according to seniority, as a vacancy occurs. Other members of the several colleges in the university are scholars, consisting of noblemen, gentlemen commoners, commoners, and students of Christchurch, chaplains, Bible-clerks, exhibitioners, who receive support during their residence at college: many of the London trading companies have exhibitions in their presentation, and servitors. There are also tutors who direct the studies of the junior members and prepare them for the public examinations, and bursars or treasurers. In the colleges that have choirs, there are singing-clerks, choristers and organists amongst the members. The college servants are the butler, the manciple, or steward, the cook, and the porter.

* Hallam's View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages.

Every member of the university must be matriculated, and for this purpose he appears before the vice-chancellor and describes his rank in life, subscribes to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, takes the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and swears to observe all the statutes, privileges and customs of the university.

There are four terms in the year: viz. Michaelmas term, from 10th Oct. to 17th Dec.; Hilary term, from 14th Jan. to the day before Palm Sunday; Easter term begins on the tenth day after Easter Sunday, and ends on the day before Whit Sunday; and Trinity term, which begins on the Wednesday after Whit Sunday and ends on the Saturday after the Act, which is always on the first Tuesday in July. The degrees taken in the university are in Arts, Law, Divinity, Medicine and Music. For a Bachelor of Arts, a residence of sixteen terms is necessary, and previously to admission to this degree it is necessary to undergo *responsions* and a public examination. The examinations take place in the schools twice a year, and no one can be examined who has not previously *responded* before the masters of the schools. A Bachelor is entitled to his degree of Master of Arts, twelve terms after taking his first degree, without any further examination. One term of intermediate residence, comprising twenty-one days, is all that is requisite. A student in Civil Law undergoes the same examination as that for Bachelor of Arts, and the number of terms to be kept for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law is twenty-eight, reduced by dispensation to seventeen. A Bachelor in Divinity receives his degree seven years from the time of his regency, which is taken out the first act after his Master's degree; a Doctor in Divinity four years after his degree of Bachelor in Divinity; a Doctor of Civil Law five years from his Bachelor's degree; a Bachelor in Medicine one year from his regency; a Doctor in Medicine three years after his degree of Bachelor. For the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music the candidates prepare a composition, which being approved of by the Professor of Music, is performed in the Music-school before the Vice-chancellor and other officers of the university.

MERTON COLLEGE. Founded in 1264.

This college was originally founded at Malden in Surrey, in 1264, and was removed to Oxford in 1274, by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, Lord Chancellor of England. William Rede, Bishop of Chichester was a benefactor in 1376, and also built a library in the College, said to be the first which was erected in this university, and to which he gave books. John Willyot, D.D., Chancellor of Exeter, gave exhibitions in 1380, for the maintenance of twelve *portionistæ*, called postmasters, who were afterwards increased to fourteen by John Chambers, Fellow of Eton and Canon of Windsor in the reign of James I., who directed that his two additional exhibitioners should be elected from Eton College. In 1727, Henry Jackson, M.A. of this college founded four scholarships. The foundation consists of a warden, twenty-four fellows, fourteen postmasters, four scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. Visitor, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Arms of Merton College: *Or, three chevrons per pale, the first azure and gules, the second gules and azure, the third as the first.*

This college is pleasantly situated in the south-eastern part of the city, and contains three courts, the inner or principal of which is 110 feet by 100. The gate-house was erected by Thomas Rodeborne, Bishop of St. David's and Warden of the College, in 1416. The sculpture over the entrance refers to the history of St. John the Baptist, and is a relic of the old church: the statues in canopied niches on the sides are those of the founder and King Henry III. The first or outer quadrangle of this college is one of the most attractive in the university, as it contains, with other fine specimens of architecture, the east end of St. John's church, the college chapel. The buildings on the north side, except the gate-house, were erected in 1589: considerable alterations have, however, been made on this front. The hall on the south side of this quadrangle was built in the early part of the fifteenth century, and repaired in 1540, as appears by a date on the panelling at the upper end. The garden quadrangle was built at the expense of the society, in 1610. The terrace in the garden, formed on the city wall, commands a remarkably pleasing prospect over the meadows on the banks of the Cherwell.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Founded in 1280.

This college, said to have been founded in 872 by Alfred the Great, was restored by William of Durham, Archbishop of Rouen, who died in 1249, and bequeathed to the university in trust, three hundred and ten marks to purchase annual rents for the use of ten or more masters. In 1280, a body of statutes was framed, and from this period the college dates its legal establishment. The chief benefactors were King Henry IV., Walter Skirlaw Bishop of Durham, Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, Sir Simon Bennet, Bart., Rev. Charles Greenwood, Dr. John Radcliffe, and Dr. John Browne. The foundation consists of a master, twelve fellows, seventeen scholars and exhibitioners.

Two of the fellowships were founded by William of Durham for that county; three for the dioceses of York and Durham by Henry IV., at the request of Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham; three for the dioceses of Durham, Carlisle, and York, by the Earl of Northumberland, in 1442; and four for any part of England, except the dioceses of Durham, Carlisle, and York, by Sir Simon Bennet, in 1631. The scholarships and exhibitions were given by different benefactors. Visitor, the King. Arms of University College: *Azure a cross patonce between four martlets, or.*

This college is situated on the south side of the High Street. It is a spacious and uniform structure, with a front more than 260 feet in length. The old college was erected by numerous contributions about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI., and adorned with a gate-house in the reign of Henry VIII. Upon the pavement of the High-street being raised, the college was gradually rebuilt, the west side in 1634, westward of the old buildings, and the front next the street in 1638. The east side of the college, where stood the old refectory, was rebuilt in 1675. The new hall on the south side of the quadrangle, begun in 1640, was completed about 1657, and the library was finished in 1669. The chapel, the fourth place in which the society have celebrated service, was built in 1665. The chapel and hall on the south side of the great quadrangle were altered under the direction of Dr. Griffith, late master of University College. Above the principal gate is a statue of Queen Anne, and upon the inner side a statue of James II., the last presented to the college by Obadiah Walker, master of the college in his reign; it is remarkable, as only two statues of this king are supposed to exist in England, the other at Whitehall. Above the other gate on the exterior is a statue of Queen Mary, daughter of James II., and on the side within the court, a statue of Dr. John Radcliffe.

The windows of the chapel contain painted glass by *Abraham Van Linge* in 1641, executed in the Dutch style. The eastern window, presented by Dr. Radcliffe, in 1687, is by *Henry Giles*, of York, the colours of which are greatly faded: the screen is enriched by carving by *Gibbons*, of excellent workmanship. In the common room is a bust of King Alfred by *Wilton*. In the ante-chapel, in the south aisle is a monument by *Flaxman* to the memory of Sir William Jones, who died at Bengal 27th April 1794, æt. 48: it contains a group of two figures, Justice with her balance, and a Brahmin holding a volume of Sanscrit; both admirably executed.

BALIOL COLLEGE. Founded in 1282.

John Baliol of Barnard Castle in Durham, in the reign of Henry III., made provision, dependent on his own will, and life, for the maintenance of certain scholars at Oxford, and on his death-bed in 1269, expressed an ardent desire that his benefaction might not die with him. The society was incorporated and established in 1282 by virtue of statutes granted under the seal of his widow, the Lady Devorgille, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway in Scotland. The revenues of the college were soon augmented by the munificence of succeeding benefactors, and particularly by that of Sir William

Felton and Sir Philip Somervyle. The foundation now consists of a master, twelve fellows, and fourteen scholars. Of these nine fellows and ten scholars are on the old foundation. One fellowship and two scholarships having been afterwards added by Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Periam, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and two fellowships and two scholarships by Peter Blundell, to be elected from the grammar-school which he had founded at Tiverton. This college has also a considerable number of exhibitions, amongst which are four founded in 1666 by John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, for natives of Scotland; with a particular view to supply the cause of episcopacy in that country: they are endowed with 20*l.* per annum each, charged on the manor of Swayton in Lincolnshire. These exhibitions are now generally held by four of the exhibitioners of John Snell, who within a few years after the Revolution having the same object in view with Bishop Warner, founded ten other exhibitions here for natives of Scotland; the stipends of the last, in consequence of the increased value of Mr. Snell's estate, are now very liberal. The master and fellows of this college by their statutes have the privilege of electing their own visitor; a privilege possessed by no other college or hall in either of the two universities. The present visitor is the Archbishop of Canterbury. Arms: *Gules, an orle argent.*

Baliol College is in Broad-street, and presents a front of dissimilar styles of architecture; the gate-house was erected in the reign of Henry VII., as well as the portion of the front westward of the tower, while the eastern portion of the front and quadrangle has been rebuilt in the modern style. The quadrangle is 120 feet by 80. On the western side is a beautiful oriel window belonging to the master's room. The hall, on this side of the court, was originally built in the reign of Henry VI., and contained the arms of many of the benefactors, but the interior has been modernized, and the only arms in it are those of the college: it contains portraits of John Parsons, D.D. Bishop of Peterborough, the late master; Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham, the late visitor of the college; Dr. Prosser, Archdeacon of Durham; Dolben, Archbishop of York; Dr. Matthew Baillie, and Wycliffe the reformer, master of this college. The north side of the quadrangle is occupied by the library and chapel. The library was originally built in two parts, the lower or west part in 1427 by Dr. Thomas Chace, and the upper or east part in 1477 by Robert Abdy, both masters of the college. The interior has been gothicized by *Wyatt.* It contains a collection of manuscripts, some of them illuminated, many early printed English Bibles, and several very curious volumes of tracts, besides a good collection of books on general literature. In Antony Wood's time it was esteemed one of the best collegiate libraries in the university. Under the library is the common room. The chapel began in 1521, was finished some time before 1529. The east window contains the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension in glowing colours, the gift of Dr. Lawrence Stubbs in 1529. A window on the north side, painted by *Van Linge*, in 1637, represents Philip and the Eunuch; one on the south side, by the same artist, shows Hezekiah's sickness and recovery. The other windows contain a variety of scriptural subjects, saints, and armorial bearings. In the chapel are monuments to John Evet, Esq., and Thomas Gwillim, Esq., and to Dr. John Parsons, Bishop of Peterborough, who died in 1819.

EXETER COLLEGE. Founded in 1314.

Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, founded this college, which was originally called Stapledon Hall. The bishop removed his scholars here from Hart Hall, procuring a more convenient building for them, and appointing a rector and twelve fellows. Of these thirteen, he directed that eight should be elected from the archdeaconries of Exeter, Totness, and Barnstaple; four from the archdeaconries of Cornwall, and that one should be appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. There have since been several liberal benefactors; amongst the most considerable was Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, who in 1404 added two fellowships for the diocese of Salisbury, and obtained leave to give the college its present name. Sir William Petre, Secretary of State in 1566, added eight fellowships for Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Oxfordshire, Essex, and any other county in England in which he or his heirs should have lands or possessions, which counties at present are Norfolk, Suffolk, and Surrey. Sir William Petre procured also a charter and a new body of statutes, following those of Trinity College. King Charles I. in 1636 added one fellowship for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, the candidates for which are nominated by the Dean and Jurats of Jersey. Mrs. Shiers, who died in 1700, left certain rents out of which two fellowships were founded for the counties of Hertford and Surrey, to which the rector and five senior fellows alone elect. This foundation now consists of a rector and twenty-five fellows, besides whom there are the following exhibitioners: One elected by the rector and fellows, with preference to the kin of Symes the founder, and three to a native of Somersetshire or Dorsetshire. One appointed by the rector, usually the Bible clerk. One appointed by the archdeacon of Nottingham and master of Retford hospital, from the archdeaconries of Nottingham and Lincoln alternately. Three superannuated members of Eton College appointed by the provost and fellows of Eton. Two from Exeter school, nominated alternately by the Dean and chapter and chamber of Exeter. Two from Truro school, nominated by the trustees, and one from Exeter school, elected by Sir T. Acland, the rector of the college, the mayor of Exeter, and the master of Exeter school. Visitor, the Bishop of Exeter. Arms of the college: *Argent two bends wavy, within a border gules charged with twelve pair of keys indorsed and interlaced in the rings, or.*

This college is situated in Lincoln College Lane, its front is 220 feet in length, having in the centre a gate-house of Grecian architecture, bearing the founder's arms, opening upon a spacious quadrangle containing the hall, the chapel, the rector's lodgings, and the chambers of the fellows and scholars. The hall was built by Sir John Acland in 1620, it contains a whole length portrait of the founder, painted and presented in 1789 by *Mr. Peters*, R.A., an old portrait of the same person, others of Charles I., Sir John Periam, Sir John Acland, Luke Milbourne, M.A., Archbishops Marsh and Secker, Mrs. Shiers, Bishop Hall, Sir William Petre, the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Ducie, William Noy, Attorney General to Charles I., Dr. Shortrudge, Dr. Hakewill, Dr. Coneybeare, Dr. Webber, Dr. Bray, Dr. Stinton, and Dr. Richards. The chapel was built in 1624 by Dr. George Hakewill, afterwards rector, whose arms are upon the ceiling and the screens. It consists of two aisles; the windows, eight in number, all bear this inscription: DOMVS · MEA · DOMVS · ORATIONIS. The rector's lodgings were new fronted in 1798. The library was rebuilt in 1778, after a design by the *Rev. William Crowe*, the public orator; it is of the Ionic order, and contains a portrait of the Rev. Joseph Sanford, B.D., Fellow of Baliol College, who contributed largely to it. Here are most of the Aldine classics, and a fine copy of the Voyages of De Bry. The garden is pleasantly laid out, and although in a central part of the city, is open to the east, where a terrace commands a view of some of the principal buildings of the university.

ORIEL COLEGE. Founded in 1325.

King Edward II., on the suggestion of Adam de Brome his almoner, founded this college for a provost and ten fellows. The number of fellows has been since increased by various benefactions. Four for the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Devon, were added by John Frank, Master of the Rolls, in the reign of Henry VI. One by John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, about 1476; one by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, 1507; and two by Richard Dudley, Chancellor of the church of Salisbury, 1529. Queen Anne annexed a prebend of Rochester to the provostship for ever. The foundation now consists of a provost, eighteen fellows, and fifteen exhibitioners. Visitor, the Lord Chancellor. Arms of Oriel College: *Gules, three lions passant gardant or, within a border invecked argent.*

Oriel College is situated in St. Mary's Hall Lane, and consists of one quadrangle; on the north side of which is the provost's lodgings, on the east the hall and the entrance to the chapel: on the south and west sides of the court are the chambers of the fellows and students. These sides were rebuilt about 1620. In 1637 the north and east sides were rebuilt in their present form, and the chapel was completed in 1642. Robinson's Building, on the east side of the garden, was finished in 1719; and the building opposite, named after its founder Carter, was completed in 1730. Opposite to the gate-house, bearing the arms of Charles I., is the porch of the hall, ascended by steps; over the porch are statues of the Virgin Mary, and of Kings Edward II. and III., in canopied niches. The hall is forty-seven feet six inches long, by twenty-five feet wide and thirty-two feet high, and was repaired in 1826. It contains the following portraits: Edward II. on his throne, by *Hudson;* Queen Anne, by *Dahl;* the Duke of Beaufort, by *Soldi;* and Bishop Butler. In one of the windows are the arms of Pierrepoint, Duke of Kingston. There are two very curious ancient cups belonging to this hall: one

given by the founder, Edward II., is decorated with the letter E in allusion to his name; the other is the gift of John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, 1476. It bears on the verge of the basin on which it stands:

TV · RATIONE · BIBAS · NON · QVOD · PETIT · ATRA · VOLVPTAS ·
SIC · CARO · CASTRA · DATVR · LIS · LINGVÆ · SVPPEDITATVR.

On 15th June, 1826, this society celebrated the five-hundredth anniversary from its foundation by a splendid fête.

The chapel, fifty-two feet by twenty feet six inches, was repaired in 1818. The east window contains the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, by *Peckitt*, in 1767. In the ante-chapel is a monument of Henry Edmunds, D.C.L., ob. 1746, and of Dr. George Carter, by *Westmacott*, in 1811. On the north side of the Garden Court, between Robinson's and Carter's Buildings, is the library, built after a design by *Wyatt*, in 1788, which is justly considered one of the best examples of the Ionic order in Oxford. Why it should not have been conformable to the other buildings is the only question that naturally arises; the more particularly as the ancient style admits of the greatest variety of structure and decoration. To the books originally belonging to this library a valuable collection was added by Lord Leigh. A room adjoining the gallery contains some rich panelling from New College Chapel. Under the library is the common room, which contains portraits of Dr. Eveleigh, by *Hoppner*, and Dr. Coplestone, by *Phillips*. In the inner common room is a picture by *Vasari*, representing a group of Italian authors: Guido, Calvacanti, Dante, Boccacio, Petrarch, Politian, and M. Ficinus; presented by James Clutterbuck Smith, Esq. In 1818 an addition was made to this college by the erection of a stone building at the south end.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE. Founded in 1340.

This munificent establishment originated in the piety and liberality of Robert Egglesfield, Rector of Brough, in Westmoreland, and Confessor to Philippa, Queen of Edward III. It is evident that in forming the foundation of this college he was greatly assisted by the Queen, from whom it was called Queen's College. The King also manifested his desire to promote the noble work by several benefactions which he made to the college or Hall of his Queen, as he was pleased to style it. Thus, by the united benevolence of King Edward III., Queen Philippa, and Robert Egglesfield, the plan which doubtless originated with the last, was matured, and a charter was, on 18th January, 1340, granted by the King to constitute a collegiate hall. To this hall the founder appointed a provost and twelve fellows, natives of Cumberland and Westmorland. Eight fellowships, four scholarships, and four exhibitions, confined to the province of Canterbury, have been since founded, in pursuance of the will of John Michel, of Richmond, in Surrey, who bequeathed lands in Kent and Berkshire for that purpose. The following exhibitions have been added by other benefactors: six of 45*l.* per annum, for the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and Wilts; five of 45*l.* per annum, for natives of any counties, coming from certain schools in Yorkshire, Westmorland, and Cumberland; two of 20*l.* per annum, for natives of Hampshire; four of 10*l.* per annum, for natives of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire; two of 25*l.* per annum, founded by Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, for the sons of clergymen of the diocese of Carlisle, educated at the schools of Carlisle and St. Bees, and a few others, of small value, belonging to probationary scholars. The old foundation consists of a provost, sixteen fellows, two chaplains, eight tabarders, so called from the tabard or short gown they formerly wore, with twelve probationary scholars and two clerks. Visitor, the Archbishop of York. Arms of Queen's College: *Or, three eagles displayed gules.* The seal of the new foundation bears an eagle regardant with wings expanded, and the dexter claw resting on a shield charged with three leopards heads and a chief embattled ermine, inscribed The Common Seal of Michels Visitors, Queen's College, Oxon.

The southern front of this college adds greatly to the fine effect of the High-street; and is principally admired as contributing to the pleasing variety of style, which is so conspicuous in the architecture of the buildings of this university. It was erected from designs by *Hawksmoor*, and was completed in 1759. Over the entrance in the centre of this front is a statue of Queen Caroline, under a cupola, supported by light columns, Her Majesty having contributed in 1733 1000*l.* towards the erection of the southern quadrangle, which is one hundred and forty feet by one hundred and thirty. The statues surmounting the pediments are emblematical of the sciences. The northern side of this court contains the chapel and hall. The chapel is one hundred feet by thirty, of the Corinthian order; the windows were all painted by *Van Linge*, in 1635, with the exception of four more ancient; the window over the altar by *Price* in 1717, represents the Nativity, the colours of which have greatly faded; the altar-piece is a copy by *Mengs*, of La Notte, Corregio's celebrated picture in the Dresden Gallery. The ceiling, painted by *Sir James Thornhill*, represents the Ascension.

The hall, sixty feet by thirty, is of the Doric order; the windows, of painted glass, contain portraits, arms and other devices; the portraits that adorn the walls are those of the founder, King Charles I. and his Queen, Queen Philippa and Queen Anne, Queen Caroline and Queen Charlotte, Edward the Black Prince and Henry V., Dr. Lancaster, Dr. Smith, Dr. Halton, and Bishop Barlow, John Michel, Esq., Sir Joseph Williamson, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Addison, Tickell, Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, and Gibson, Bishop of London. In the gallery at the west end of the hall are the portraits of six queens, given to the college by George Clarke, D.C.L. Here are also the portraits of Edward III., Henry V., John Michel, Esq., Dr. Fothergill, Isaac Fuller, painted by himself, and others.

The drinking-horn of this college is remarkable, both for its antiquity and beauty, and is said to have been presented to the Society by Queen Philippa. Its peculiar elegance of form is increased by the rich silver gilt mounting, with the word Waggeni inscribed three times on each hoop; it holds two quarts.

Amongst other singular customs in this college, is that of calling the students to dinner and supper every day by the sound of a trumpet; and another, that of serving a boar's head on Christmas-day, ushered in very solemnly with the following old monkish carol.

The Boar's-head in hand bear I,
Bedeck'd with bays and rosemary;
And I pray you, my masters, be merry,
Quot estis in convivio.
Caput Apri deferro
Reddens laudes Domino.

The Boar's-head, as I understand,
Is the rarest dish in all this land,
Which thus bedeck'd with a gay garland
Let us servire cantico.
Caput Apri deferro
Reddens laudes Domino.

Our steward hath provided this
In honour of the King of Bliss;
Which on this day to be served is
In Reginensis Atrio.
Caput Apri deferro
Reddens laudes Domino.

The Library, a noble room one hundred and twenty-three feet by thirty, contains a large orrery, given to the college in 1763; a cast of the Florentine boar, and two ancient portraits on glass of Henry V. and Cardinal Beaufort; there are also portraits of Charles I., Queen Charlotte, Dr. Crakanthorp, and Dr. Lancaster. In 1778, the west wing of the southern quadrangle was destroyed by an accidental fire. Toward the repairs Queen Charlotte presented 1000*l.* A custom of this college of giving to the fellows a needle and thread every new year's day, as a memorial of their founder, is merely by a rebus on his name, *Aquille* a needle and *Fil* a thread.

NEW COLLEGE. Founded in 1386.

William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, obtained the King's license to found this college in 1379, and on 5th March 1380 the foundation was laid. The building was finished in six years, and on 14th April 1386, the society made their public entrance into it with much solemnity. The body of statutes which the bishop gave to his college was a work upon which he bestowed much time and constant attention; it is considered as the best model which the founders of colleges in succeeding times had to follow, and which indeed most of them have either copied or closely imitated. The society consists of a warden, seventy fellows and scholars, ten chaplains, an organist, three clerks, a sexton, and sixteen choristers. The fellows and scholars are elected from the college at Winchester, founded by William of Wykeham whilst he was engaged in building

New College. An election is held annually at Winchester by the wardens of both colleges, two fellows of this College, the subwarden and head-master of Winchester College, to supply the vacancies which may happen in the course of the ensuing year at New College. The founder's kindred are actual fellows on their first admission, the others are scholars till the expiration of two years. The members on the foundation of this college have the privilege of being examined for degrees in their own society, and not in the public schools. Visitor, the Bishop of Winchester. Arms of the College: *Argent, two chevrons sable, between three roses gules, seeded or, barbed vert*, with the motto MANNERS · MAKYTH · MAN.

This college is situated in New College Lane, eastward of All Souls' College, and, as completed by the founder, consisted of a quadrangle, the north side of which contained the chapel and hall, the east side the library, and the south and west lodgings, besides cloisters, a tower, and gardens, being an edifice for extent and grandeur before unknown in the university. The elevation has all that dignity which results from proportion and harmony of parts, and had even a more noble aspect before the quadrangle was altered in 1675. On the south and west sides of the court there were originally only two stories, the usual height of all the old colleges. By the addition of a third story the building appears too high for the area of the quadrangle; and the gate-house tower, as well as the chapel and hall, of fine proportions, have lost their original elevation above the other buildings. The garden court, built after the manner of Versailles, but with an embattled parapet to correspond with the other parts of the building, is terminated by an iron pallisade and gates, said to have been brought from Canons, the once splendid seat of the Duke of Chandos.

The Hall on the northern side of the quadrangle is seventy-eight feet by thirty-five, and was forty feet in height before the modern ceiling diminished its beautiful proportions. The room is said to have been panelled at the expense of Archbishop Warham. The windows are adorned with the arms and devices of the founder and benefactors, and of eminent members of the college. Over the screen is a picture of the Shepherds at the Nativity of Christ, after *Caracci*, presented to the college by the Earl of Radnor. On the panelling at the upper end are the arms of the founder impaling the see of Winchester, &c.; over these are portraits of the founder, Archbishop Chicheley and William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester; there are also portraits of Lake and Kenn, Bishops of Bath and Wells, of Bisse, Bishop of Hereford, of Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London, and of Trimnell, Bishop of Winchester.

The Library on the eastern side of the quadrangle consists of two rooms seventy feet long and twenty-two broad, the interior modernized by *Wyatt*. The chapel of this college is one of those objects which are more particularly presented to the notice of strangers in visiting the university. The choir is one hundred feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and sixty-five feet high, approached by an ante-chapel eighty feet in length. The altar-piece, restored by *Wyatt* in 1793, consists of fifty niches disposed in four courses over the whole east end of the chapel, and ornamented with tabernacle work of the purest character. Immediately over the altar are five compartments of marble sculpture in alto relievo, by *Westmacott*, representing the Salutation, the Nativity, the Descent from the Cross, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. The painted windows are of four different æras; the windows of the ante-chapel, with the exception of the great one, are the oldest and the best, consisting of figures of patriarchs, prophets, saints, &c. The great west window contains the Nativity, with the four Cardinal and three Christian Virtues by *Jervas*, from designs by *Sir Joshua Reynolds* in 1777. The windows on the southern side of the chapel are Flemish, and contain figures of saints; those on the north side were executed by *Peckett* in 1765, from designs by *Rebecca*, representing patriarchs and prophets, Christ, the Virgin Mary, and the Twelve Apostles. One of the most curious objects in this chapel is the crozier of William of Wykeham the founder, which is nearly seven feet high, of silver, gilt and enamelled. Many eminent members and several wardens of the college are interred in the ante-chapel, but most of the members are buried in the cloisters. These form the earliest example of such a collegiate appendage in the university, and the only instance excepting at Magdalen College; they enclose an area of one hundred and thirty feet by eighty-five, which was consecrated as a burial-place for the college 19th October 1400. In 1643 these cloisters were made a depôt for the King's warlike stores. In 1802 all the monuments were repaired, and since that time the spot has been more carefully preserved. The garden has also been much improved, and now presents striking views of the venerable buildings in its vicinity; in the south-eastern part is a spacious lawn near the old city wall, which is still in perfect repair, and the lawn or bowling-green is terminated by an Ionic temple, the columns of which are said to have been brought from Canons in Middlesex.

LINCOLN COLLEGE. Founded in 1427.

Richard Flemmyng, Bishop of Lincoln, founded this college in the above year, for a rector and seven fellows. But in 1479, Thomas Scot, better known by his surname Rotherham, Bishop of London, and afterwards Archbishop of York, became so considerable a benefactor as to entitle him to the denomination of second founder; he not only contributed largely towards the buildings, but he also increased the number of fellows from seven to twelve. He formed a new body of statutes for the society, in which after noticing that although Oxford was in the diocese of Lincoln, no college had yet made provision for natives of that district, he enjoined that the rector should be of the diocese of Lincoln or York, and that the fellows, with the exception of one from Wells, should also be of the same dioceses, with a preference as to those from the diocese of York to be given to natives of the parish of Rotherham. Scholarships and exhibitions have been since given by different benefactors. The foundation consists of a rector, twelve fellows, eight scholars, twelve exhibitioners, and a Bible clerk. Visitor, the Bishop of Lincoln. Arms of the college: *Barry of six argent and azure, in chief three lozenges gules.* Flemmyng, impaling *vert, three stags trippant argent, attired or.* Scot, over all, on a pale argent, the arms of the see of Lincoln, mitred proper.

This college, situated in Lincoln College Lane, in the space between All Saints church and Exeter College, preserves more than most of the collegiate edifices its original character. It consists of two quadrangles. The northern, eighty feet square, contains the hall, the library, the rector's lodgings, and the common room. The hall on the eastern side of the court, built in 1436, was repaired and panelled in 1701, chiefly by Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, whose arms are upon the screen. It contains portraits of the two founders, Sir Nath. Lloyd, Lord Keeper Williams, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, Dr. Isham, Dr. Marshall, Dean of Gloucester, Dr. Hickes, Dr. Hutchins, Paul Hood, Rector, Judge Dolben, and Dr. Tatham. There are also several busts in the hall.

The Library on the northern side of the court was re-modelled in 1739, at the expense of Sir Nath. Lloyd, and contains portraits of the two founders, and of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, Rector, and one of the greatest benefactors of this society. Under the library is the common room. The rector's lodgings on the southern side of the great quadrangle were built at the expense of Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells; upon the walls appears his rebus, a beacon upon a large cask or tun.

The inner court forms a square of seventy feet. The chapel, situated on the southern side was erected in 1631, at the expense of Dr. Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York. It is sixty-two feet by twenty-six; the ceiling, which is of cedar, contains the arms of the founders and principal benefactors. The screen, also of cedar, is finely carved. The windows, which are entirely of ancient painted glass, are very remarkable for the superior brilliancy of the colours; they are said to have been brought from Italy by Archbishop Williams in 1629, and are perhaps the finest in the university. In the eastern window are six compartments, representing subjects from the Old and New Testament: 1. The Creation of Man, and the Nativity of Christ. 2. The Israelites passing the Red Sea, and Baptism of Jesus Christ. 3. The Passover, and Institution of the Lord's Supper. 4. The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness, and Christ on the Cross. 5. Jonah delivered from the Whale's belly, and the Resurrection. 6. Elijah in the Fiery Chariot, and the Ascension. The four windows on the northern side of the chapel contain the Twelve Prophets, and the four windows on the southern side the Twelve Apostles.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE. Founded in 1438.

Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, advancing in years, while he employed the chief part of his time in promoting the interest of his province, conceived the plan of founding a college, which he lived to accomplish on a very magnificent scale. Like his predecessor Wykeham, he had amassed considerable wealth, and determined to expend it in facilitating the purposes of education. The

foundation stone was laid with great solemnity 10th Feb. 1437. John Druell, Archdeacon of Exeter, and Roger Keyes, both afterwards fellows of the college, were the architects; the charter was obtained of the King in 1438, and confirmed by the Pope in the following year. In the charter King Henry VI. assumed the title of founder, at the archbishop's solicitation, who appears to have paid him this compliment to secure his patronage for the institution, while the full exercise of legislative authority was reserved to Archbishop Chichele, as co-founder. According to the charter, the society was to consist of a warden and twenty fellows, with power in the warden to increase their number to forty, and to be called the Warden and College of the Souls of all the faithful deceased; an obligation being imposed on the society to pray for the good estate of Henry VI. and the archbishop, during their lives, and for their souls after their decease: also for the souls of Henry V. and the Duke of Clarence, together with those of all the dukes, earls, barons, knights, esquires, and other subjects of the Crown of England, who had fallen in the war with France, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased. After the appointment of the fellows already noticed, the archbishop ordained that they should be born in lawful wedlock, in the province of Canterbury, with a preference to the next of kin descended from his brothers Robert and William Chichele. To the society were also added chaplains, clerks, and choristers, who appear to have been included in the foundation, although they are not mentioned in the charter. The aged founder often inspected the buildings as they proceeded, and the chapel was consecrated early in 1442, but the whole college was not finished till the latter end of 1444.

A genealogical account of the families derived from Thomas Chichele, of Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, all whose descendants are entitled to fellowships by virtue of their consanguinity to Archbishop Chichele, the founder, was published by Benjamin Buckler, D.D., Vicar of Cumner, in Berkshire, in 1765. He also assisted his friend and contemporary, Judge Blackstone, in his researches respecting the right of fellowship; the College having shown great reluctance in admitting the claim of consanguinity. The society at present consists of a warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, and six clerks. Visitor, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Arms of the college: *Or, a chevron between three cinquefoils gules.*

This college is situated in the High-street, westward of Queen's College, and consists chiefly of two courts. The old quadrangle, in which is the warden's lodgings, towards the High-street, is one hundred and twenty-four feet by seventy-two, and contains a curious dial, designed by *Sir Christopher Wren.* The new or grand quadrangle, behind the former, erected by *Hawkmoor*, is one hundred and seventy-two feet by one hundred and fifty-five, and contains the library on the north, the chapel and hall on the south, the cloister on the west, and the common room and towers on the east. The hall, a very fine room, contains a large picture of the Finding of the Law, by *Sir James Thornhill*, and portraits of the founder and King Henry VI., of Archbishop Sheldon, Archbishop Vernon, Viscount Tracey, Dr. Isham, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Legge, D.C.L., Bishop of Oxford, Colonel Codrington, founder of the library, Bishops Jeremy Taylor, Tanner, and North, Lord Chancellors Northington and Talbot, Chief Justice Willis, Sir William Blackstone, Sir Christopher Wren, Young the poet, Linacre, Sydenham, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Sir John Newbolt, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Winchester, the Hon. Charles Stewart, D.D., Bishop of Quebec, Reginald Heber, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta, Richard Vaughan, Esq., the Hon. and Rev. Richard Trevor, D.C.L., Bishop of Durham, and other eminent fellows of the college. On the 14th January a custom is observed of keeping the Mallard night, when a merry old song, "The swopping swopping mallard," is always sung. The buttery and kitchen, adjoining the hall, were built at the same time with the hall. In the buttery is a bust of Giles Bennet, Manciple, and another of Hawksmoor, architect; here is also a very curious ancient saltseller of silver-gilt, supported by an armed figure, given to the college by a descendant of the Chichele family. The library is one hundred and ninety-eight feet in length, by thirty-two feet six inches in breadth; a gallery is carried round three sides of the room, and over the cases are twenty-four busts in bronze of some of the most eminent fellows of the college, cast by *Sir H. Cheere.* In the centre is a planetarium, kept in motion by machinery, and a statue of Colonel Christopher Codrington, governor of the Leeward Islands, by *Sir Henry Cheere.* The ante-library, and other rooms at the south end, contain painted glass in the windows, supposed to be coeval with the foundation of the college; amongst the subjects are figures of bishops, saints, and fathers of the Church, Henry VI., Archbishop Chichele, Alfred and Athelstan, John of Ghent, &c. A tripod in the vestibule was found at Corinth.

The chapel on the southern side of the quadrangle is about seventy feet by thirty, with an ante-chapel of the same dimensions, separated by a screen, constructed by *Sir Christopher Wren.* Over the altar is the "Noli me tangere," by *Raphael Mengs.* Above it is the Assumption of the Founder, a fresco painting, by *Sir James Thornhill.* The ceiling also, which is divided into compartments, is by the same master. The windows are painted in chiaro oscuro, by *Lovegrove*, of Marlow, except the west window, where some beautiful old fragments are mixed with gaudy patterns, by *Eginton.* Beneath the western window is a marble statue of Sir William Blackstone, by *Bacon.*

MAGDALEN COLLEGE. Founded in 1457.

The buildings of St. John the Baptist's Hospital were granted to William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, the founder, but these being too small for the reception of the society, he resolved to enlarge them; and the valuable see which he possessed, with his own personal fortune, enabled him to carry his plans into execution. The foundation stone of the new college was laid by the President Tybard, in the presence of Robert Toly, Bishop of St. David's, 5th May, 1474, and it was completed about 1481. The founder appointed a president, forty fellows, thirty demies (scholars so called on account of their originally being entitled to half commons only), a schoolmaster, an usher, four chaplains, an organist, eight clerks, sixteen choristers, two porters, and other servants. The livings in the gift of the president and fellows are very numerous and valuable; and, in addition to the members on the foundation, there are several gentlemen commoners. Visitor, the Bishop of Winchester. Arms of the college: *Lozengy ermine and sable, on a chief of the last three lilies slipped or.*

This large college is more beautifully situated than any other in the university, it stands at the eastern extremity of the city, its outer side being terminated by a branch of the river Cherwell, which is crossed by Magdalen bridge at the entrance of the High-street. In point of extent, this college is surpassed only by Christchurch. The style of architecture, although inferior to that of Merton, is the most perfect of the age in which it was built. In plan, the college admits of three quadrangles or courts, the principal one being cloistered and surrounded by double sets of apartments, which give it an unusual character of loftiness and great magnificence. The extreme length of the college from north to south is five hundred and seventy feet, and from east to west three hundred and thirty feet. The entrance to the first court is by a modern Doric porch, but near the president's lodgings is the old gate-house, one of the most beautiful features of the college. The arms and devices of the founder, gracefully disposed, are the only ornaments of the archway, and the angles of the tower are strengthened by double buttresses, which terminate in slender pinnacles springing from the battlements. Above the gate are two stories, having on the front four niches, two on each side of the oriel window, containing statues of Waynflete and St. Mary Magdalen, of King Henry III. and St. John the Baptist, of good sculpture and in fine preservation. In the south-western angle of this court is a stone pulpit, whence, on the festival of St. John, a sermon was annually delivered,—a custom long discontinued. In plan the pulpit is nearly triangular, and the roof is enriched with an expanded rose radiated and mixed with the lily, admirably carved and entirely perfect.

The chapel in plan resembles the Roman letter T, the ante-chapel being a transverse aisled building of very considerable dimensions; but both this chapel and that of New College, similar in plan, are destitute of altar windows. Here the space is supplied by an altar-piece, the Judgement Day, by *Fuller.* Under this is a very fine picture of Christ bearing the Cross, by *Moralez*, a Spanish artist. The painted glass in the windows is only worthy of observation from the bad effect produced by the glare of colour. The principal window, representing the Last Judgement, was originally painted by *Christopher Schwartz*, and has been restored by *Eginton.*

A flight of steps, opened by a deeply receding arch to the cloisters, leads by double doorways to the hall, which is a grand and well proportioned room, having an oriel window on the north side near the high pace. Its extreme length, including the gallery and screen, is seventy-three feet, and width thirty feet six inches, the passage

under the screen being eight feet wide. Nearly the whole of the painted glass in the hall, removed from the great room in the gate-house, had been contributed by Dr. Humphrey in 1566. It consists of arms and inscriptions in honour of the founder and other celebrated characters belonging to the college; amongst whom are Cardinals Pole and Wolsey, Archbishop Lee, Bishops Stokesley, Longland, Vesey, Oglethorpe, Downham, Bentham, Harley, Parkhurst, Mayew, Cotes, &c. The ancient arms, enwreathed with the garter, or an inscribed scroll, preserve their original brilliancy of colouring, and are disposed in the upper compartments of the windows; but the spaces beneath are occupied by tasteless productions of inferior artists. In the middle of the room is a large reading-desk, in form of an eagle with expanded wings. The screen at the lower end of the hall is carved and richly ornamented, and part of the panelling is said to have been brought from Reading Abbey; it bears a figure of King Henry VIII., various devices, and the date 1541. The abbey became one of the Royal palaces, after its dissolution, and he certainly visited it in that year. In this hall is a fine picture of St. Mary Magdalen by *Guercino*, and portraits of the founder, Prince Rupert, Henry Prince of Wales, Archbishop Boulter, William Freeman, D.C.L., Dr. Edward Butler, Sir Edmund Isham, Dr. Henry Hammond, Bishop Smalbroke, Bishop Fox, Bishop Warner, and Bishop Hough, Dr. Sacheverell, a fellow of this college, and a portrait of Addison;—the last doubtful.

The library, like the chapel, exhibits scarcely a trace of its original character. The open timber-framed roof has been succeeded by a low blank ceiling, and the room although of considerable extent is gloomy.

On the southern side of the chaplain's court rises a very magnificent tower, a bold and striking feature of the college, and little inferior to any in the kingdom for beautiful proportion, admirable simplicity, and picturesque effect. It was founded 9th August, 1492, by Dr. Richard Mayew, the president, and it was finished in 1498. It is situated near the eastern extremity of the south front in the High-street, and is the first grand object that meets the eye in the entrance to the University from the London road. This tower, an ancient feature in English architecture, is one hundred and forty-five feet high, and consists of four stories unequally proportioned. At every angle is an octangular turret, slender, and of equal size, excepting that towards the north-west, which incloses the staircase. The basement is plain, and the second and third stories have only a small window in three sides of each. The principal story, more lofty than the rest, exhibits in each side two beautiful windows, separated by a slender shaft, having in the upper part a figure enshrined in a handsome niche, and terminating in pinnacles less lofty and smaller than those on the angles whose shafts are panelled, but all crocketed. An elegant frieze between cornices, ornamented with sculptures, and crowned with a parapet and battlements, both perforated, completes the design*.

The great quadrangle, with its fine cloister, is formed by the chapel, hall and library, the ancient part of the president's lodgings, and the chambers of the fellows and demies. The kitchen is very ancient. This quadrangle was begun by the founder in 1473, and the south cloister was added after his death in 1490. The figures surmounting some of the side buttresses are curious, but as works of art have little merit. They are believed to have been put up in 1509, and the irregularity of the pedestals proves they were not originally contemplated. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of the intention of these figures, some of which are heraldrical. The gate-house buttresses have angels bearing the founder's arms, and, beginning from the south-west corner, the first are a lion and pelican, probably intended to represent the King and the Church. These are under the window of the president's ancient lodgings. On the other side of the gateway are a schoolmaster, lawyer, physician, and divine, emblems of the degrees in arts, law, divinity, and medicine. These are ranged outside the library. Near them is a dunce with cap and bells, perhaps the scholar plucked. On the north side of the quadrangle are three figures, representing David's conquest over the Lion and Goliah: the next is a river-horse: the figure immediately following it represents Sobriety: and the remaining figures are Gluttony, Drunkenness, the Lucanthropos, the hyæna, panther, griffin, Anger, a dog, dragon, and deer, the mantechora, the boxers, and the lamia. The greater part of this quadrangle has very recently been rebuilt, without much deviation from its original appearance.

The new building, on the north of the great quadrangle, was founded in 1733, and was erected after a design of *Edward Holdsworth*, M.A. Of this building, part of a plan for rebuilding the college, it is very justly said in the observations before quoted, that "regarded as a specimen of architecture it possesses little merit, and as a retreat for the muses none."

The walks on the banks of the Cherwell belonging to this college are kept in excellent order, and command a variety of interesting objects. Addison's Walk is beautifully secluded. The grove, supposed to have been formed in the reign of Elizabeth, contains some of the largest elms in Oxford. It is mentioned by Pope as "Maudlin's learned Grove." About fifty head of deer augment its interest and beauty.

Magdalen Hall, anciently on the north side of the college, comprised the original foundation of the grammar-school. The chief part of the inner court was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1820. and in the same year it was re-founded on the site of Hertford College.

BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE. Founded in 1509.

This college was founded by the joint benefactions of William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, of Prestbury in Cheshire, in that year, for a principal and twelve fellows, natives of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; those of the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and particularly in the parishes of Prescot and Prestbury, to be preferred. If it should happen that none of the said counties be eligible, the society to elect from the diocese of Lincoln; or if none there be found fit, from the University of Oxford. Eight fellowships have been since added; two by the will of John Williamson, Rector of St. George's, Canterbury, in 1522, which are confined to his kindred, or of John Port, of Chester; one by John Elton, als Baker, Canon of Salisbury, in 1528, with preference to his kindred and to the dioceses of Hereford and Worcester, in defect of which from the diocese of Salisbury; one by William Porter Clerk, in 1531, for the county or diocese of Hereford, or in defect of a person so qualified, for any diocese adjacent to Oxford; one in 1538 by Edward Darbie, Archdeacon of Stow, in Lincolnshire, for a graduate born in the archdeaconry, or if there be no such person, one born in the counties of Leicester, Northampton, or Oxford; one in 1538, by William Clyfton, Subdean of York, for a priest and graduate of Yorkshire or Lincolnshire alternately, or of the county of Nottingham, or University of Oxford; one in 1549, by Brian Higden, Dean of York, for Yorkshire and Lincolnshire alternately; one in 1586, by Joyce Frankland, of London, widow, for her own kindred, especially of the kindred of Trapps and Saxies, or in defect of such for any county in England. Scholarships and exhibitions have been since added at different times by various benefactors, the chief of whom are John Claymond, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College, John Lord Mordaunt, Alexander Nowel, Dean of St. Paul's, Samuel Radcliffe, D.D. and Principal of the college, Sarah Duchess Dowager of Somerset, Thomas Yate, D.D., Principal of the college, William Hulme, Esq., of Kearsley in Lancashire, William Grimbaldson, M.D., and the Most Noble George, Marquess of Buckingham. The present foundation consists of a principal and twenty fellows; there are also thirty-two scholarships and fifteen exhibitions. Visitor, the Bishop of Lincoln. Arms of the college: *Argent, a chevron sable between three roses gules.* Smith, impaling *quarterly first and fourth, argent, a chevron between three horns stringed sable, second and third a chevron between three cross crosslets sable.* Sutton, over all, on a pale argent the arms of the see of Lincoln, mitred proper.

This college, situated on the western side of Radcliffe Square, received its title from the circumstance of its standing on the ground formerly occupied by Brazen-nose Hall. The gate-house merits particular notice on account of the exceeding purity of the style and elegance of the enrichments. The building of the quadrangle was commenced in 1509, but the attic story was added about the reign of James I. In this centre of the court is a cast, called Cain and Abel, given by Dr. Clarke of All Souls. The hall has a fine bay window at the upper end, lately filled with painted glass; over the entrance are two very ancient busts of Alfred and John Scotus Erigina, the former discovered when the foundation of the college was made. Here are also portraits of the founders, King Alfred, Dean

*See "Observations on the Original Architecture of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford." 8vo. 1823, which contains a severe criticism on the innovations recently attempted, as well as many excellent remarks on the absurdities that have been committed in the *improvement* of several colleges.

Nowel, Radcliffe, Yate, Yarborough, by *Romney*, Cleaver, Bishop of St. Asaph, by *Hoppner*, Hodson, by *Phillips*, all principals of the college; portraits of Sarah Duchess of Somerset, Mrs. Joyce Frankland, Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, John Lord Mordaunt, Dr. Latham, and the late Marquess of Buckingham,—the two last by *Jackson*,—and of Burton, the author of the Anatomy of Melancholy. The lesser quadrangle of the college contains the library and chapel. The Library, rebuilt in 1780, contains a fine bust of the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University, by *Nollekens*. The chapel, completed in 1666, has been lately repaired; the east window, representing Christ and the Four Evangelists, after *Mortimer*, was executed by *Pearson*, in 1776. In the ante-chapel are monuments of Dr. Shippen, of Bishop Cleaver, by *Bacon*, of Dr. Hodson, by *Manning*, and of the Rev. H. Cholmondeley, Dean of Chester, by *Chantrey*.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE. Founded in 1516.

This college was founded by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Privy Seal; his design originally was to found a college for a warden and a certain number of monks and secular scholars, belonging to the priory of St. Swithin, Winchester; and the buildings for this purpose were advancing under the direction of *William Vertue*, mason, and *Humphrey Cook*, carpenter and master of the works, when the judicious advice of Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, induced the munificent founder to enlarge his plan to one of more usefulness and durability. The statutes are dated 13th February 1527, and according to them the society was to consist of a president, twenty fellows, twenty scholars, two chaplains, two clerks, and two choristers. But what conferred an almost immediate superiority of reputation on this society, was the appointment of two lectures for Greek and Latin, which obtained the praise and admiration of Erasmus and other learned men who were endeavouring to introduce a knowledge of the classics, as an essential branch of academical study. The fellows are elected from the scholars, and the last from the following dioceses and counties; five from the diocese of Winchester, of which three are to be of the county of Southampton, and two of Surrey; one from the diocese of Durham, two from the diocese of Bath and Wells, two from the diocese of Exeter, two from Lincolnshire, two from Gloucestershire, one from Wiltshire, two from Kent, one from Lancashire, one from Bedfordshire, one from Oxfordshire. To this number there have since been added four exhibitioners. Visitor, the Bishop of Winchester. Arms of the college: *Azure, a pelican in her nest or, vulning her breast gules.* Fox, impaling *sable, a chevron or, between three owls argent, on a chief of the second, as many roses gules.* Oldham, over all, on a pale argent, the arms of the see of Winchester, within the garter, and mitred all proper.

The college is situated on the western side of Oriel College. The house, erected in 1516, is enriched with a very fine bay window and three canopied niches. The quadrangle is one hundred and one feet by eighty, having in the centre a curious cylindrical dial, construeted in 1605, by Charles Turnbull, M.A., one of the fellows. On the south side of the quadrangle is a statue of the founder. The library on the same side is in its ancient state, and contains a remarkably fine collection of curious printed books and manuscripts.

The hall on the eastern side of the quadrangle is fifty feet by twenty-five in dimension; the carved work is much admired. It contains portraits of Lord Tenterden and of Thomas Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury, both scholars of this college. In 1814, when the Allied Sovereigns visited this University, the King of Prussia resided in the lodgings of the president. Here is preserved a very curious cup of silver gilt, and enamelled; it bears the initials of the founder, and the pelican his badge frequently repeated: here also is his crozier of silver, gilt, about six feet in height, and other articles of great rarity. The chapel, built by the founder, was repaired in 1676: the altar-piece is the Adoration by *Rubens*. The Fellows' Building was erected in 1706, on the site of the old cloisters; it is one hundred and nineteen feet in front, much admired for its chaste style of architecture; the front, of the Ionic order, is opposite to Christchurch Walk.

CHRISTCHURCH COLLEGE. Founded in 1546.

This society, founded originally by Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York, on the site of the priory of St. Frideswide, was to have consisted of a dean, sub-dean, one hundred canons, ten public readers, thirteen chaplains, an organist, twelve clerks, and sixteen choristers. This imperfect foundation continued only from 1525 to 1529, when before its completion, the cardinal having fallen into disgrace was not permitted to finish an undertaking which reflects the brightest lustre upon his prosperity. King Henry VIII. seized upon and suspended the foundation, which he re-established in 1532, under the name of Henry the Eighth's College, for one dean and twelve canons. This was suppressed in 1545, and in the year following the episcopal see was removed from Oseney, and the church of St. Frideswide was constituted a cathedral by the name of Christchurch, for the maintenance of a dean, eight canons, eight chaplains, an organist, and eight clerks, together with sixty students and forty grammar scholars, a schoolmaster and usher. In the year 1561, Queen Elizabeth converted the forty grammar-boys into academical students, ordaining at the same time that the vacancies should be supplied from Westminster School. Thus one hundred scholars were established, to which one more was added in 1663, by William Thurstone, Esq. Visitor, the King. Arms of the college: *Sable, on a cross engrailed argent, a lion passant gules, between four leopards' heads azure. On a chief or, a rose gules between two Cornish choughs*, the shield surmounted by a cardinal's hat.

The principal front of Christchurch College, in Fish-street, is about four hundred feet in extent. Wolsey having left the very rich and elegant gate-house tower unfinished, it was completed by *Sir Christopher Wren* in 1682. This great architect certainly had not sufficiently studied the style of architecture with which it should have corresponded; but it gives a sort of ponderous dignity to the building, and produces a pleasing effect in the distant views of the University. The arms of benefactors are upon the groined ceiling of the arch of entrance; and over it is hung the great Tom, one of the largest bells in England, weighing seventeen thousand pounds; it is inscribed MAGNVS · THOMAS · CLVSIVS · OXONIENSIS · RENATVS · APR · 8 · 1680. Every night at ten minutes past nine it tolls one hundred and one times (the number of students), at which time the gates of most of the colleges are shut. The great quadrangle is nearly an exact square of about two hundred and sixty-three feet; it contains the hall, the lodgings of the dean, and five of the canons. In the centre of the court is a fountain, supplied with water from the spring at Hinksey. In 1638, the society designed to reduce the whole college to uniformity, but the Civil War prevented its completion, which did not take place till some years after the Restoration, and many alterations were then made without taste. The cloister in the great quadrangle being removed, the area was sunk several feet, and a terrace raised round the whole. The parapet of the building was then surrounded with balusters in the Italian style, by no means corresponding with the architecture of Wolsey, an open battlement being originally part of the plan, as seen in the old view and place, by Ralph Aggas*. In the north-east corner of the quadrangle is a statue of Bishop Fell, and over the entrance to the hall one of Cardinal Wolsey by *Francis Bird*. The hall, built by the founder, strikes every eye by the grandeur of its proportions and the propriety of ornament. It is one hundred and fifteen feet by forty; the lofty and highly enriched timber roof, and the beautiful oriel window at the upper end, excite general admiration, but the louvre has been very injudiciously removed from the roof. A fine collection of portraits forms an appropriate decoration to the hall. On the south side are Archbishop Potter, Dr. Friend, Bishop Trevor, by *Hudson*, Bishop Barrington, by *Romney*, Bishop Benson, Right Honourable George Grenville, Dr. Stratford, Bishop Trelawny, Archbishop Drummond, by *Hudson*, Right Honourable Sir J. Skynner, by *Gainsborough*, Bishop Carey, Archbishop Wake, the Earl of Orrery, Archbishop Robinson, by *Reynolds*, Lord Colchester, by *Northcote*, Archbishop Vernon, by *Hoppner*. Over the above on the same side are portraits of Bishops Godwin, Howson, Hickman, Westfayling, Heton, and Este, Archbishops Peers and Matthew, and Bishop Sanderson, by *Riley;* at the upper end of the hall is a bust of George IV. by *Chantrey*, and portraits of King Henry VIII., Cardinal Wolsey, Queen Elizabeth, Bishop Ellis, Bishop Corbet, by *Vandyck*, Bishop King, by *Jansen*, Bishop Fell, Bishop Duppa, Bishop Morley, Bishop Smallridge, Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christchurch, by *Owen*, Archbishop Boulter, Bishop Bradshaw, Bishop Bagot, by *Hoppner*, Dr. Aldrich, by *Kneller*, Archbishop Markham, by *Reynolds*, Bishop Atterbury, Bishop Conybeare, Bishop King, and Dr. Fell, Dean of Christchurch: on the north side of the hall are portraits of Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University, by *Owen*, Right Honourable

* Dallaway.

George Canning, by *Lawrence*, Bishop Compton, Lord Bexley, by *Owen*, Bishop Goodenough, by *Northcote*, Doctors Fell, Dolben and Allestre, after *Lely*, Bishop Moss, Lord Mendip, by *Gainsborough*, Archbishop Dolben, Mr. Devisme, Bishop Clavering, Lord Auckland, by *Lawrence*, Bishop Hooper, Archbishop Blackburn, Bishop Moreton, Bishop King, Sir J. Dolben, Bart., and Sir J. E. Dolben, Bart.; above these are portraits of Bishops Smith, James, Wood, Griffith, Ravis, Gastrell, and Bancroft, Mr. Sergeant Skinner, A. Alsop, B.D. and Dr. Burton, Archdeacon Sprat, and Bishop Godwin; at the lower end of the hall are portraits of Archbishop Cox, Viscount Dorchester, by *Vandyck*, the Duke of Portland, by *Romney*, the Earl of Arlington, by *Lely*, Archbishop Gilbert, Sir Archibald Macdonald, by *Romney*, Bishop Smallwell, by *Romney*, David Earl of Mansfield, by *Romney*, William Earl of Mansfield, by *Martin*, Edward Earl of Oxford, by *Kneller*, Archbishop Stone, by *Ramsey*, Sir G. Dolben, Bart., Bishop Tanner, Dr. Busby, by *Riley*, Archbishop Moore, Archbishop Agar, Earl of Normanton, by *Romney*, Locke, Archbishop Cleaver, by *Romney*, Sir W. Dolben, Bart., Bishop Randolph, by *Owen*, Dr. Nicholl, by *Reynolds*, Dr. Frewin, Bishop Jackson, by *Owen*, Dr. Friend, by *Dhall:* the portraits of Dr. Coleridge, Bishop of Barbadoes, and of Dr. James, Bishop of Calcutta, have lately been presented to the society. Very near the hall is the kitchen, said to be the first part of the college which was completed, and retaining its original appearance. It contains the large gridiron, supported by four wheels. The common room under the hall contains portraits of Drs. Busby, Friend, Meoll, and Frewing, of Henry VII., Archbishop Markham, and Dean Aldrich. In the court near this part of the quadrangle is the grammar-school, where the choristers and other boys are educated; opposite to it is the anatomical theatre. Christchurch meadow is bounded on the east by the Cherwell, on the south by the Isis, on the west by a branch of the same river, and on the north by the wide walk.

The Peckwater Quadrangle derives its name from an ancient hall, which stood on the south-west corner of the present court; the property of Richard Peckwater. It was rebuilt after designs by *Dr. Aldrich*, in 1705, excepting the southern side, on which is the library commenced in 1716, after designs by *Dr. Clarke*, but was not completed until 1761. In the lower rooms of this building are the pictures, busts, &c., presented by General Guise to the college in 1765. Here are busts of General Guise, by *Bacon*, of Kings George I. and II. by *Rysbrach*, of George III. by *Bacon*, Dr. Friend, by *Rysbrach*, Archbishop Markham, by *Bacon, Jun.*, Archbishop Robinson, by *Bacon*, Archbishop Boulter, Dr. Frewin, by *Roubilliac*, Dr. Busby, by *Rysbrach*, and Bishop Trevor, by *Bacon*. Amongst the pictures which are by the old masters is a portrait of General Guise, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, and some curious paintings of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, lately presented to this society by the Hon. W. T. H. F. Strangways. The upper room contains the library; on the staircase is a statue of Locke, by *Roubilliac*. Canterbury Quadrangle is on the site of Canterbury Hall, granted to the college by Henry VIII. In 1775, the north and east sides were rebuilt by *Wyatt*, and the south side in 1783. The gateway of this court, by *Wyatt* in 1778, of the Doric order, is much admired for its graceful simplicity. The cathedral of the diocese is also the chapel of this college, and has been described.

TRINITY COLLEGE. Founded in 1554.

Sir Thomas Pope, of Tyttenhanger in Hertfordshire, founded this college for a president, twelve fellows, and twelve scholars, directing that the scholars who succeed to the fellowships be chosen from his manors; but if no candidates appear on the day of election, Trinity Monday, they shall be supplied from any county in England, providing that no more than two persons of the same county be fellows at the same time, except Oxfordshire, of which county five are allowed: the scholars are superannuated after nine years. There are also four exhibitions. The first given by Richard Blount of London, a descendant of the founder: the second was granted to the college by Frederic Tylney, in 1720: the third, or Unton pension, by Thomas Unton of Drayton, Shropshire, in 1693: the fourth by the Rev. Edward Cobden, D.D., Archdeacon of London, in 1764, for the superannuated scholars of Winchester School, has been augmented by the warden and fellows of that school. Visitor of the college, the Bishop of Winchester. Arms: *Per pale, or and azure, on a chevron, between three griffins' heads erased, four fleurs de lis, all counterchanged.*

This college, situated in the northern suburbs of the city, is enclosed by an iron palisade. In front are the chapel, hall, library, and lodgings of the president. The chapel was built principally at the expense of Dr. Bathurst, from designs by *Sir Christopher Wren*, and is one of the earliest specimens of Grecian architecture in Oxford; it was consecrated 11th April, 1694. The choir is seventy-five feet by thirty in dimension, and was repaired in 1828. The screen and altar-piece, of cedar, are enriched by the carving of *Gibbons;* and the ceiling, painted by *Berchet*, represents the Ascension. Sir Thomas Pope's monument was erected before 1567, by Elizabeth, his third wife, and formerly stood in the old chapel; the effigies of Sir Thomas Pope and his lady are of alabaster. Amongst the plate belonging to this chapel is an exquisitely engraved silver chalice, which belonged to St. Alban's Abbey. The original hall of this college was demolished in 1618, and the present refectory built on its site. It was repaired in 1772, and contains portraits of the founder after *Holbein*, Dr. Bathurst, by *Sonman*, and Dr. Kettell. There are also portraits of Lord North, Archbishop Sheldon, Lady Elizabeth Powlet, third wife of the founder, Pope, Earl of Downe, the Earl of Chatham, Warton, the poet laureat, Mr. Rands, Dr. Carne, and the Rev. William Derham. On St. Swithin's Day, 15th July 1556, the founder visited his college, accompanied by the Bishops of Winchester and Ely, and other eminent personages, who were entertained sumptuously in the hall; the whole expenses of which were paid by Sir Thomas Pope to the bursar on the same day. It also appears, that during his lifetime he paid all the University expenses of degrees, regencies, and determinations for the fellows and scholars. He also continued to send various articles of rich furniture for the chapel and hall, together with a quantity of valuable plate; and made considerable addition to the endowment for obits or dirges, to be sung and celebrated yearly as festivals in his college. The library is the most ancient part of the college, and has lately been repaired; the windows contain painted glass, removed from the old chapel, in good preservation: here are busts of Bennet Langton, and Dr. Lee, and a tablet in memory of Warton, by *Flaxman*. The original library of Durham College, on the site of which Trinity College now stands, was founded by Richard Aungerville, of Bury St. Edmunds, Bishop of Durham, about 1330, which he furnished with the best collection of books that was then in England, and wrote a treatise called "Philo-Biblon," containing rules for its management, printed at Oxford in 1599, 4to. The gardens at Trinity College are extensive; they are divided by a palisade, and are open to the public.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. Founded in 1557.

This college was dedicated to God, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist, by Sir Thomas White, Alderman and merchant-tailor of London. It consists of a president, fifty fellows, two chaplains, an organist, five singing men, six choristers, and two sextons. All the fellows, excepting six of the founder's kindred, two from Coventry, two from Bristol, two from Reading, and one from Tunbridge schools, are elected from Merchant Tailors' School in London. Visitor of the college, the Bishop of Winchester. Arms: *Gules, on a border sable eight estoiles or, on a canton ermine, a lion rampant of the second. An annulet of the third, for difference.*

The front of St. John's College, towards St. Giles's-street, together with the principal part of the first court, was originally St. Bernard's College of Cistercian Monks, founded in 1437 by Archbishop Chichele. The statue of St. Bernard, in a niche in the second story of the gate-house, yet remains. The front and southern side of the court are the oldest parts of the structure, the hall not having been built till 1502, nor the chapel till 1530. The eastern side of the first court, built in 1597, is partly occupied by the president's lodgings. The outer library, which forms the south side of the second quadrangle, was erected about the same time. The east, north, and west sides of the inner quadrangle were built at the expense of Archbishop Laud, after a design by *Inigo Jones*. The foundation was laid in 1631, and the whole completed in 1635. The arcades of the east and west sides are supported by columns of Blechingdon marble; and in the central compartment of each of these sides is the statue of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta Maria, by *Fanelli*. Besides the two quadrangles, there are other buildings on the north-east, as the common room, &c. The kitchen, and the chambers over it, was built in 1613, by Thomas Clark, the cook of the college.

The chapel on the northern side of the first quadrangle was repaired by the founder, and again altered in 1678. Beneath the altar are deposited the remains of Sir Thomas White and Archbishops Laud

and Juxon; and in the inner chapel is a monument of Dr. Bailie, formerly president of the college.

The hall contains portraits of the founder, Archbishops Laud and Juxon, Bishop Buckeridge, Dr. Rawlinson, Sir William Paddy, Bishop Meaux, Captain Henry Hudson, after whom Hudson's Bay was named, Dr. Holmes and his wife, Sir John Nicoll, D.C.L., by *Owen*, Dr. Scott, Sir James Eyre, Dr. Woodroffe, Edward Waple, Dr. Gibbons, and of King George III. by *Ramsay*.

The library is on the southern side of the second quadrangle: over the entrance of the first room is a bust of Charles I.; the large window at the upper end of the room is enriched with the arms of the Merchant Tailors' Company, and various benefactors of the college, with inscriptions under them; and in a window near it, is the arms of the Archbishopric of Canterbury: here is also a fine portrait of Archbishop Laud, by *Vandyck*. In the inner library are portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte, by *Ramsay*, a bronze bust of Archbishop Laud, and a picture of St. John the Baptist, by *Guercino*. In a chamber attached to the common room of this society is a portrait of Dr. Marlow, by *Phillips*.

The gardens of this college may be considered the best specimen of modern gardening in Oxford, and present a great contrast to the formal taste which preceded the present style: the buildings of Trinity College bound the southern walks.

JESUS COLLEGE. Founded in 1571.

The principal instrument in the foundation of this college was Hugh Price, LL.D., Treasurer of St. David's, who petitioned Queen Elizabeth that she would be graciously pleased to found a college in Oxford, on which he might bestow his estate for the maintenance of certain scholars of Wales. The Queen granted a charter in 1571, and gave a religious house called Whitehall for the site, together with timber from the Royal forests of Shotover and Stowe. Dr. Price left lands for the maintenance of a principal, eight fellows, and eight scholars. It has been since increased by other benefactors, amongst whom was King Charles I., who in 1636 gave lands and tenements in trust to the University, for the maintenance of a fellow, born in the Isle of Jersey or Guernsey. The foundation at present consists of a principal, nineteen fellows, eighteen scholars, and several exhibitioners. The Earls of Pembroke are hereditary visitors of this college. Arms: *Azure, three stags trippant argent.*

This college, which is situated opposite to Exeter College, consists of two quadrangles; the first, built about 1625, ninety feet by seventy, contains the chapel on the north side, and the hall on the west. The inner quadrangle, one hundred feet by ninety, was chiefly built by Sir Leoline Jenkins in 1676.

The chapel, consecrated in 1621, was enlarged in 1636; the altar-piece is St. Michael, after *Guido*. Here are monuments of Sir Eubule Thelwall, Dr. Mansell, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Bishop Lloyd, Dr. Jonathan Edwards, Dr. William Jones, and Dr. Hoare, and of Dr. Henry Maurice.

The hall, erected in 1617, was repaired in 1818. It contains portraits of Queen Elizabeth, King Charles I. by *Vandyck*, King Charles II., Sir Eubule Thelwall, when a child, with his mother, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Bishop Westfaling, Bishop Thomas, Bishop Wynne, Dr. Pardo, Edward Meyrick, who left his whole estate to this college in 1713, and of John Nash, architect. The society possesses a silver gilt bowl, that will contain ten gallons, the gift of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, in 1732; the ladle which accompanies this bowl will hold half a pint. The library, erected in 1677, contains a very curious selection of books and manuscripts; amongst the latter are those of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, the Llyfe Goch, &c. In the bursary is a good portrait of Queen Elizabeth.

WADHAM COLLEGE. Founded in 1613.

Nicholas Wadham, Esq. of Edge and Merefield, in Somersetshire, designed the foundation of this college, but did not live to carry it into execution; he bequeathed the management of it to his wife Dorothy, the daughter of Sir William Petre, Secretary of State, a great benefactor to the University. The King's license, bearing date 20th December, 1611, empowered Mrs. Wadham to found a college, consisting of a warden, sixteen fellows, and thirty scholars, graduate or not graduate, or more or less, as the statutes might prescribe. The Act of Parliament for the confirmation of Wadham College was passed on 16th August, 1612. The statutes of the foundress thus confirmed, specified the college to be for a warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen scholars, two chaplains, two clerks, with college servants. The warden was to be a native of Great Britain, Master of Arts, at least, and be incapacitated from holding his situation either if he married or was promoted to a bishopric; but the condition respecting marriage was annulled by Act of Parliament, July 1806. The fellows after completing eighteen years from the expiration of their regency are to resign their fellowships. The scholars, from whom the fellows are to be chosen, are to be three of the county of Somerset, three of Essex, and the rest of any other county in Great Britain. Dr. Wills, warden, who died in 1806, was a most munificent benefactor to the college, whom he appointed his residuary legatee. Visitor, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Arms of the college: *Gules, a chevron between three roses argent, barbed vert,* Wadham, impaling *gules a bend or, between two escallop shells argent,* Petre.

The site of Wadham College, formerly the magnificent priory of Austin Friars, is in the northern suburbs of the city, near the parks. The entrance to the quadrangle, one hundred and thirty feet square, is by a gate-house, in a room of which building the meetings which preceded the foundation of the Royal Society were held till 1659, under the then warden Dr. John Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester. The hall and chapel are on the east side of the courts. Opposite the gate-house is a porch, embellished with statues of James I., Nicholas Wadham and his lady; between the latter is an inscription, reciting various particulars respecting the foundation. The hall, eighty-two feet by thirty-five, has a raftered roof thirty-seven feet in height. In the west window are the arms and badges of King James I., and the arms of the principal benefactors to the college, in brilliant stained glass, beautifully and skilfully executed by *Willement;* in the oriel window are the arms of eminent persons educated at Wadham College; and in the side windows of the hall are the arms of the present fellows, also by *Willement*, the whole very tastefully arranged. In the hall are portraits of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, Sir John Strangways, John Goodridge, Lord Lovelace, Lord Camden, Admiral Blake, Sir Christopher Wren, Dr. Wilkins, Creech the poet, Lord Wyndham, Bishop Spratt, Dr. Trapp, J. Harris, author of Hermes, Arthur Onslow, King William III., King George I., Dr. Bisse, Dr. Hody, Bishop Wright, Bishop Smith, Bishop Blandford, Bishop Ironside, Dunster, Bishop Baker, Bishop Lisle, Dr. Wills, by *Hoppner*, Bishop Parsons, Dr. Tournay the present warden, and Dr. Lushington. In the common room, between the chapel and the hall, is a portrait of Dr. Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, who founded the Royal Society, and of Alice George, said to be one hundred and twenty years of age. The library, fifty-five feet by thirty, contains two small portraits of the founder and his lady. The chapel contains a fine east window, representing subjects from the Old and New Testament, by *Bernard Van Linge;* in the north windows are the Prophets, and in the south Jesus Christ and his Apostles. In the chancel is a monument of Sir John Portman, Bart., ob. 1624. In the cloisters is a portrait of Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, the arms of Archbishop Lloyd, and of Montagu Bishop of Bath and Wells, in beautiful stained glass. The garden of the college is on the north side of the chapel, and beyond are the parks, fine open walks, kept up by the University.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE. Founded in 1620.

This college, originally Broadgate Hall, was founded by Thomas Tesdale, of Glympton, in Oxfordshire, and Richard Wightwick, B.D, Rector of Ilsley, in Berkshire. The foundation now consists of a master, fourteen fellows, and twenty-six scholars and exhibitioners. It obtained its name from the Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University at that time. Visitor, the Chancellor of the University. Arms: *Per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant argent, a chief per pale or and argent, charged on the dexter side with a rose gules, and on the sinister with a thistle vert.*

This college is situated near St. Aldate's church, and consists of two small courts. It has lately been new-fronted in the ancient style. The hall, in the north-west angle of the quadrangle, has been enlarged. In the oriel window and the side windows are the arms of the founders and benefactors, by *Eginton;* the arms of Lord Grenville, the Chancellor of the University, occupy one compartment. The hall contains the portraits of the founders, of King Charles I., Francis Rous, Provost of Eton 1643, George Townsend 1647, Sir John Bennet, K.B, 1672, Bishop Morley 1678, Bishop Hall, Queen Anne, Simon Earl Harcourt, Dr. Sloeock 1749, Rev. James Phipps 1749, Mrs. Phipps, and Dr. Smith. At the upper end of the room is a bust of Dr. Johnson, by *Baeon.* The library is over the hall. The chapel, of the Ionic order, has the Resurrection,

after *Rubens*, by *Cranke*, over the altar. In the master's lodgings are portraits of Archbishop Newcome, by *Hamilton*, Bishop Hall, and Dr. Johnson, by *Reynolds*.

WORCESTER COLLEGE. Founded in 1714.

This college, originally Gloucester Hall, was founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., of Bentley, in Worcestershire, for a provost, six fellows, and six scholars. It has since received considerable endowments. James Finney, D.D. left by will in 1727 provision for two fellowships and two scholarships, for natives of Staffordshire. George Clarke, LL.D. left in 1734 the endowment of six fellowships and three scholarships, with a preference to the orphans of clergymen: and Sarah, daughter of Byrom Eaton, D.D., left in 1731 the foundation of seven fellowships and five scholarships, the candidates for which must be sons of clergymen of the Church of England. There are likewise two exhibitions, left by Lady Holford, in aid of exhibitions from the Charter House, and one by Mr. Kay for a native of Yorkshire. The foundation at present consists of a provost, twenty-one fellows, sixteen scholars, and three exhibitioners. Visitors, the Bishops of Oxford and Worcester, and the Vice Chancellor of the University. Arms of Worcester College: *Or, two chevrons gules, between six martlets sable.*

This college stands near the river and canal, at the western extremity of the city. The east front of the principal buildings, completed in 1759, comprises the hall, library, and chapel. The hall, sixty feet by thirty, contains a whole length portrait of Sir Thomas Cookes the founder, by *Kneller*, and portraits of Dr. Clarke, Dr. Eaton and his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Eaton, Lady Holford, and Dr. Blechynden, the first provost of the college. The chapel is of the same dimensions with the hall: it has little ornament except the ceiling, which is stuccoed in compartments of various figures. The altar-piece is a fine old painting of a magdalen. The library, a very noble room, is built upon a cloister, forming the east side of the inner court. It is one hundred and twenty feet in length, and is rich in architectural books and manuscripts. Amongst these are Inigo Jones's Palladio, with his own notes in Italian, his designs for Whitehall Palace, and several of his architectural drawings. Here also is a whole length portrait of the founder of the college, by *Pine* of Bath. In the common room is a portrait of Dr. Clarke, and another of Anthony Cooper, sixty years a servant of this college, by *Leeming*.

There are five halls in the University which are not endowed with estates as colleges are, although some of them have exhibitions for the maintenance of students. The principals receive annual rents for chambers, and the students live at their own expense. The Chancellor of the University is visitor of the halls, and has the disposal of the headships of all, excepting that of St. Edmund Hall, which is in the appointment of the provost and fellows of Queen's College. These societies, not being incorporated, have never obtained any grants of arms.

ALBAN HALL derived its name from Robert de St. Alban, who granted the tenement to the nuns of Littlemore in 1230. At the Dissolution it was given by Henry VIII. to Dr. George Owen, fellow of Merton College, and was finally transferred to the warden and fellows of that society. The front of the hall was built by Benedict Barnham, alderman of London: it adjoins Merton College on the east.

ST. EDMUND HALL, in Queen's College Lane, was purchased by William Denyse, Provost of Queen's College, and was by him bequeathed to the society in 1557. By an Act of Congregation, confirmed by the chancellor, the perpetual right of nominating the principal is vested in the college. The chapel and library, which is over the ante-chapel, were built by Stephen Penton, B.D., principal. The chapel is dedicated to St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, was canonized by Pope Innocent IV., and consecrated 7th April, 1682. Thomas Heame, M.A., the antiquary, studied in this hall.

ST. MARY HALL was formerly the rectory-house of St. Mary's Church, till the foundation of Oriel College, when the church, with all its appurtenances, being granted to the provost and fellows by King Edward II., it was made a habitation for students in 1333. This hall, which is situated a short distance northward from the college, forms a quadrangle, containing the principal's lodgings on the north, the hall and chapel on the south, and apartments for the students on the east and west. The hall contains some very fine portraits: Sir Thomas More, Charles Lord Boyle, Dr. Wilson the friend of Wilks, Dr. John Hudson 1752, Dr. William King the celebrated tory, by *Worlidge*, Gibbs the architect, Dr. Thomas Nowell, Dr. Rathbone and Dr. Phineas Pett, by *Owen*; the last has been engraved at the expense of the society,

NEW INN HALL was granted by William of Wykeham to the warden and fellows of New College in 1391. It is situated on the west side of the North Bailey, and has not had any students for many years. In the Civil War this hall was used by the King as a mint, to which the plate of the colleges was sent to be melted down and coined.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN HALL originally adjoined Magdalen College, but was transferred by Act of Parliament in 1820 to the site formerly occupied by Hertford College. The front and the buildings on the north-east, including the library, were erected from designs by *Garbett*, of Winchester. The society took possession of the new hall in June, 1822. In the dining-hall is a portrait of Tyndale, the translator of the Testament.

The other public buildings of the University are the public library, the schools, the theatre, museum, printing-house, physic garden, &c.

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY was founded on the remains of that established by Humphry Duke of Gloucester, by Sir Thomas Bodley, in 1595. For the government of it he drew up the statutes, which were confirmed in convocation, and are preserved in his own hand-writing in the archives of the library. By these statutes the vice-chancellor, proctors, and the regius professors of divinity, law, medicine, Hebrew, and Greek, are appointed curators. The librarian is elected by convocation, and the office must be filled up within three days after it becomes vacant, unless the vacancy takes place in the long vacation, when three weeks are allowed. The library was originally contained in three large rooms, the plan of which was the form of the Roman letter H; to these have been added several others. Below the library is the auctarium, appropriated in 1788 to choice manuscripts and early printed books. In the library are busts of Sir Thomas Bodley and Charles I., and portraits of the founder, James, Rousse, Barlow, Lockey, Hyde, Hudson, and Bowles, all librarians; of Sir Kenelm Digby, Grotius, Erasmus, Selden, Archbishop Usher, Hicks, Wanley, Lye, Bishop Atterbury, Lord Crewe, Dean Nowell, Dean Aldrich, Junius, by *Vandyck*, Chaucer, Gower, the Earl of Surrey, Sir Thomas Wyatt, Sir Thomas More, &c.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOLS is a quadranglar building eastward of the Bodleian Library, three sides of the upper story forming the picture-gallery. The gate-house of this square displays each of the five orders of architecture, from the Tuscan to the Composite. This tower is the repository of the public acts and instruments of the University: the keeper of these archives is elected by convocation. There are three masters of the divinity schools, which belong to the University, and are used for examinations of candidates for degrees.

THE PICTURE GALLERY contains numerous portraits, landscapes, and pictorial subjects, regularly numbered, as well as models of ancient buildings, chiefly by *Fouquet*. The roof of the gallery is now undergoing reparation by *Smirke*: an iron roof will be substituted.

THE RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, situated beyond St. Giles's church in the Woodstock road, is a commodious stone building erected after a design by *Leadbeater*. This valuable institution arose out of the united beneficence of the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's will, and the worthy Thomas Rowney, Esq., M.P. for the city of Oxford, who gave upwards of five acres of land in 1758. It was opened for the reception of patients in 1770, and is supported by annual subscriptions and other donations.

THE ARUNDELIAN MARBLES are on the north side of the square of the divinity schools, as are also the antique marbles, given to the university by the executors of Selden. In the Moral Philosophy School are contained the statues, busts, &c., presented by the Countess of Pomfret in 1755. The inscribed marbles consisting of two hundred and fifty pieces were chiefly collected in the Levant. The

Parian Chronicle, one of the most curious and interesting marbles now to be found in any museum, was purchased in Anatolia. Selden decyphered some of these inscribed marbles, which are considered to be the most genuine collection in Europe. To the Arundelian marbles additions were made by Sir George Wheeler and Mr. Dawkins, both learned travellers in the Levant, and the whole have been illustrated in the "Marmora Oxoniensia," by Dr. Chandler, printed at the Clarendon Press, in 1763.

THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE, one of the principal buildings of Oxford, was erected at the expense of Archbishop Sheldon, from designs by *Sir Christopher Wren*. It was founded in 1664, and completed in five years, when it was formally opened 9th July, 1669. Public meetings of the University are held in it for the annual commemoration of benefactors, and the recitation of prize compositions; occasionally for conferring degrees on distinguished personages; and sometimes concerts are performed here. The care of the building is entrusted to two curators, appointed by convocation.

The southern front of the theatre is disposed in two stories enriched with half columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order: over the entrance are the arms of Archbishop Sheldon the founder, and in niches at the extremities are statues of the Archbishop and the Duke of Ormond, by *Cheere:* within are portraits of the founder, George IV., by *Lawrence*, Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, by *Gerard*, James Duke of Ormond, Sir Christopher Wren and Lord Crewe.

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, westward of the Theatre, founded by Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald in 1679, was completed in 1682, from a design by *Sir Christopher Wren:* the collection is rich in manuscripts connected with heraldry, English genealogy, and antiquities; and a geological collection said to be one of the best in the kingdom. The keeper of the museum is appointed by the visitors, who are the Vice Chancellor, the Dean of Christchurch, the principal of Brazen-nose College, the Regius Professor of Medicine, and the two Proctors of the University.

THE CLARENDON PRINTING OFFICE was erected in 1711, from the profits of the sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, from designs by *Vanburgh*. Over the entrance on the southern front is a fine statue of Lord Clarendon, placed there in 1721. Besides the rooms appropriated to the printing business, there is a handsome apartment where the heads of houses hold their meetings, and where the affairs relative to the Oxford press are conducted by a board of delegates.

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTING OFFICE was erected in 1826, from designs by *Robertson*. It is situated about a quarter of a mile northward of Worcester College. The front of the building, two hundred and fifty-two feet in extent, consists of a centre and two wings, united by a decorated wall of the height of one story. It is of the Corinthian order, heavy and ungraceful. The space inclosed is of very great extent, but the southern side only is finished, and contains a room two hundred feet in length, occupied by printing presses employed on bibles, testaments, and prayer-books only. Over this room are two stories containing apartments for compositors, for drying and gathering. The building on the northern side is said to be intended for printing classical and other works.

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, founded in 1737, was completed in 1794. Over the door of entrance to the library from the stair-case is a portrait of the founder by *Knelter*, and within the library over the entrance, is a statue of Dr. Radcliffe, by *Rysbrach*. In the area, are two candelabra, composed of marble fragments, after the antique by *Piranesi*, with casts of the most celebrated of the antique statues, and marble busts of Apollo, Æsculapius, Galen, Hippocrates, Aristotle and Pliny, by *Nastri*, of Florence. In this library is also deposited the entire collection of the Corsi marbles; and over one of the entrances to the gallery is a bust of Gibbs, the architect, who bequeathed all his books and drawings to the library. It contains, besides, some oriental manuscripts, and is appropriated by the trustees to the reception of books in medicine and natural history. The librarian must be at least of the degree of Master of Arts, and is appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the University, the Bishops of London and Winchester, the two principal Secretaries of State, the two chief Justices and the Master of the Rolls, or the major part of them. On 14th June, 1814, a magnificent dinner was provided by the University in this library for his Majesty George IV., then Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Duke of York, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, many other royal personages, great officers of state, nobility, &c., to the number of nearly two hundred.

THE PHYSIC GARDEN, nearly opposite Magdalen College, is entered by a gateway said to have been designed by *Inigo Jones*. This Botanical Garden was founded by the munificence of the Earl of Danby, K.G. in 1632; and in 1728, D. W. Sherard bequeathed to the University his library and very valuable herbarium, and 3000*l.* for the endowment of a Professorship of Botany. Before this institution professors were appointed by the University; but the Sherardian Professorship is in the gift of the College of Physicians; and in 1793 a Regius Professorship was established.

The ground purchased for the site of the garden being first considerably raised to prevent its being overflowed by the river Cherwell, the walls were erected at the expense of about 5000*l.* The entrance into the garden is on the north side under a very stately gate, upon the front of which is inscribed GLORIÆ · DEI · OPT · MAX · HONORI · CAROLI · REGIS · IN · VSVM · ACAD · ET · REI · PUB · HENRICUS · COMES · DANBY · D.D · MDCXXXII. For the maintenance of the garden and of a gardener, the noble founder left by will in 1640 the impropriate rectory of Kirkdale in Yorkshire, which was afterwards settled for the same purpose by his brother and heir Sir John Danvers.

THE OBSERVATORY was founded in 1772, and was originally designed by *H. Keene*, but altered by *Wyatt*. It was erected out of funds bequeathed by Dr. Radcliffe, by the trustees to his will, and comprises a dwelling-house for the observer, apartments for observation, for an assistant observer, and for lectures; and is amply supplied with astronomical instruments.

SHROPSHIRE

REFERENCE TO
1 Bradford North
2 Bradford South
3 Brimstree
4 Clarbury
5 Condover
6 Ford
7 Munslow

THE HUNDRETS
8 Oswestry
9 Overs
10 Pimhill
11 Purslow
12 Stottesden
13 Bridgenorth Borough
14 Ludlow. Do.
15 Shrewsbury Das&Liberties
16 Wenlock. Town&Liberties



Scale of Miles.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Engraved by James Bingley, 57, Charles St. Goswell Rd.
London, G. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane, Sept. 1, 1830.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Oxford Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Cheshire, and a detached part of Flintshire; on the east by Staffordshire; on the south by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and part of Radnorshire; and on the west by Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire. The greatest length is nearly fifty miles, being forty miles in breadth, and one hundred and sixty miles in circumference. Shrewsbury, called by the Britons Pengwerne, was the capital of the principality of Powis, and the present county was included in the Roman province Flavia Cæsariensis, inhabited by the Cornavii and Ordovices. The ancient British and Roman road Watling Street crosses the county; and the Roman stations were Bravinium at Rushbury, Mediolanum at Drayton in Hales, Rutupium at Rowton or near Wem, Sariconium at Bury Hill, Uriconium at Wroxeter, and Usacona at Red Hill. During the Saxon Heptarchy Shropshire formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia; Offa's Dyke and Watt's Dyke are earthworks of this period. This county contains one county-town, 17 market-towns, 170 parishes, 38,663 inhabited houses, and 206,153 inhabitants. It is in the province of Canterbury, and in the dioceses of Hereford, Lichfield & Coventry, St. Asaph, and a detached part, Hales Owen, &c. in that of Worcester. There were formerly abbeys at Buildwas, Hales Owen, Haughmond, Lilleshall, Wenlock, Shrewsbury, and White Abbey near Alberbury; also priories at Bromfield, Chirbury, White Ladies near Boscobel, and Woodhouse near Cleobury Mortimer. The castles of its earlier lords were at Acton Burnell, Alberbury, Bridgnorth, Cause, Clun, Hopton, Ludlow, Middle Castle, Moreton Corbett, Oswestry, Red Castle, Shrewsbury, Sibdon, Stoke, Wattlesborough, and Whittington. Shropshire returns twelve members to Parliament, viz. two for Shrewsbury, two for Wenlock, two for Bridgnorth, two for Ludlow, two for Bishop's Castle, and two, Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., of Hawkestone, and John Cressett Pelham, Esq., of the Castle at Shrewsbury, for the county. By an Act of Parliament, passed in the 27th of Henry VIII. 1535, the marches or intermediate border lands between England and Wales were divided into new counties, or annexed to old counties; by this Act Shropshire was augmented. Few counties are possessed of a greater variety of soil, or are more diversified in appearance. It is divided into nearly two equal parts by the river Severn: its southern portion assumes the mountainous character of Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire, whilst the northern division approaches more nearly to a level, agreeably relieved by a few single hills and romantic valleys finely wooded. The meadows on the banks of the Severn are extremely fertile, being frequently enriched by the overflowing of that river. The whole county is in general well cultivated, yielding great quantities of grain; its southern border, producing excellent hops, is agreeably varied with fine healthy orchards. The breed of cows and sheep deserves particular notice, the former giving large quantities of rich milk, and the latter some of the finest fleeces in the kingdom. The mineral productions of the county are a vast abundance of coal, iron and lead, quarries of freestone and limestone, and pits of pipe-clay. The rivers are Bellbrook, Borebrook, Bow, Camalet, Ceriog, Clive, Clun, Coalbrook, Corve, Dee, Elfbrook, Ketley, Ledwich, Marbrook, Meolebrook, Mordabrook, Morles, Oney, Perry, Quenny, Rea, Roden, Severn, Shelbrook, Stradbrook, Teme, Tern, Vyrney, Warfe, and Warren. The Severn enters the great plain of Shropshire below Welsh Pool, and making a considerable reach abruptly to the south-east, almost encircles the town of Shrewsbury; and after passing Coalbrook Dale flows southward to Bridgnorth, Bewdley and Worcester. Below Coalbrook Dale it forms an enchanting object in two great reaches, descending to the town of Bridgnorth, built on a high cliff. The Tern rises in the northern part of the county, and at the village, which derives its name from it, receives the waters of the Strine from Newport, and winding southward unites with the Roden, and falls into the Severn near Brompton Ferry. The Roden rises also in the northern part of the county, and flowing southward joins the Tern near Walcot. The canals passing through Shropshire are those of Donnington Wood, Dudley Extension, Ellesmere, Ketley, Kington, Leominster, Montgomeryshire, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, and the Marquess of Stafford's Canal. Walcot Park, near Bishop's Castle, is the seat of the Earl of Powis, who has lately resigned the office of Lord Lieutenant of the county, now held by his eldest son Viscount Clive, who resides at Powis Castle near Welsh Pool.

1. North Bradford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Cheshire, and a detached part of Flintshire; on the east by Staffordshire; on the south by South Bradford hundred; and on the west by Shrewsbury liberty, and Pimhill hundred. It is also separated into Drayton division and Whitchurch division.

Drayton Division.

ADDERLEY, 4 miles N.W. from Drayton, contains 59 houses, and 378 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 6*s.* Corbet d'Avenant, Esq., of Adderley, assumed the name of Corbet in 1783, and was created baronet 10th June, 1786; he died 31st March, 1823, *sine prole*, and left Adderley Hall to Richard, second son of Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart., of Acton Reynald. Shavington or Shenton Hall, about a mile and a half west from Adderley, is the seat of Earl Kilmory. The estate was purchased by Sir Robert Needham in 1506; he was sheriff of the county 32 Henry VIII., and direct ancestor of the present earl.

CHESWARDINE, 4½ miles S.W. from Drayton, on the borders of Staffordshire, contains 155 houses, and 938 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The castle here was the residence of the Strange family, to whom it was granted by Henry II.

CHILDS ERCALL, 7 miles N.W. from Newport, contains 74 houses, and 389 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy.

DRAYTON IN HALES, or *Great Drayton*, on the borders of Staffordshire, is partly situated in that county, 19 miles N.W. from Shrewsbury, and 154 miles from London; contains 747 houses, and 3700 inhabitants. It is on the river Tern, and was the Roman station Mediolanum. Here is a market on Wednesday, and fairs on Wednesday before Palm Sunday, 19th September, and 24th October. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* The parish is in four divisions, viz. the *Church Quarter*, containing Great and Little Drayton, the last about a mile distant on the road to Shrewsbury; the *North Quarter*, containing the hamlets of Belton, Ridgewardine and Tunstall; the *South Quarter*, containing the hamlets of Longslow, Sutton and Woodseves; and *Tirley Quarter*, situated in Staffordshire, containing the hamlets of Almington, Blore, Hales and Tirley. Each quarter has a separate overseer, accountable to the acting overseer of Great Drayton. The petty sessions for Drayton division of the county are held here.

On Blore Heath in Staffordshire, about a mile from Drayton, 23rd September, 1459, was fought a desperate battle between the Houses of York and Lancaster, in which Lord Audley, the commander of Henry the Sixth's forces, was slain. A stone commemorating the spot where Lord Audley fell, stands, near a brook, in a field adjoining the road to Newcastle.

HINSTOCK, 6 miles N.W. from Newport, contains 128 houses, and 671 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 16*s.*

HODNET, 6 miles S.W. from Drayton, and 13 miles N.E. from Shrewsbury, contains 302 houses, and 1795 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of R. Heber, Esq. It is an edifice of considerable antiquity, consisting of a body and south aisle, with an octagonal tower at the west end, and contains monuments of Vernon, Heber, and Hill of Hawkestone. In the reign of Edward I. William de Hodnet held this manor by the tenure of stewardship of the castle of Montgomery, to defend the outworks with his family and servants. Sir Henry Vernon, of Hodnet, was created baronet 22nd July, 1660. Henrietta, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Vernon, died in 1752, and bequeathed the estate to her cousin Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Heber, Esq., of Marton Hall in Yorkshire, in whose family it still remains. The Rev. Reginald Heber, late Bishop of Calcutta, a clergyman of splendid abilities, was rector here. The chapelry of Weston and Wixhill under Red Castle is in this parish. Hawkestone Park, the seat of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., M.P. for the county, about two miles westward from Hodnet, is a singularly beautiful domain. The mansion stands on the slope of a romantic eminence near the road from Shrewsbury to Whitchurch, and was erected in the reign of George I., but the wings, connected with the building by a colonnade, were afterwards added. The saloon, in the centre of the house, a lofty and well proportioned room, contains a large picture of the Siege of Namur in 1695; the five principal persons in this picture are portraits, viz. King William III., the Elector of Bavaria, John Duke of Marlborough, Count Cohorn, and Richard Hill, at that time paymaster of the army. There are also in the saloon portraits of King William and Queen Mary, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Speaker of the House of Commons, General Lumley, and Admiral Churchill. In the north wing are the chapel and library. The ceiling of the chapel is painted with a representation of Truth appealing to Time, emblematical of the Reformation. The pleasure-grounds at Hawkestone have long been the admiration of numerous visitors: on the highest point of a beautiful terrace is a column, one hundred feet high, bearing a statue of Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London. The scenery includes a combination of bold and craggy rocks, hill and dale, with extensive tracts of woodland, enlivened by a sheet of water nearly two miles long. Many of the prospects are rendered more striking by the mode in which they are attained; passages have been cut through rocks, and from the subterranean darkness a powerful contrast is at once effected. The ruins of Red Castle, connected with the history of the family in the civil war, are situated on the summit of a lofty hill, covered on all sides by large trees and thick underwood. The Bury Walls, an encampment of quadrangular form, on an eminence near Hawkestone, are supposed to be Roman.

MORETON SAY, 4 miles W. from Drayton, contains 138 houses, and 762 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy.

NORTON IN HALES, on the borders of Staffordshire, 4 miles N. from Drayton, contains 44 houses, and 241 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

The townships of Woore, Bearston, Dorrington and Gravenhanger in this hundred are all in the parish of Mucklestone in Staffordshire.

STOKE UPON TERN, 6 miles S. from Drayton, contains 95 houses, and 541 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* In this parish are included the townships of Eaton, Ollerton and Westanswick.

Whitchurch Division.

IGHTFIELD, 4 miles S.E. from Whitchurch, contains 26 houses, and 261 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

LEE BROCKHURST, 2½ miles S.E. from Wem, on the banks of the Roden, contains 27 houses, and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy.

MORETON CORBET, 7 miles N.E. from Shrewsbury, on the banks of the Roden, contains 40 houses, and 235 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The parish includes the township of Preston Brockhurst. The old Tudor mansion of the Corbets stands upon a plain on the south side of the church. It has been deserted for Acton Reynald, but great care is taken to preserve the walls of the curious edifice. The family of Corbet have been seated in this county from the time of the Conquest, when Roger Corbet held immense possessions here under the Earl of Shrewsbury, comprising the manors of Huelbeck, Hundeslet, Actun, Ternely and Prestern. Robert, his brother, held of the same earl the manors of Ulestan, Ratlinghope, Branton, Udecote, Langedunin, Weymore, Rorenton, Middleton and Meredon. From the above Roger the descent of Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart. is twenty-two generations. Sir Vincent Corbet of Moreton was created baronet in 1641. His widow Sarah, daughter of Sir Robert Monson, was created Viscountess Corbet and Linchlade in 1679. Moreton afterwards became the property of Richard Corbet, Esq., of Shawbury Park, whose descendant Sir Andrew Corbet was created baronet 24th September 1808. Acton Reynald, the present seat of the family, is about two miles west from Moreton, and was built in 1601, but enlarged by the present baronet. It stands on an eminence commanding an extensive and agreeable view of the surrounding country. The house exhibits the characteristic style of the period in which it is said to have been originally erected, consisting of a series of gables and large mullioned windows, surmounted by clustered chimney shafts.

PREES, 5½ miles S. from Whitchurch, contains 234 houses, and 1525 inhabitants, including the township of Steel. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Dr. James Fleetwood, the loyal vicar of Prees, in the reign of Charles I., fled to the army, and did such good service for the King at the battle of Edgehill, that he was made Bishop of Worcester after the Restoration. The chapelry of Calverhall, which includes the hamlets of Williston and Millenheath; the township of Sandford, which includes Daleston, Fauls, and Mickley; and the chapelry of Whixhall, are all in this parish. Sandford Hall is the seat of Thomas Sandford, Esq.; of the same family was Francis Sandford, author of the "Genealogical History of the Kings of England."

SHAWBURY, 7 miles N.E. from Shrewsbury, contains 60 houses, and 339 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Shawbury Park is the property of Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart. Edgebolton township, which is in this parish, includes Muckleston and Great Witchford. Little Witchford and Besford are also in this parish.

STANTON UPON HINE HEATH, 5 miles S.E. from Wem, is separated from Moreton Corbet by the river Roden, and contains 46 houses, and 273 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* It is a Norman edifice, with a large square embattled tower at the west end of later date. One of the north windows contains a few curious subjects in stained glass, viz, the Holy Trinity, the Annunciation, a mitred abbot or bishop, and the head of a saint; the whole inscribed, Willm. Heigh. Vicari. John Boydell, Alderman of London, was born at Stanton, and visited the village a short time before his death in 1804. He was a very liberal encourager of the arts, and projected the Shakspeare Gallery, with a view to promote a taste for painting and engraving. It is satisfactory to record that he derived great benefit from the effect of his exertions. The townships of Booley, Harcourt, High Hatton, and Moston are in this parish.

WEM, situated near the source of the river Roden, 10 miles N. from Shrewsbury, and 163 from London, contains 332 houses, and 1555 inhabitants, and consists of a large open street, with smaller ones branching from it. The roads from Newport to Ellesmere, and from Shrewsbury to Whitchurch, lead through it. Here is a free-school, founded and endowed by the loyal Sir Thomas Adams, Bart., born here in 1586, and Lord Mayor of London in 1641. The market is on Thursday; and fairs, 6th May, Holy Thursday, 29th June, and 22nd November. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* The manor of Wem fell to the Crown, on the attainder of Philip Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Elizabeth, and James II. conferred it upon Judge Jefferys, whom he created Lord Jefferys of Wem in 1685. On the death of his son John second Lord Jefferys, in 1703, the title became extinct. Wem parish is extensive, and contains the townships of Aston, Cotton, Horton, Lacon, Lowe and Ditches, Northwood, Soulton, Tilley and Wolverley, and the chapelries of Edstaston and Newtown. At Edstaston is a branch of the Ellesmere Canal. At Wem is the seat of Major Dickin, and near it is Loo Hall, the seat of Mrs. Elks.

WHITCHURCH, or *Blanc-Minster*, on the borders of Cheshire, 19 miles N. from Shrewsbury, and 163 miles from London, contains 1071 houses, and 5376 inhabitants, including the townships of Alkington, Great and Little Ash, Black Park, Broughall, Dodington, Edgeby, Hinton, Hollhurst and Chimnell, and Tilstock. Wirswall township, part of this parish, is in Cheshire. The town of Whitchurch is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of an eminence, having on its summit the church, which commands an extensive view over the surrounding country. The market is on Friday; and the fairs Whit Monday, and October 28th. By the Ellesmere Canal, a branch of which comes up to the town, a communication is opened with Shrewsbury and Chester. Races are held in the vicinity of the town, and the petty sessions for Whitchurch division are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Alkmond, is a rectory, value 44*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

2. South Bradford Hundred

Is bounded by North Bradford hundred on the north; by Staffordshire and Brimstree hundred on the east; by Condover hundred and Wenlock liberty on the south; and by Shrewsbury liberty on the east. It is separated also into Newport and Wellington divisions.

Newport Division.

GREAT BOLAS, on the river Tern, 6 miles W. from Newport, contains 33 houses, and 274 inhabitants, including the township of Meeson. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

CHETWYND, on the borders of Staffordshire, 1½ mile north from Newport, contains 91 houses, and 566 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Chetwynd Park is the seat of T. Borough, Esq.

EDGMOND, 2 miles W. from Newport, contains 188 houses, and 1048 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 46*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The townships of Cherrington and Chetwynd Aston, and the chapelries of Church Aston and Tibberton, are all in this parish. Cherrington Brook falls into the Tern, near Great Bolas.

KINNERSLEY, 4 miles W. from Newport, contains 48 houses, and 253 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

LILLESHALL, 2 miles S. from Newport, contains 519 houses, and 3143 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* Richard Beaumeys, Dean of St. Alkmonds, Shrewsbury, to which church this estate belonged, about 1145 surrendered it up, with the consent of Pope Eugenius and King Stephen, to canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, who in the woods here built an abbey to the honour of the Blessed Virgin. On account of the situation of this monastery on the Watling Street, the monks are said to have been impoverished by the continual influx of travellers and guests. By the liberal benefactions of the founder and other pious persons, it was, before the Dissolution, endowed with lands of the yearly value of 327*l.* 10*s.*, and was granted, 35 Henry VIII., to James Leveson, in which family it remained till Frances, daughter and heiress of Sir John Leveson of Lilleshall, married Sir Thomas Gower, Bart., ancestor of the Marquess of Stafford, K.G., its present possessor. Catherine, daughter of Alice, Duchess Dudley, widow of Sir Richard Leveson, K.B., of Trentham, a great benefactor to this town, was buried at Lilleshall in 1673. There are some remains of the abbey church, of Anglo-Norman architecture, in a sequestered situation, partly surrounded with wood; the boundary walls of the precinct may be traced to a considerable distance beyond the ruins of the church, which are extensive. The building was cruciform, and had probably two towers, one at the east and one at the west end; some of the tracery of the large east window remains. The western doorway is a deeply recessed arch, and the southern entrance is highly enriched. The walls of the refectory form part of a farm-house, the farm-yard being the area of the cloister, attached to the south side of the church. The stalls of the choir were at the time of the Dissolution removed to the collegiate church of Wolverhampton, where part of them now remain. Lilleshall is the seat and residence of Earl Gower, who has lately erected a mansion in the Tudor style of architecture from designs by *Sir Jeffery Wyattville*, R.A. The Donnington Wood Canal extends from the Iron Works here to Pave Lane.

LONGDON UPON TERN, 7 miles E. from Shrewsbury, contains 14 houses, and 95 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The Shrewsbury Canal passes over the valley of the Tern near this village, for a distance of sixty-two yards, in an aqueduct of cast iron, the bolts and nuts only being of wrought iron; an experiment here first tried.

LONGFORD, 1 mile W. from Newport, contains 39 houses, and 234 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

NEWPORT, situated on the river Strine, 17 miles E. from Shrewsbury, and 142 from London, contains 478 houses, and 2343 inhabitants. The town has been much improved by the trade caused by the Donnington Wood Canal, which joins that of Shrewsbury and Shropshire, the whole line abounding with mines of iron and coal. Here is a market on Saturday; and fairs on the eve of Palm Sunday, 28th May, 27th July, 25th September, and 10th December. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Crown. It was formerly collegiate. Sir Thomas Draper in 1441 had license from King Henry VI. to found here a college, consisting of a warden and four secular canons. The side aisles of this building have been rebuilt in a debased style, utterly destructive of its architectural character. The free-school is well endowed by the beneficence of William Adams, haberdasher of London; it has a library, with houses for the master and usher, to each of which an acre of ground is attached. Two almshouses were also founded by the same person, who gave likewise 500*l.* towards the erection of a town house: the petty sessions for Newport division are held here.

The hamlet of Woodcote, 2½ miles S. from Newport, is in the parish of Sheriff Hales in Staffordshire.

Wellington Division.

ATCHAM, or *Attingham*, on the banks of the Severn, 4 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury, contains 86 houses, and 489 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Longner Hall is the seat of Robert Burton, Esq. William Burton, an antiquary of the 17th century, was the son of William Burton, Esq. of Atcham; he wrote "A Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary or Journey of the Roman Empire, so far as it concerneth Britain;" which procured him from his contemporaries the character of the best topographer since the time of Camden. It was published after his death, at London 1658, in folio. Attingham Hall, the seat of Lord Berwick, is a noble edifice, designed by *Stuart*, consisting of a centre adorned with a portico of the composite order, and two wings connected with the main building by corridors. In the picture-gallery, erected by the present nobleman, is a curious model of Mount Vesuvius, upon a large scale, made of the materials of the mountain by the late tasteful traveller *Dr. Clarke:* it is considered to be superior in accuracy of outline and justness of proportion to any model ever produced. The situation of this mansion is peculiarly fine, the river Tern gliding in front and uniting itself with the Severn within view. The park and pleasure-grounds were improved by *Repton*, who cut a new channel for the river Tern, the banks of which are adorned by the most beautiful plantations. The span of the arch of the new Tern bridge is one hundred feet. The paternal name of the branch of the Hill family of Attingham was Harwood. Thomas Hill, Esq., of Tern Hall, as this seat was originally called, assumed the name of Hill in right of his mother Margaret, daughter of Rowland Hill, Esq. of Hawkestone; he was M.P. for Shrewsbury, and married Susanna Maria, daughter and heiress of William Noel, Esq., Judge of the Common Pleas: his son Noel Hill, Esq., M.P. for Shropshire, was created Lord Berwick of Attingham, 19th May, 1784.

BUILDWAS, on the banks of the Severn, 3 miles N. from Wenlock, contains 52 houses, and 240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy. An elegant iron bridge here crosses the Severn, erected on the principle of the celebrated bridge at Schaffhausen in Switzerland, the outer ribs rising to the top of the parapet, and being connected with the lower ones by means of dove-tailed king-posts. The arch spans 130 feet, and rises 24 feet. It was erected in 1796, from a design by *Thomas Telford.* Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, founded a Cistercian abbey here, in honour of St. Mary and St. Chad, in 1135. Twelve monks at the time of its suppression were endowed with 129*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, when the site, with all the lands belonging to the monastery in Shropshire, Staffordshire and Derbyshire, were granted to Edward Grey, Lord Powis, who married Anne, daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The abbey church is a cruciform building, having in the centre a massive tower. The magnificent remains of ivy-mantled walls, pillars, and arches, present a fine contrast to the lively verdure which surrounds them, backed by richly wooded banks. It is situated amidst a tract of meadows, little elevated above the banks of the Severn, which glides almost close beneath the walls, environed on the north, south and east by gentle eminences, generally covered with wood, which bound the narrow fertile vale, and in some parts approach the precinct. A more delightful and characteristic spot for conventual retirement, combining seclusion with comfort, and healthfulness with picturesque beauty, can scarcely be imagined. The chapter-house, nearly entire, is 41 feet by 31, of Anglo-Norman architecture, coeval with the rest of the venerable ruin. It has a groined roof springing from two slender pillars on each side, which divide it into three aisles. The Severn after passing the abbey sinks at once into Coalbrook Dale. West Coppice near Buildwas is the residence of Miss Smitheman.

GREAT DAWLEY, 4 miles W. from Shiffnall, contains 996 houses, and 5147 inhabitants, including the townships of Little Dawley and Malins Lee. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy.

EATON CONSTANTINE, 8 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury, and 4 miles N. from Wenlock, contains 54 houses, and 251 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy.

HIGH ERCALL, or *Ercall Magna*, 5 miles N.W. from Wellington, contains 341 houses, and 1952 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* High Ercall was the seat of Sir Richard Newport, whom King Charles I. created Lord Newport of High Ercall, 14th October, 1642: his son, Francis, Lord Newport, was Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household to Charles II., and was created Earl of Bradford, a title derived from the name of the hundred, by William III., 11th May, 1694.

EYTON UPON THE WILD MOORS, 2 miles N. from Wellington, contains 74 houses, and 390 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

LEIGHTON, 3 miles N. from Wenlock, and 9 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury, contains 75 houses, and 375 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

PRESTON UPON THE WILD MOORS, 3 miles N.E. from Wellington, contains 50 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 3*l.* Near the village is the Shrewsbury Canal.

RODDINGTON, which derives its name from its situation on the Roden, 4 miles N.W. from Wellington, contains 88 houses, and 445 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The Shrewsbury Canal crosses the river Roden at this village.

STIRCHLEY, 3 miles S.W. from Shiffnall, and 1 mile N. from Madeley, contains 38 houses, and 172 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

UFFINGTON, 2 miles E. from Shrewsbury, contains 25 houses, and 139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy.

GREAT UPTON, 4 miles E. from Shrewsbury, contains 101 houses, and 667 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 12*l.*

Haughmond demesne is extra-parochial: the abbey here was founded in 1100 for canons regular of St. Augustine, by William Fitz Alan of Clun, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist. At the Dissolution the revenues amounted to 294*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* The remains of Haughmond Abbey are very interesting, standing on a rising ground backed by immense woods, and commanding a most rich and extensive view over the great plain of Shrewsbury, including the town and the ornamental grounds of Sundorne Castle, within which they are situated. Of the abbey church the nave only remains, but the chapter-house is entire. Southward of the chapter-house are the remains of the refectory, and beyond it a large hall, on the north side of which is a curious fire-place: this apartment communicates with another about the same size, which appears to have been formerly divided into two, and above was evidently an upper story; this range of building is supposed to have been the abbot's lodgings. In the chapter-house are two monumental stones, with inscriptions on the edges, which have been assigned to John Fitz Alan, great grandson of the founder, who died in 1270, and Isabel his wife, daughter of Roger Mortimer of Wigmore.

Sundorne Castle, the seat of Mrs. Corbet, is a very large and handsome mansion, adorned with battlements and turrets; the entrance porch opens to a hall 50 feet long, with a staircase of carved oak. The dining parlour, 40 feet by 28, has an enriched ceiling, and contains several family portraits. The drawing-room contains a remarkably fine antique statue of Venus; and amongst the pictures is the original design for the altar-piece at Antwerp, by *Rubens*, and the Holy Family, by *Raphael*, a duplicate of his celebrated picture. In the library is an oriel window, containing some very fine ancient stained glass. This apartment opens upon a cloister leading to the domestic chapel. Within the grounds is Haughmond Hill, where Earl Douglas was taken prisoner on his flight from the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, his horse falling when descending the hill: the surrounding country is very fertile, and remarkably well cultivated. The Shrewsbury Canal about two miles westward of this village enters a tunnel nine hundred and seventy yards in length, and passes under Haughmond Hill to Pimley, crossing the valley in an aqueduct and embankment.

UPTON WATERS, 6 miles N. from Wellington, contains 31 houses, and 165 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* It is situated on the river Tern, whence the addition of Waters to the name.

WELLINGTON, 12 miles E. from Shrewsbury, and 142 from London, contains 1700 houses, and 8390 inhabitants. It consists of several irregular streets, and has a market on Thursday, and fairs, 29th March, 22nd June, and 17th November. The town is governed by two bailiffs; and the petty sessions for Wellington division are held here. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 5*s.*: it is a modern structure. King Charles I. on his way to Shrewsbury, on the 20th September 1642, passed through this town; and having mustered his forces he here issued a proclamation, and made a solemn protest to defend the established religion, govern by law, and preserve the liberty of the subject. The neighbourhood of Wellington abounds with mines of coal and iron, and quarries of limestone; the furnaces for smelting the ore are wrought by steam-engines, some of the largest engines in England. The manufactures consist of nails and other hardware.

At Watling Street are remains of the finest and most extensive Roman road in the kingdom, the *Via ducta ad Guethelingas*, from Sandwich to Carnarvon, which enters this county at Boninghall. Near Watling Street, on the south side, is the Wrekin, which rises 1090 feet above the Severn, and presents a sublime object in the landscape. From its summit is a most interesting panoramic view of dales and woods, beautifully interspersed with cultivated grounds, and skirted with a bold outline of hills. Here are traces of a British camp, consisting of two trenches and two ramparts, one considerably elevated above the other. The lower or outward trench is more than a mile in circumference: both are entered by a narrow opening, guarded by a mound of earth on each side. Its situation is bleak, only calculated to suit the hardihood of an ancient Briton, and might afford protection to 20,000 men. One mile westward of Wellington is Orleton, an ancient structure, the seat of William Cludder, Esq.: it was formerly inclosed with walls and surrounded by a moat, but is now encircled by a noble lawn stocked with venerable oaks.

At Admaston, 1½ mile N.W. from Wellington, are two mineral springs, one similar in property to that of Tunbridge, and the other resembling the Harrogate Spa.

WITHINGTON, 6 miles E. from Shrewsbury, contains 36 houses, and 179 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The Shrewsbury Canal passes this village to Roddington, where it crosses the river Roden.

WOMBRIDGE, 3 miles E. from Wellington, contains 361 houses, and 1860 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Leonard, is a curacy. A priory of canons regular of St. Augustine was founded here in the reign of Henry I. by William Fitz Alan of Clun. The revenues at the Dissolution were valued at 72*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and the site of the monastery was granted to James Leveson in 1539. Southward of the village are immense coal-pits.

At Ketley, a mile westward, are very capital iron-works. A canal, which is private property, commences at Oaken Gates, and proceeds to the iron-works, being 1½ mile in length, with a fall of 67 feet. This is very ingeniously managed by a small lock of one foot lift, and an inclined plane of 66 feet perpendicular height, the laden boats drawing up the empty ones; without this contrivance there must have been seven or eight locks, with an immense loss of water, which is so valuable here, that the water employed in the single lock is pumped from a well into the higher level by a steam-engine. The principal use of this canal is to convey coal, iron-stone, and other raw materials to the Ketley iron-works.

WROCKWARDINE, 2 miles W. from Wellington, contains 422 houses, and 2240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WROXETER, on the banks of the Severn, 6 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury, contains 112 houses, and 659 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 8*s.* Wroxeter was the Uriconium of the Romans, built to defend the passage of the Severn, the river being more easily fordable here than in any other place. *Wrekin Cester*, whence its modern appellation is derived, was the Anglo-Saxon name of this ancient town upon the Watling Street. Here is a fragment of Roman wall nearly eighty feet in length, and above twenty feet high; and Roman coins are often ploughed up, chiefly of the lower empire, called here *dinders*, perhaps a corruption of denarii. Several urns have been discovered three or four feet below the surface of the earth, together with tessellated pavements and sepulchral stones; two of the latter are preserved in the library of the Free School at Shrewsbury, and another is placed against the vicarage house. An account of the Roman Baths here is printed in the 9th vol. of the Archæologia. At Eyton in this parish, Edward Lord Herbert of Chirbury was born in 1583. Part of the ancient mansion of the Newports is still remaining.

3. Brimstree Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by Staffordshire; on the south by Stottesden hundred; and on the west by South Bradford hundred and Wenlock liberty. It is locally separated into the Hales Owen and Shiffnall divisions.

Hales Owen Division.

CLAVERLEY, 5 miles E. from Bridgnorth, contains 254 houses, and 1305 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. It is an interesting edifice, probably built by one of the deans of Bridgnorth in the reign of Richard II. A chapel on the south, belonging to the Gatacre family, is supposed to have been added about thirty years afterwards, in the same style of architecture. A chapel on the north side, built by the Spicer family, descended through the Brooks and Astleys to its present proprietor, Thomas Astley Crowther, Esq. The old church was repaired with great taste in 1819. Facing the southern entrance into the churchyard is an ancient stone cross on a graduated base; the shaft is plain, but is surmounted by canopies and niches. Gatacre Hall, an ancient stone edifice, and the most interesting structure in this part of the county, was pulled down by the late Edward Gatacre, who erected on its site a plain brick mansion, now the residence of Colonel Gatacre. Chicknell, in this parish, is the seat of Edward Taylor, Esq.

HALES OWEN, 3 miles S. from Dudley, and 117 from London, is partly in Worcestershire, being situated 13 miles from the borders of this county, in a detached portion of this hundred, inclosed by Worcestershire and Staffordshire. It contains 1472 houses, and 8187 inhabitants, and is an ancient town, governed by two bailiffs, a constable, &c., and has a market on Monday, and fairs on Easter Monday, and Whit Monday. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* It is a spacious and venerable structure, consisting of a nave with its lateral aisles, a central tower surmounted by a spire, and a large chancel. The entrance at the western end, as well as that upon the south, is by an Anglo-Norman arch. A great portion of the building is evidently of very early structure; the pillars, of the simplest form, support arches without mouldings,—a proof of antiquity. The font is undoubtedly very ancient, being of sufficient magnitude for immersion,—a form of baptism which prevailed until the Reformation. It is elevated on a broad basement; upon this, in the centre, is a circular pedestal, and four short thick columns supporting the basin itself, which is octagonal; the sides ornamented with figures boldly sculptured, now much mutilated. In the chancel is a mural monument to the memory of the poet Shenstone, who died 11th February 1763, æt. 48. He was interred in the churchyard, where a slab covers his remains, and whence is a very fine view of the Leasowes, raised to celebrity by his taste, and where he long resided. In the town is a free grammar-school, endowed with lands to the amount of 250*l.*, the mastership of which is in the gift of twenty feoffees, and must be held by a graduate of one of the universities. King John, in 1214, gave the manor and advowson of the church to Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, for the endowment of an abbey for canons of the Præmonstratensian Order, which seems to have been completed at the charge of the Crown, although the bishops of Winchester had the patronage. It was possessed, at the Dissolution, of yearly revenues to the amount of 337*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, when the site and most of the lands were granted to Sir John Dudley. The remains are situated about half a mile south of the town. The church when entire must have been a stately edifice.

The chancel was paved with painted tiles, many of which are preserved at the abbey-house, a part of the abbot's residence, now inhabited by a farmer. The arms of the abbey were *azure, a chevron argent, between three fleurs de lis or;* and the chapter seal, in the reign of Henry IV., bore a representation of the Blessed Virgin, in a sitting posture, with the infant Christ on her knee. St. Kenelm's Chapel, on the south-east side of Clent Hill in this parish, was erected on the spot where that saint's body was found; he was the only son of Kenulf, King of Mercia. The tower is elegant, and was erected about the reign of Henry III. The Dudley Extension Canal, on the east side of the town, at Combes Wood, near here, enters Lapal tunnel, nearly two miles in length, and shortly after joins the Worcester and Birmingham Canal. The Leasowes, the seat of John Atwood, Esq., was the birth-place of William Shenstone in 1714, and is indebted for much of its classical elegance to the enlightened taste of the poet, who spent the latter part of his life in the embellishment of his favourite retirement. Landscape gardening was then not known in England; and the Leasowes, under his direction, presented the first model in the improved mode of laying out grounds now universally adopted. The disposition of the various walks, rustic seats, and peculiar situations, affords numberless picturesque and beautiful views over the surrounding country, which is extremely diversified and romantic. In many parts are to be found numerous inscriptions from the elegant pen of the poet, either applicable to the situation, or tributes of respect to some friend, amongst which an ornamented urn, inscribed to the memory of Miss Dolman, stands at the end of the Lover's Walk. About the year 1775 Edward Home, Esq. purchased the Leasowes, and erected the present house, which is adapted to the native simplicity of the spot. He was sheriff of this county in 1780.

WORFIELD, 3¼ miles N.E. from Bridgnorth, on the Worf river, contains 315 houses, and 1582 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 15*s.* Burcott, Alscote, Winscote, Oldington and Rowley, are all in this parish.

Shiffnall Division.

ALBRIGHTON, 6 miles S.E. from Shiffnall, on the borders of Staffordshire, in a flat situation, but surrounded by a beautiful and rich country, contains 198 houses, and 968 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 10*s.*, in the alternate gift of the Haberdashers' Company and Christ's Hospital, London. It is an ancient edifice, and contains a monument to Sir John Talbot of 1555, with his effigies, and that of his lady Frances, daughter of John Giffard of Chillington.

BONINGALE, or *Boninghall*, 7 miles S.E. from Shiffnall, contains 30 houses, and 160 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Neach Hall is the seat of —— Bishton, Esq.; and Hatton, of G. Plowden, Esq. Boningale is upon the Watling Street, now the Parliamentary and mail-coach road to Holyhead, which enters the county at this point near the Summer-house: it has been reconstructed, and through Cosford brook dingle, two miles distant, has been much improved.

DONINGTON, 5 miles S.E. from Shiffnall, contains 67 houses, and 330 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Boscobel, adjoining this parish, is extra-parochial, having belonged to a priory of Cistercian Nuns or White Ladies, about three-quarters of a mile distant. Part of the church of the monastery, an Anglo-Norman edifice, with the gate-house, still remain in a beautifully sequestered situation. Boscobel House, originally a lodge for a forester, with accommodations for a hunting party, is one of those half-timbered picturesque buildings common in this county, and is celebrated as the asylum of Charles II., after his defeat at Worcester in 1651. The King left Worcester at six o'clock in the afternoon of the 3rd of September, and without halting travelled about twenty-six miles in company with fifty or sixty of his friends. To provide for his safety, he thought it best to separate himself from his companions, and left them without communicating his intentions to any one. By the Earl of Derby's directions he came to Boscobel, then inhabited by Thomas Penderell, a farmer. To him Charles intrusted himself. The man had dignity of sentiment much above his condition; and although death was denounced against all who concealed the King, and a great reward promised to any one who should betray him, he professed and maintained unshaken fidelity. Penderell took the assistance of his four brothers, equally honourable with himself, and having clothed the King in a garb like their own, they led him into the neighbouring wood, put a bill into his hand, and employed themselves in cutting faggots. In the nights he lay upon straw in the house, and fed on such fare as it afforded. For a better concealment he mounted upon an oak, where he sheltered himself amongst the leaves and branches for twenty-four hours. He saw several soldiers pass by, all of them intent in search of the King, and some expressing, in his hearing, their earnest wishes of seizing him. *The Royal Oak*, which has been ever since regarded with veneration, stands near the middle of a large field adjoining the garden; the present tree, a very fine one, is said to have originated from an acorn of the old oak. It is inclosed by a wall, rebuilt in 1787 by Basil and Jane Fitz Herbert, according to a Latin inscription on a brass plate affixed to it. In the middle of a large field, between Boscobel and White Ladies' Priory, on a mount, is a clump of ash-trees, whence is an extensive prospect of the Wrekin, the river Severn, and the Welsh Mountains. The whole estate is the property of Thomas Fitz Herbert, Esq., of Swinnerton in Staffordshire. Humphreyston, in this parish, a large half-timbered edifice, is moated; in 1559 it was occupied by William Humphreyston, Esq., and was latterly the property of the Colemore family.

KEMBERTON, 3 miles S.W. from Shiffnall, contains 48 houses, and 260 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

RYTON, 4 miles S. from Shiffnall on Cosford brook, at its junction with the Worf, contains 35 houses, and 131 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

SHIFFNALL, on the river Worf, 18 miles E. from Shrewsbury, and 135 from London, contains 290 houses, and 1463 inhabitants. The town consists principally of a street, formed by the road from Wolverhampton to Shrewsbury. It has a market on Friday, and fairs August 5th and November 22nd. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Hatton and Woodside townships, and the chapelry of Prior's Leigh, with Oakengale, are all in this parish. At Prior's Leigh and Knowles' Bank very considerable variations in the road to Holyhead were made under the direction of Parliamentary commissioners. Aston Hall is the seat of J. Moultrie, Esq.

STOCKTON, on the Severn, 4½ miles N. from Bridgnorth, contains 79 houses, and 500 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Whitmore, Esq. of Apley Park. Apley, situated in the south of Stockton, extending along the banks of the river, was anciently the inheritance of the Charltons. Alan de Charlton in 1317 obtained a charter of free warren in his demesne, and procured a licence from King Edward II. to castellate his house here. The lordship, together with the parish of Stockton and the advowson of the church, came into possession of the family of Whitmore in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or beginning of James I., by purchase. Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley was created baronet 28th June 1641. The mansion, built in the pointed style of architecture on the site of the old Hall House, is of fine white Grinshill stone, with polygonal turrets at the angles, and a groined porch of three arches at the entrance on the eastern front. The southern front has in the centre a lofty square tower, and on the north is the domestic chapel; the house is very large, and is inclosed by a dwarf wall entered by iron gates. The grounds are adorned by woods of great extent and beauty; and the river Severn, which bounds the park, forms a conspicuous and interesting object in the views. The terrace at Apley, above a mile in length, is one of the most remarkable spots in the kingdom, rising with hanging woods to a great height above the river, and wide enough for six carriages to pass abreast; having on one side a prospect of the course of the Severn for miles, as it emerges from Coalbrook Dale down to Bridgenorth Bridge on the south; the Wrekin, ten miles distant, bounding the view westward. Ewdness is the seat of John Barnfield, Esq.

SUTTON MADDOCK, 6 miles N. from Bridgnorth, and about the same distance S. from Shiffnall, contains 78 houses, and 417 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*

TONG, 4 miles S.E. from Shiffnall, contains 100 houses, and 536 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is now a curacy. It was built by Dame Isabel, relict of Sir Fulk Pembridge, in 1411, who founded a college for a warden, four chaplains, and two clerks, and endowed it with lands. The site of this college, with most of the estates belonging to the same, was granted in 1547 to Sir Richard Manners. The church contains monuments of the families of Pembridge, Vernon, Stanley, Harries, Pierrepoint, Middleton, Mazarune, and an elegant monument to G. Durant, Esq. by *Westmacott*. A chantry, erected by Sir Henry Vernon, has a pendant stone roof. Tong Castle, the seat of George Durant, Esq., was rebuilt by the late General Durant, descended from a family seated at Barcheston, Warwickshire, in the reign of Edward IV., the senior branch of which is now seated at Chateau Veregni near Caen in Normandy. The castle stands in a fine, level, well-wooded country, watered by a winding river, which flows through the grounds and passes close to the castle on the northern side. On the east is the carriage front, 180 feet in extent, built of reddish coloured stone, in what may be called the castellated style, but without any pretensions to architectural taste or propriety. In front of the castle are two brass cannon, bearing the arms of Spain, taken from the wreck of a vessel that formed part of the celebrated Spanish Armada. In the house is a very splendid collection of pictures by the old masters.

4. Chirbury Hundred,

On the western side of the county, is bounded on the north and east by Ford hundred; and on the south and west by Montgomeryshire.

CHIRBURY, 8 miles N.W. from Bishop's Castle, and 3 miles E. from Montgomery, contains 259 houses, and 1442 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury. It belonged to a priory of regular canons of St. Augustin, originally founded at Snede by Robert de Boulers, but was removed here before the 11th of Henry III., and had lands value 87*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* per annum. At the Dissolution the site was granted to Edward Hopton. The western tower and nave of the original church remain. Sir Edward Herbert, K.B., one of the greatest ornaments of the learned peerage, was by Charles I. created Lord Herbert of Chirbury 7th May 1629. His "Life and Reign of Henry VIII.," published after his death in 1649, is much esteemed. This title becoming extinct in 1691, was revived in the person of Henry Herbert, his relative, created Lord Herbert of Chirbury by William III. in 1694, which also proved extinct in 1738. Henry Arthur, Earl Powis, in 1749 was created Lord Herbert of Chirbury; a title which once more became extinct in 1801, and was revived in his descendant, the present Earl of Powis, who, in addition to his other titles, is Lord Herbert of Chirbury, so created 12th May, 1804. About a mile west from Chirbury is Offa's Dyke, commonly called the Devil's Ditch. Near it is Marrington Hall, the seat of Mrs. Davis.

SHELVE, or *Sheve*, 7½ miles N. from Bishop's Castle, contains 9 houses, and 55 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

WORTHEN, 9 miles N.E. from Montgomery, and 6 miles from Chirbury, contains 108 houses, and 708 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. The parish is divided into four quarters, and is partly in Montgomeryshire. Worthen quarter includes Brockton, Aston-Rogers, Aston Pigott, and Nether Heath. Bing Weston quarter includes Beachfield, Walton, and Rewin's Farm. Bromblow quarter is said to have been the birth-place of Sir Thomas Bromley, Chancellor in the reign of Elizabeth. Upper Heath quarter is on the borders of Huckstow Forest.

The township of Brompton, with Riston, is in the parish of Church Stoke, Montgomeryshire; and the township of Mucklewick, also in this hundred, is in the parish of Hyssington in Montgomeryshire.

5. Condover Hundred,

In the centre of the county, is bounded on the north by Shrewsbury liberty; on the east by South Bradford hundred and Winlock liberty; on the south by Munslow hundred; and on the east by Ford hundred.

ACTON BURNELL, 8 miles S. from Shrewsbury, and 7 miles N.W. from Wenlock, contains 45 houses, and 230 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.* Acton Burnell is celebrated for the remains of an ancient castle, founded by Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, a man of eminent abilities, first Treasurer, and afterwards Chancellor of England, who was much employed by King Edward I. in Welsh affairs. He died at Berwick in 1292, and was buried in the cathedral at Wells. The castle is a quadrangular building, with a square tower at each corner. The hall, in which King Edward I. held his Parliament in 1283, was 183 feet long by 41 broad, but the gable ends only remain. The Statutum de Mercatoribus enacted here is from that circumstance, better known as the Statute of Acton Burnell. The successor of the bishop, at the castle, was Sir Edward Burnell, son of Philip Burnell and Maud daughter of Richard Earl of Arundel. He served in many actions in Scotland under Edward I., and always appeared in great splendour, attended by a chariot decked with banners of his arms. He had summons to Parliament from the fifth to the eighth year of Edward the Second's reign, and died in 1315. In 1346 the castle came into possession of Nicholas Lord Burnell, who died in 1382, and is buried in the church under an altar tomb, inlaid with his effigy in brass. In the reign of Henry VI. the Lovell family were in possession of this estate, which was forfeited by Francis Lord Lovell, in consequence of his adherence to King Richard III. Henry VII. being seated on the throne, granted Acton Burnell, together with other estates in this county, to Jasper Tudor, Earl of Bedford; after whose death it reverted to the Crown, and Henry VIII. granted it to Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, distinguished for his valor at the battle of Flodden. Sir Humphrey Lee of Langley, in this parish, was created a baronet 3rd May 1620. Acton Burnell Park is now the seat of Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart., whose family have been seated here from the time of Charles II., when Sir Edward Smythe of Eshe in Durham, created baronet 23rd February 1660, married the daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Lee, Bart. of Langley. The mansion, on a verdant lawn, bordered by shrubbery, presents a handsome elevation of fine white stone, having a noble Ionic portico, under which is the carriage entrance. Behind the house is the deer-park, on a finely wooded eminence, affording one of the most beautiful prospects in the county. The chapelry of Ruckley and Langley is in this parish.

BERRINGTON, 5 miles S. from Shrewsbury, contains 85 houses, and 657 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, in the patronage of the University of Cambridge, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* Berrington is the seat of the Hon. and Rev. R. Hill. Eaton Mascot is a township of Berrington; the family of Mascot possessed property in various parts of this county, but were resident here at an early period. One of the family was a benefactor to Haughmond Abbey, and granted two-thirds of the tythes of his whole demesne of Eaton to that monastery, which at the dissolution of religious houses was purchased by Sir Christopher Hatton, and is now in consequence, an impropriate part of the parochial tythes, in lay hands. The estate of Eaton Mascot about two centuries ago came into the possession of the Owens, in whose family it continued for several generations. To the ancient mansion, the present owner of Eaton, Richard Williams, Esq., has made large additions. It is seated upon rising ground, and commands a view bounded by the Wrekin, Lincoln Hill near Coalbrook Dale, Wenlock Edge, Acton Burnell, Frodesley, the Caer Caradoc, and Lawley Hill; with the range of the Long Mount, near Church Stretton, and other striking features. The pleasure ground is laid out with taste, its parterres containing a collection of the choicest shrubs and flowers.

CONDOVER, 5 miles S. from Shrewsbury, contains 274 houses, and 1378 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a

vicarage, value 4*l.* 14*s.* Condover Park, the seat of Edward W. Smythe Owen, Esq., on the south side of the town, has been long in the possession of the Owen family. The manor was originally held of the King, by the tenure of finding two foot-soldiers to fight against the Welsh for the defence of the marches. The ancient and very curious Elizabethan mansion occupies three sides of a quadrangle, and displays a grand character in its architectural ornaments: the centre compartment of the building is enriched with an oriel window and Ionic doorway; in the parapet is a clock. The house was built by Thomas Owen, Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1598, and was buried on the south side of the choir of Westminster Abbey. In the church of Condover are several handsome monuments of the Owen family; one for Roger Owen, Esq., sculptured by *Roubillac*, is particularly fine. The house contains a fine collection of pictures, made by the late Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, Esq., who also greatly improved the grounds. Lyth Hill is about a mile north-west from Condover.

COUND, or *Cund*, 8 miles S. from Shrewsbury, contains 75 houses, and 504 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 33*l.* It is ancient and handsome. The font is of considerable antiquity, and is sculptured with foliage and roses in circles; the lower part is quite plain. In the church is a monument to Dr. Edward Cressett, Bishop of Llandaff, ob. 13th February, 1755. Cound Hall is the seat of John Cressett Pelham, Esq., M.P. for the county. The chapelry of Cressage is in this parish. Here was born Thomas Lodge, Lord Mayor of London in 1562. Sir George Harnage of Belleswardine was created a baronet 27th July 1821; and Sir William Fowler of Harnage Grange was created baronet 1st Nov. 1704.

FRODESLEY, 7 miles S. from Shrewsbury, and about the same distance W. from Wenlock, contains 26 houses, and 179 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 14*s.*

HARLEY, 2 miles N.W. from Wenlock, contains 47 houses, and 235 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* Harley was the birth-place of Silas Taylor, an able antiquary, author of the "History of Gavel Kind," 1663.

KENLEY, 4 miles N.W. from Wenlock, contains 63 houses, and 321 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

LEE BOTWOOD, 10 miles S. from Shrewsbury, contains 28 houses, and 204 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy. On the E. is Lawley Hill, a fine sheep pasture with a conical summit.

LONGNOR, in a valley bounded by lofty hills on every side, 8 miles S. from Shrewsbury, contains 47 houses, and 222 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

PITCHFORD, 7 miles S. from Shrewsbury, contains 45 houses, and 226 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Pitchford derives its name from a bituminous spring, the water of which is collected in a large reservoir. From a substance which rises to the top in small pieces is extracted Betton's British Oil, famous for relieving rheumatism, bruises, &c.: the sandstone rock hereabouts is also strongly impregnated with this bituminous substance. Pitchford Hall, the seat of the Earl of Liverpool, is a fine specimen of domestic architecture, before the decay of forests induced a general use of stone and brick. The house is framed wholly with timber springing into a variety of forms for its support, the interstices being filled with plaster. It is exceedingly picturesque in appearance, and is surrounded by well disposed grounds, diversified with abundance of wood, and a small stream flowing in front of the house. From the early period of the reign of Edward IV. this estate was the seat and residence of the Oteley family, of which William Oteley was sheriff of this county in 1499, and again in 1513. It is not improbable that this curious mansion was built by him, as it bears every mark of that period in its construction. The late Mr. Oteley in 1806 devised the estate to the present noble proprietor.

CHURCH PREEN, 6 miles W. from Wenlock, contains 13 houses, and 73 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. Here was a small priory of Cluniac monks, a cell to Wenlock, which was in the patronage of the Lords Burnell. Holt Preen is south of the village.

CHURCH PULVERBATCH, 8½ miles S.W. from Shrewsbury, contains 81 houses, and 539 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* South of the village was formerly a castle, of which William de Cantilupe was governor in 1204. It was afterwards the seat of Sir Ralph Boteler, a younger son of Lord Boteler of Wem.

SMETHCOTT, 9 miles S. from Shrewsbury, contains 65 houses, and 347 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 9*s.*

STAPLETON, 6 miles S. from Shrewsbury, contains 36 houses, and 240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

WOOLSTASTON, 10 miles S. from Shrewsbury, contains 16 houses, and 93 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* On the west of Woolstaston is Cothercott Hill.

6. Ford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the river Severn, which separates it from Oswestry and Pimhill hundreds; on the east by Shrewsbury liberty and Condover hundred; on the south by Purslow hundred; and on the west by Chirbury hundred, and Montgomeryshire in Wales.

ABBERBURY, or *Alberbury*, partly in Montgomeryshire, is 8 miles W. from Shrewsbury, and contains 53 houses, and 332 inhabitants. The church, a very curious and ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of All Souls College Oxford. Warine, sheriff of this county in the reign of Henry I., founded an abbey for black monks, a cell to Grandmont in Limosin, which, at the suppression of alien priories, was bestowed by Henry VI. upon the college founded by Archbishop Chicheley. Benthall, Eyton, Rowton and Amaston, and Wollaston, are all townships of this parish. Loton Hall, near Abberbury, is the seat of Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. Rowton Castle is the seat of Mrs. Lyster, relict of Colonel Lyster, M.P. for Shrewsbury, who died in 1819, and was buried at Abberbury. At Glyn, on the borders of Wales, is the celebrated Old Parr's Cottage, which has undergone little alteration since his time; it is timber framed, rude and picturesque, within view of Rodney's Pillar on Breidden Hill in Montgomeryshire. In Wollaston chapel is a brass plate with his portrait, thus inscribed: "The old, old, very old man Thomas Parr was born at the Glyn in the township of Wennington, within the chapelry of Great Wollaston and parish of Alberbury, in the county of Salop, in the year of our Lord 1483. He lived in the reigns of ten kings and queens of England, viz. King Edward IV., King Edward V., King Richard III., King Henry VII., King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James I., and King Charles I.; died the 13th, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 15th of November 1635, aged 152 years 9 months."

CARDESTON, 5½ miles W. from Shrewsbury, contains 65 houses, and 297 inhabitants, including the township of Watlesborough. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 3*l.* Sir Edward Leighton of Watlesborough was created baronet 2nd March 1623.

FORD, which gives name to the hundred, is 4 miles W. from Shrewsbury, and contains 39 houses, and 212 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a peculiar, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

HABBERLEY, 9 miles S.W. from Shrewsbury, contains 24 houses, and 151 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* On Stiper Stones Hill, 27th May 1813, a cloud burst and swept away houses, mills, bridges, trees, cattle, and almost every intervening obstacle between it and the Severn, which rose very considerably; many lives were lost.

Stiper Stones is the most elevated peak of an assemblage of lofty hills, stretching for a considerable distance, between the road from Shrewsbury to Bishops Castle and the Vale of Montgomery. Its summit is extremely craggy, and overspread with enormous loose blocks of quartz, that at a distance appear like the ruins of a fortress of considerable magnitude. In height it is rather superior to the Wrekin, and forms the abrupt termination of a line of mountains that hence extend south-west into Radnorshire. In the time of Edward the Confessor, Griffyd, a Prince of the Welsh nation, rendered himself so formidable by his predatory inroads that his very name had become a terror to the English. King Harold undertook an expedition against him by land and sea; when his light armed troops and cavalry pursued the Britons into their fastnesses, and harassed them so effectually that they sent to the victorious chief the head of their Prince as a token of subjection. In memory of his achievements, great piles of stone are said to have been erected on many of the mountains of Wales and Shropshire, and there is a tradition that the rude heaps of rock called by the Britons *Carneddan Tewion*, on the ridge of the Stiper Stones, were thrown together as monuments of his triumph. Lead is procured in considerable quantities from various parts of this mountain, but chiefly from the Hope and Sneilbach mines.

PONTESBURY, 9 miles S.W. from Shrewsbury, contains 209 houses, and 1322 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, divided into three portions; the first, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the second, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the third portion, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* The old church was taken down, except the chancel, in 1825, since which time it has been rebuilt in the pointed style of architecture. The parish is divided into four quarters, Cruckton, Edge, Longdon and Pontesbury, which last includes Little Hanwood, locally situated in the liberty of Shrewsbury.

WESTBURY, 8½ miles W. from Shrewsbury, contains 232 houses, and 1395 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, in two portions; the first, value 13*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, the second, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Westley and Yockleton townships are in this parish; as also the chapelry of Minsterley, in which are lead mines. A mile beyond Westbury, westward, is Whetton, the seat of R. Topp, Esq., and Cause Castle on the borders of Wales; the site of the last is perhaps one of the most lofty and commanding in the whole range of the Salopian frontier. It is an insulated ridge rising abruptly from a deep ravine on one side, and sloping towards a vast valley bounded by the Stiper Stones on the other. The keep mount is singularly steep and towering; but the castle itself is in a state of complete dilapidation, the only existing remains being the materials used for filling up the interior of the thick walls, with part of a gate-house, evidently of more recent date than the keep.

7. Munslow Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Condover hundred; on the east by Wenlock liberty and Overs hundred; on the south by Herefordshire; and on the west by Purslow hundred.

ABDON, 10 miles N.E. from Ludlow, contains 31 houses, and 157 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the hills eastward are iron mines.

ACTON SCOTT, 11 miles N. from Ludlow, contains 24 houses, and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.*

ASHFORD BOWDLER, 3 miles S. from Ludlow, contains 16 houses, and 89 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy. Batchcott on the south is the seat of Rev. Richard L. Halifax. Between this village and Ludlow is Huck's Barn, said to have been the residence of the uncle of George Barnwell, the hero of the popular tragedy named after him. Barnwell's Green near it was so called from his waiting there to rob his uncle as he returned from Leominster fair, and adjoining the green is the wood in which he perpetrated the murder of his relative. Huck's Barn is used only as an occasional residence, and appears of the time of James I.

ASHFORD CARBONELL, 3 miles S. from Ludlow, and 1¼ mile E. from the above, contains 56 houses, and 316 inhabitants. It is a curacy, and is situated partly in the hundred of Stottesden.

BROMFIELD, 3 miles N.W. from Ludlow, on the banks of the river Oney, contains 101 houses, and 540 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Powis. Bromfield Priory, to which the church formerly belonged, was a cell to the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester. The gate-house of the Priory is still standing in a beautiful situation, between the rivers Oney and Teme, and within the boundaries of Oakley Park, the seat of the Hon. Rob. Henry Clive, M.P. The grounds which environ this mansion, naturally romantic, are disposed with great taste, so as to give effect to the charms of the surrounding scenery, which is enlivened by the meanderings of the Teme. On the south-eastern side is a fine view of the town and castle of Ludlow; Oakley park contains several groups of noble oaks, the remains of a forest, whence its name was derived. The township of Dinchope, and the chapelry of Halford, are both in the parish of Bromfield.

CARDINGTON, 9 miles S.W. from Wenlock, contains 124 houses, and 687 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

CLEE ST. MARGARET'S, 8 miles N.E. from Ludlow, contains 55 houses, and 229 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

CULMINGTON, 5 miles N. from Ludlow, contains 95 houses, and 569 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

DIDDLEBURY, 9 miles N. from Ludlow, contains 73 houses, and 434 inhabitants, including the townships of Crofton and Splashford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Here was formerly a priory, a cell to the abbey of Seez in Normandy. The parish contains the divisions of Middlehope, Peaton, and Sutton, including the hamlets of Lawton, Poston, Upper and Lower Parks, and West Hope.

EAST HOPE, 5 miles S.W. from Wenlock, contains 13 houses, and 93 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

HOLDGATE, or *Castle Howgate*, 12 miles N.E. from Ludlow, contains 12 houses, and 77 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The castle here was the chief seat of the Barony of the Lords Burnell. The townships of Bouldon and Brookhampton are in this parish.

HOPE BOWDLER, 16 miles N. from Ludlow, and 1½ mile E. from Church Stretton, contains 28 houses, and 179 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The parish includes Chilmick and Ragdon township.

HOPTON IN THE HOLE, or *Hopton Cangeford*, 5 miles N. from Ludlow, contains 6 houses, and 24 inhabitants. Downton Hall, situated on an eminence south-west from Hopton, is the seat of Sir Charles William Edward Rouse Boughton, Bart., which came into the family by marriage with Catherine, heiress of William Pearce Hall, Esq., of Downton.

LUDLOW, most delightfully situated on an eminence at the junction of the rivers Teme and Corve, 142 miles from London, con-

tains 1006 houses, and 4820 inhabitants. The principal street leads from the bridge to the town-house, and the next to the horse course; both are intersected by smaller ones. The market is on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and fairs Monday before 13th February, Tuesday before Easter, Wednesday in Whitsun week, 21st August, 28th September, and 6th December. Ludlow returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in 12th Edward IV.; the right of election is vested in the common burgesses. Their sons, and those marrying the daughters of burgesses, have a right to be made burgesses; but every person ought to demand the right by petition: the number of electors is about 500. The present members are the Right Hon. Edward Viscount Clive, of Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire; and the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, of Oakley Park. The town is governed by a high-bailiff, bailiff, two justices, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen, a recorder, coroner and chief constable. The recorder and justices of Ludlow hold a weekly court, and the petty sessions for the hundreds of Munslow and Overs are held here. The arms of the town are, *Azure, a lion couchant between three roses argent.* The chief antiquity of Ludlow is the castle, originally built by Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, soon after the Conquest; but by the attainder of his son for treason, reverted to the Crown in the reign of Henry I. In 1138 it was besieged by Stephen, when Henry, son of David, King of Scotland, approaching too near the walls, was dragged from his horse by a grappling hook thrown out by the besieged, but rescued, though at the peril of his own life, by King Stephen. By Henry II. the castle was granted to Sir Fulke Fitz Warine, and again reverted to the Crown in the reign of Edward IV. From this castle Edward V. and his brother Richard Duke of York, who were under the tuition of their maternal uncle Widville, Earl Rivers, set out for London, Edward having been first proclaimed King at this place. Here Prince Arthur, eldest son of King Henry VII., celebrated his marriage with Katherine of Arragon, and kept his court with great magnificence. In 1502 he died here. The Court of Marches was fixed at Ludlow by King Henry VIII., and the jurisdiction confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1542. Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles I., was entertained with great pomp at Ludlow in 1616; and in 1634, during the presidency of the Earl of Bridgewater, the Masque of Comus was written here by Milton, at the request of his friend Lawes, who set it to music: it is considered one of the finest specimens of his genius, and was occasioned by the earl's two sons, Viscount Brackley, and the Hon. Thomas Egerton, with his daughter Lady Alice, afterwards Countess of Carberry, being benighted on their journey to Ludlow in Heywood Forest in Herefordshire, when the lady, for a short time, was lost. It was originally performed by the two brothers, the young lady, Lawes, and others. At the Restoration, Butler, who was appointed secretary to the Earl of Carberry, then Lord President, composed in this castle the three first cantos of his inimitable Hudibras. The jurisdiction of the Court of Marches was abolished by Act of Parliament in 1689. Ludlow castle was repaired by Sir Henry Sydney, K.G., during his presidency; and upon a gate-house are his arms, beneath the arms of Queen Elizabeth, with this inscription, "Hominibus ingratis loquimini Lapides. Ann. Regni Reginæ Elizabethæ 23. The 28 year cōplet of the Residence of Syr Henry Sydney, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, 1581." Round the castle is a beautiful public walk, commanding a delightful prospect of Ludford in Herefordshire, the course of the Teme through a rich vale, Oakley Park, the Clee Hills, Caer Caradoc, and other hills near Church Stretton. The White Cliff opposite the castle, and Hackluyts Close near the Leominster road are also favourite walks. The church of Ludlow, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The edifice, originally collegiate, one of the finest parochial churches in England, is ancient, and consists of a nave and side aisles, a north and south transept, and a high chancel with chapels on the north and south sides, containing abundant remains of painted glass in the windows. A very fine tower rises in the centre, 130 feet high; it is embattled and enriched with pinnacles at the angles. The choir retains its ancient stalls; and near the altar are monuments of Sir R. Townshend, ob. 1581; Lady Eure, ob. 1612; Ambrosia, daughter of Sir Henry Sydney, K.G., ob. 1574; Edmund Walter, ob. 1592; Thomas Salwey, ob. 1760: and in the north chapel, or St. John's chancel, is an altar tomb to Sir John Bridgeman, ob. 1637. Near the church is an almshouse, rebuilt in 1758. The Lodge at Ludlow, the seat of Arthur Salwey, Esq., is delightfully situated upon an elevation, skirted by extensive woods. From the summit of Mary's Knoll, a contiguous hill, a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained.

MUNSLOW, or *Mounslow*, which gives name to the hundred, is situated on the banks of the Corve, 11 miles N. from Ludlow, and contains 108 houses, and 708 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Sir Edward Lyttleton of Munslow, lord keeper of the great seal, was created Lord Lyttleton of the same place: at his death, in 1645, the title became extinct.

ONIBURY, on the river Oney, 5 miles N.W. from Ludlow, contains 66 houses, and 445 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford.

RUSHBURY, 8½ miles S.W. from Wenlock, contains 91 houses, and 478 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* The parish comprises the townships of East Wall, Gritton, Lutwych and Stanway, Stone Acton, and Wall under Haywood. Lutwych Hall is the seat of Ralph Benson, Esq.

STANTON LACY, on the Corve, 3 miles N. from Ludlow, contains 243 houses, and 1267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford.

LONG STANTON, 13 miles N.E. from Ludlow, and 8 miles S.W. from Wenlock, contains 49 houses, and 261 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

STOKE SAY, 6½ miles N.W. from Ludlow, contains 100 houses, and 564 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Stoke Say Castle belonged to Sir John Ludlow, of Hodnet, whose heiress married into the Vernon family. There are considerable remains of the ancient edifice.

CHURCH STRETTON, on the Watling Street, 14 miles S. from Shrewsbury, and 16 miles N. from Ludlow, contains 248 houses, and 1226 inhabitants, including the townships of All Stretton, Little Stretton, and Minton. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 10*s.* On the western side of the town are the Longmount Hills, a lofty elevation, commanding a great variety of extensive and interesting prospects. It is 1674 feet above the level of the sea at low water. On Caer Caradoc, or the *Querdic Hill*, it is said Caractacus was defeated, and afterwards carried to Rome in triumph, where he made the celebrated speech before Claudius. On the whole summit of the eminence is an encampment, guarded by its steep ascents, and strengthened by deep double and triple entrenchments.

TUGFORD, 11 miles N. from Ludlow, contains 40 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford.

COLD WESTON, 7 miles N. from Ludlow, contains 5 houses, and 24 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

WISTANSTOW, partly in Purslow hundred, 10 miles N.W. from Ludlow, contains 162 houses, and 883 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 18*l.*

8. Oswestry Hundred

Is bounded on the north and west by Denbighshire; on the east by Pimhill hundred; and on the south by Montgomeryshire.

WEST FELTON, 5 miles S.E. from Oswestry, in the road to Holyhead, contains 180 houses, and 1035 inhabitants. The church,

dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The Nursery is the seat of John F. M. Dovaston, Esq. Pradoe is the seat of the Hon. T. Kenyon; and Tedsmoor, of T. B. Owen, Esq. About a mile north of the village is the Llanymyneeh branch of the Ellesmere Canal.

HALSTON, on the Perry river, 3 miles N.E. from Oswestry, and one mile westward from Whittington Castle, contains 2 houses, and 39 inhabitants; it has a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Here was formerly a preceptory of the Knights Templars, which afterwards belonged to the Knights Hospitallers of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, valued at 160*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* per annum. It was granted, 5th Elizabeth, to William Horne. Halston Hall is the seat of T. Mytton, Esq.

KINNERLEY, 7 miles S.E. from Oswestry, contains 215 houses, and 1167 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

KNOCKIN, 6 miles S.E. from Oswestry, contains 45 houses, and 225 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* Here was the chief seat of the barony of the Lords Strange. In 1216 John Le Strange was sheriff of Shropshire, and in 1219 he had the King's precept to the sheriff of the county for aid to rebuild part of his castle at Knockin, and to repair the rest. His descendant James, son of William Earl of Derby, was summoned to Parliament in the life-time of his father, as Lord Strange of Knockin, in 1628, whose representative, the Duke of Athol, was created Earl Strange in 1786; but the manor was purchased by the Lord Keeper Egerton, with other estates in the neighbourhood, from the feoffees of the Earl of Derby.

LLAN Y BLODWELL, on the borders of Wales, 4 miles S. from Oswestry, contains 156 houses, and 850 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

LLAN Y MYNECH, on the borders of Montgomeryshire, 5 miles S. from Oswestry, contains 89 houses, and 454 inhabitants, including the townships of Llwyntlanan and Treprenal. The church, dedicated to St. Agatha, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. Here is a branch of the Ellesmere Canal: which, about a mile and a half from the village, is conducted by an aqueduct of five arches over the river Virney, near which it is joined by the Montgomery Canal; and in the neighbourhood is Offa's Dyke.

ST. MARTINS, 5 miles W. from Ellesmere, contains 390 houses, and 1852 inhabitants, including Ifton Rhyn township, and Weston Rhyn and Bron y gath township, both within the parish. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

MELVERLY, 10 miles W. from Shrewsbury, near the river Severn, contains 43 houses, and 225 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the patronage of the rector of Llandrinio in Montgomeryshire.

OSWESTRY, or *Oswaldestre*, 17 miles N.W. from Shrewsbury, and 172 from London, contains 844 houses, and 3910 inhabitants. It is situated on an eminence, and is intersected by the roads from Shrewsbury to Wrexham, and from Ellesmere to Welsh Pool. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, high steward, twelve aldermen, fifteen common councilmen, and a coroner. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. The markets on Wednesday and Saturday are amply supplied with provisions; and there are fairs on 15th March, 12th May, Wednesday before Midsummer-day, 15th August, Wednesday before Michaelmas, and 11th December. The town was originally named Maserfield, but obtained its present designation in 652, on the defeat of Oswald, King of Northumberland, by Penda, King of Mercia, who executed him on the spot. A monastery was afterwards founded here and dedicated to St. Oswald; and Oswald's well, a remarkably fine spring of water, had an oratory erected over it. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald, and is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*: part of the service is read at stated times in the Welsh language, which is still used by some of the parishioners. The town, situated between Offa's Dyke and Watts's Dyke, was formerly surrounded by walls, and had four gates of entrance taken down about 1769, since which time it has extended considerably beyond the ancient boundaries, particularly on the English side. The castle of Oswestry, built on a lofty artificial mount at the west end of the town, of which the ruins indicate the site, was granted to Allen Fitz Flayd in the reign of William the Conqueror; it had belonged with the territory adjoining to Meredith ap Blethon, a Briton. It must have been a place of considerable strength; and in the civil wars held out for King Charles I. till 1641, when the castle surrendered to the Parliamentary army under General Mytton and the Earl of Denbigh. The view hence is at once rich and extensive, embracing great part of Shropshire and some of the adjacent counties. Old Oswestry, or *Hen Dainas*, about a mile westward of the town, is situated upon an eminence, containing an area of about sixteen acres. The whole of this encampment was covered with trees, which had a fine effect. The parish of Oswestry includes the townships of Llanforda, Trefarclawdd, Pontregaer and Lynymon, Maesbury, Morton and Crickheath, Middleton, Aston, Hisland and Wooton, Weston, Swecney, Treflach and Tresonna. Aston Park, the seat of W. Lloyd, Esq., is surrounded by grounds replete with natural beauties, the effect of which has been considerably heightened by art. About a mile beyond Oswestry, in the road to Holyhead, is Porkington, the seat of William Ormsby Gore, Esq.; the name is a corruption of Brogyntyn, an old castle of the Welsh princes, the site of which is within the pleasure-grounds. In the saloon of the mansion—a modern Grecian edifice—is a curious painting, part of the altar-piece of the abbey of Vale Crucis. The grounds at Porkington are adorned by some very fine old timber. The hills of Wales, which bound the prospect on the west, have a majestic appearance; while on the east the eye roams unconfined over the rich and highly ornamented plains of Shropshire, commanding a view of Hawkestone Hills, Aston Park, Halston, and many other beautiful seats. Northward are the distant hills of Cheshire, the romantic grounds about Wynstay, with Chirk Castle and Brinkynalt in the fore ground.

RUYTON IN THE ELEVEN TOWNS, 10 miles N.W. from Shrewsbury, contains 168 houses, and 862 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 18*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Ruyton Hall is the seat of Colonel Proctor.

SELATTYN, 4 miles N.W. from Oswestry, contains 204 houses, and 959 inhabitants. A number of cottages have been built, and much waste land has recently been cultivated in this parish.

WHITTINGTON, 3 miles N.E. from Oswestry, contains 273 houses, and 1749 inhabitants, including the townships of Berghill, Daywell, Ebnall, Fernhill, Frankton, Henlley, Himford, and Old Martin. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* The remains of Whittington Castle are extremely picturesque; on the mount in the interior are some tall wych elms and ash-trees, perhaps the finest in the county. Soon after the Conquest this castle was held by Roger de Montgomery, but being forfeited by his son Robert, was given to William, a sister's son of Payne Peverell, whose daughter Mallet was the object of contention to the warlike youths of her time. Peverell offered his daughter in marriage, with Whittington Castle as a dowry, to him who should display the greatest prowess at a tilting-match: Peverell's Castle in Derbyshire was appointed for the place of combat. Amongst the knights who repaired thither was Gwarine de Meer, of the house of Lorraine, Lord of Abberbury, who carried off his fair prize, and received this castle as her dower. His posterity, of the name of Fitz Warine, continued Lords of Whittington nearly four hundred years, every heir for nine descents preserving the Christian name of Fulke. The manor, after various transfers in succeeding ages, devolved to William Albany, Esq., of London, the heiress of which family married Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Aston Park, in whose descent it still continues. The situation of the castle is flat, and it was originally surrounded by a moat; several vast ditches and other works are yet discernible, together with the remains of eight very massive towers, with intermediate walls. The former are not regularly placed, except four at the angles of the keep; at the western angle are two very close together, with steps between, as if for an entrance. The towers of the gate-house, still entire, are inhabited by a farmer; on the eastern side is a rivulet, which washes the walls of the castle, now covered

with ivy and shaded with large old trees. The gate-house towards the village, with the old towers as a back-ground, presents a very interesting appearance; a running stream occupies part of the moat, and the keep is used for a garden, having a deep well on its northern side. On digging in this garden some years since, a pavement was found all over it at an even depth; and on removing part of the ruins three curious bottles, of a depressed form, bearing the appearance of having been highly gilt, were discovered. "Fitz Gwarine, a ballad of the Welsh Border," by John F. M. Dovaston, Esq., of the Nursery, West Felton, describes the ancient and present state of this beautiful domain.

9. Overs Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wenlock liberty; on the east by Stottesdon hundred; on the south by Worcestershire and Herefordshire; and on the west by Munslow hundred.

BITTERLEY, 4 miles N.E. from Ludlow, contains 191 houses, and 1064 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* The parish extends into Munslow hundred, and abounds with coal-pits, particularly on Titterstone Hill, part of the Clee range.

BURFORD, on the borders of Worcestershire, 2 miles W. from Tenbury, contains 69 houses, and 365 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, in three portions: the first, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the second, value 8*l.*; the third, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Burford was anciently the seat of the Cornwalls, and was held by the service of finding five men towards the army, on any expedition going into Wales. There are many monuments of this noble family in the church. Burford House is now the seat of the Hon. and Rev. G. Rushout. The parish includes the townships of Buraston and Whetmere, Nash, Tilsop and Weston, and Whetton.

GREET, 2½ miles N.W. from Tenbury, and 5 miles S.E. from Ludlow, contains 14 houses, and 79 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.*

MILSON, 5 miles N.E. from Tenbury, and 3½ S.W. from Cleobury Mortimer, contains 30 houses, and 125 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a curacy.

NEEN SOLLERS, 3 miles S.W. from Cleobury, and 5 miles N. from Tenbury, contains 42 houses, and 231 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

SILVINGTON, 8½ miles N.E. from Ludlow, contains 9 houses, and 38 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Adjoining this parish on the east is Farlow, a detached part of Herefordshire.

10. Pimhill Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Flintshire; on the east by North Bradford hundred and Shrewsbury liberty; on the south by Ford hundred; and on the west by Oswestry hundred.

BASCHURCH, 8 miles N.W. from Shrewsbury, contains 207 houses, and 1277 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. At Stanwardine, about a mile and a half northward of Baschurch, Sir Roger Acheley was born: he was Lord Mayor of London in 1511.

ELLESMERE, situated on a spacious and pleasant lake, or mere, whence it derives its name, 17 miles N.W. from Shrewsbury, and 170 from London, contains 1143 houses, and 6056 inhabitants, and has a market on Thursday; and fairs the third Tuesday in April, Whit Tuesday, 25th August, and 14th November. The excellence of the barley in this neighbourhood has produced a trade in malt-making. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The edifice is cruciform, with a tower in the centre. Sir Thomas Egerton, an eminent statesman and lawyer, and lord chancellor in the reign of James I., was created Lord Ellesmere 21st July, 1603. The castle, anciently the seat of the Lords Strange, is demolished; and the hill which marks its site is now converted into one of the finest bowling-greens in the kingdom, and affords at the same time an unbounded and delightful prospect into nine different counties, including several highly interesting places, and a number of very lofty eminences, forming a beautiful contrast with the fertile vales, enriched by winding streams. The mere or lake covers an area of 100 acres, and is well stocked with fish. Opposite to the town, on the banks of the lake, is Oakley Park, the seat of A. Mathew, Esq. The Ellesmere Canal communicates with Whitchurch and Shrewsbury, and with Montgomery and Newtown; also with the river Mersey, passing through Denbighshire: it afterwards crosses the Dee by an aqueduct of seven arches, 130 feet in height, and 350 feet in length. The line of this canal is through a country abounding with slate, lime, coals, and other minerals. It completes an inland navigation from the Bristol Channel to the Irish Sea, uniting the ports of Liverpool and Bristol. Hardwick House, a mile and a half westward from Ellesmere, is the seat of Rev. Sir Edward Kynaston, Bart., B.D.; and the Grange, the seat of General Despard.

FITZ, on the banks of the Severn, 5 miles N.W. from Shrewsbury, contains 39 houses, and 229 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

HORDLEY, 5 miles S. from Ellesmere, contains 53 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Woodhouse, 1½ mile N.W. from Hordley, is the seat of W. Owen, Esq.

LOPPINGTON, 2½ miles W. from Wem, contains 101 houses, and 622 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

MIDDLE, 8 miles N. from Shrewsbury, contains 143 houses, and 833 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* The chapelry of Hadnall Ease, within the liberty of Shrewsbury, is in this parish; it is 4 miles S.E.: and between them is Pimhill Hill, whence the hundred is named.

MONTFORD, on the banks of the Severn, 5 miles N.W. from Shrewsbury, contains 76 houses, and 517 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

GREAT NESS, 7½ miles N.W. from Shrewsbury, contains 104 houses, and 580 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Great Ness is the seat of J. Edwards, Esq. The chapelry of Little Ness, under Ness Cliff Hill, is in this parish.

PETTON, 6 miles S.E. from Ellesmere, contains 5 houses, and 48 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Petton is the seat of W. Sharling, Esq.

SHRAWARDINE, on the banks of the Severn, 7 miles N.W. from Shrewsbury, contains 30 houses, and 177 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Sir Clement Edmondes, secretary for the French tongue to Queen Elizabeth, was born here in 1566. He was author of "Observations on Cæsar's Commentaries," &c.

WELCH HAMPTON, 3 miles E. from Ellesmere, contains 75 houses, and 478 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. Cool Mere, White Mere, and Cross Mere, are in the neighbourhood of Welsh Hampton; and the Ellesmere Canal passes close to the village on the north.

11. Purslow Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Ford hundred; on the east by Munslow hundred; on the south by Radnorshire and Herefordshire; and on the west by Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire.

BEDSTONE, 10 miles S. from Bishop's Castle, and 4 miles N.E. from Knighton in Radnorshire, contains 25 houses, and 165 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

BETTUS, 10 miles S.W. from Bishop's Castle, on the borders of Radnorshire, contains 56 houses, and 341 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, 21 miles S.W. from Shrewsbury, and 159 from London, is situated on an eminence near a branch of the river Clun, and contains 324 houses, and 1616 inhabitants. It has a market on Friday for all sorts of commodities, much frequented by the Welsh. Fairs, Friday before 13th February, Friday before Good Friday, the first Friday after May-day, 5th July, 9th September, and 13th November. The corporation consists of a bailiff, a recorder, and 15 aldermen: their common seal represents a castle, with the initials I. R., in chief, and the date 1609, in base. Bishop's Castle returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred 17th Elizabeth, which is vested in the bailiff and all the burgesses, amounting to about 100. The present members are Edward Rogers, Esq., and F. H. Cornewall, Esq. of Delbury in this county. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* It is a stately edifice, standing below the town, and traditionally said to have been surrounded with buildings, which were destroyed by fire. The bishops of Hereford, in whose diocese it is, had formerly a castle here, whence its name is derived: this has long been demolished, and part of its site is now converted into a bowling-green. Bishop's Moat, at the very edge of the county, is a small round hill in Montgomeryshire: near it is a large hill, and upon it an area of about an acre, surrounded with an entrenchment. Brompton Hall is the seat of R. J. Davies, Esq.

BUCKNILL, on the borders of Herefordshire, and on the Ony river, 11 miles S. from Bishop's Castle, and 3 miles N.E. from Knighton in Radnorshire, contains 57 houses, and 331 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. The townships of Buxton and Coxall, locally situated in Herefordshire, are in this parish.

CLUN, 5 miles S. from Bishop's Castle, is situated on a river of the same name, and contains 179 houses, and 792 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Clun Castle, now a ruin, was built in the reign of Henry III. by William Fitz Alan, to whose ancestor the manor had devolved by marriage into the family of Say. John Fitz Alan, the son of William, was Captain-general of the forces guarding the Welsh marches; and this castle was in those times a place of great strength. It remained in possession of the same family until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. By the marriage of Mary Fitz Alan with Philip Howard, son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, the estate became vested in that noble family. From them it passed to the Walcotts, and afterwards by purchase to the family of its present possessor, Earl Powis. The Duke of Norfolk still retains the title of Baron of Clun. There are several encampments in the neighbourhood, which appear to be Roman, and were probably thrown up by Ostorius and the legions under his command. The townships of Edeclift, Hobendrid, and Newcastle are in this parish.

CLUNBURY, 7 miles S.E. from Bishop's Castle, and 4 miles E. from Clun, upon the same river, contains 65 houses, and 355 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Obley. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a curacy. The townships of Clunton and Rempton are in this parish.

CLUNGUNFORD, 3 miles lower down on the river Clun, and 7 miles N.E. fron Knighton in Radnorshire, contains 85 houses, and 474 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 16*l.* Clungunford is the seat of Rev. John Rooke, Jun.

DINMORE, a single house, contains 12 inhabitants, and is extra-parochial.

EDGTON, 4 miles S.E. from Bishop's Castle, contains 40 houses, and 220 inhabitants, including the township of Brunslow and Harderlea, an extra-parochial place. The church of Edgton, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy.

HOPE SAY, 6 miles S.E. from Bishop's Castle, contains 100 houses, and 612 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

HOPTON CASTLE, 9 miles S.E. from Bishop's Castle, and 6 miles E. from Clun, contains 21 houses, and 150 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.*

LLANVAIR WATERDINE, on the borders of Radnorshire, 12 miles S. from Bishop's Castle, and 4 miles W. from Knighton, contains 87 houses, and 477 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy.

NORTH LYDBURY, 3 miles S.E. from Bishop's Castle, contains 139 houses, and 892 inhabitants, including the townships of Acton, Brockton, Down, Eaton, and Choulton, Eyton, and Plowden, Ledbury, and Totterton. The church of North Lydbury, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* On the south of the village is Walcot Park, the seat of Earl Powis. The mansion is situated on a gentle eminence, amidst hills covered with woods, with a fine expanse of water on the approach to the house. The park is very extensive, charmingly diversified, and abundantly stocked with deer. Some remains of Bury Ditches, a British encampment, are visible on Tongley Hill, whence a grand prospect may be enjoyed. The area of the encampment is circular, and of great extent, defended by three trenches with high mounds or ramparts, which in some places have been planted with firs, by direction of the Earl of Powis, who is the proprietor: these plantations interrupt the continuity of the trenches, and destroy the character of the place. From the eminence a varied scene is presented. Clun, with its ancient castle, now a ruin, bounded by bleak heights on the south; and on the north is the town of Bishop's Castle, with the interjacent valley, displaying several gradations of culture and fertility. At other points the prospect is enlivened by occasional glimpses of rich pastoral landscape, rendered more delightful by contrast with the bold and naked hills that overlook them. Amongst other encampments in this neighbourhood there is one between Purslow and Basford Gate, in the road from Bishop's Castle to Ludlow, which takes in the whole circuit of Borough Hill, in a form resembling a heart, and is fortified with a single foss in some parts or more, according as the ground is more or less accessible; and where there is the advantage of a precipice, there is neither ditch nor rampart; the foss is grown over with trees.

LYDHAM, on the river Camalet, 2 miles N. from Bishop's Castle, contains 18 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 10*l.* The township of Aston, locally situated in Montgomeryshire, is in this parish.

MAINSTONE, 4 miles S.W. from Bishop's Castle, contains 49 houses, and 296 inhabitants. The township of Castlewright, in Montgomeryshire, is in this parish.

MINDTOWN, 5 miles E. from Bishop's Castle, and on the western boundary of the Longmount Hills, contains 6 houses, and 31 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

MORE, on the river Camalet, 3 miles N.E. from Bishop's Castle, contains 47 houses, and 277 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* Lindley Hall, on the north of the village, is the seat of B. More, Esq.

NORBURY, 4 miles N.E. from Bishop's Castle, between the rivers Camalet and Ony, contains 72 houses, and 377 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

RATLINGHOPE, 7 miles N.E. from Bishop's Castle, contains 40 houses, and 277 inhabitants, including the township of Gatton. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Here was formerly a priory of canons regular of St. Augustine, a cell to the monastery at Wigmore, which was granted, 37 Hen.VIII., to Robert Long.

SIBDON CARWOOD, 8 miles S.E. from Bishop's Castle, contains 10 houses, and 61 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Sibdon Castle is the seat of J. F. Baxter, Esq.

STOW, 11 miles S. from Bishop's Castle, on the borders of Radnorshire, and 2 miles N. from Knighton, contains 26 houses, and 157 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WENTNOR, 5 miles N.E. from Bishop's Castle, contains 97 houses, and 583 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Christ Church College Oxford.

12. Stottesden Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Brimstree hundred; on the east by Staffordshire; on the south by Worcestershire, and on the west by Overs hundred and Wenlock liberty.

ACTON ROUND, 6 miles N.W. from Bridgnorth, contains 38 houses, and 214 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

ALVELEY, 7 miles S. from Bridgnorth, on the banks of the Severn, contains 157 houses, and 831 inhabitants, including the township of Nordley Regis. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy.

ASTLEY ABBOTS, on the banks of the Severn, 2 miles N. from Bridgnorth, contains 138 houses, and 664 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Stanley Hall is the seat of Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. The grounds constitute a well wooded table of the richest land, overlooking in a striking and singular manner, across the depth of the surrounding valleys, the finest of the abrupt and picturesque features with which this district abounds. The house, originally built about 1642, was enlarged by the present proprietor, after designs by *Smalman* of Quatford, about 1820. In the hall windows are the arms of the family, &c. by *Collins*. From the top of a tower a view is obtained into every abrupt and romantic dingle surrounding the mansion. In the distance are seen the Clent Hills, rising on the boundary of the county, and the Malvern Hills in Worcestershire; the Clee Hills and the Wrekin are also distinguishable.

ASTON BOTTERELL, 8 miles S.W. from Bridgnorth, contains 40 houses, and 230 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 1*s.*

BILLINGSLEY, 5 miles S. from Bridgnorth, contains 34 houses, and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

BRIDGNORTH, on the river Severn, 22 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury, and 139 from London, contains 988 houses, and 4345 inhabitants. It is divided into two parts, the upper and lower town, by the river Severn, over which is a handsome bridge of seven arches. The upper part of the town stands on a hill, rising a hundred and eighty feet above the bed of the river; many of the houses are founded on the rock, with famous cellars hewn out of it under the gardens. From the higher part of the town to the bridge is a curious walk hewn through the depth of the rock, the descent being rendered easy by steps and rails. From the terrace at Apley is a fine view of the town: here is a market on Saturday, and fairs Thursday before Shrovetide, 1st May, 30th June, 2nd August, and 29th October. The town is governed by two bailiffs, elected annually out of twenty-four aldermen, by a jury of fourteen, together with forty-eight common councilmen, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. Their seal represents a castle, but the arms are *azure, a castle argent, and a canton of the last.* Bridgnorth returns two members to Parliament, which privilege was conferred 23 Edward I., and is vested in the corporation and freemen, who amount to about 1700; the bailiffs are the returning officers. The present members for Bridgnorth are Thomas Whitmore, Esq. of Apley Park, and William Wolryche Whitmore, of Dudmaston. The town was anciently walled round; and the castle, originally built by Robert de Bellesme stood on the south side of the hill; the only remain, is part of a tower, which having been undermined inclines so much as to threaten destruction to such as approach it. It makes an angle of seventeen degrees from the perpendicular. There are two churches, St. Leonard's, and St. Mary Magdalen; both are curacies: the last, situated within the castle, was rebuilt about the year 1795. Here was also a priory, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and a house of Grey Friars; the site of the last is on the western bank of the Severn.

BURWARTON, 10 miles N.E. from Ludlow, contains 22 houses, and 123 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Burwarton Hall is the seat of Viscount Boyne.

CAINHAM, 3 miles E. from Ludlow, in a part of this hundred, which intersects that of Overs, contains 194 houses, and 936 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Cainham Court is the seat of the Rev. W. Calcott.

CHELMARSH, 4 miles S. from Bridgnorth, contains 72 houses, and 458 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

CHELTON, 4 miles S.W. from Bridgnorth, contains 85 houses, and 454 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 11*l.* The chapelry of Loughton is in this parish.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER, situated on the borders of Worcestershire, near the Clee Hills, 12 miles S. from Bridgnorth, and 7 miles W. from Bewdley, contains 328 houses, and 1602 inhabitants. It has a market on Wednesday, and fairs 21st April, and 27th October. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* The Clee Hills abound in coal, limestone, and iron ore; there are also remains of an ancient encampment, called Castle Toot. Mawley Hall, situated on the eastern bank of the Teme, is the seat of Sir Edward Blount, Bart. Woodhouse, now a small farm, in this parish, formerly belonged to the family of Tubervile, by whom it was granted to the friars of the order of St. Augustine about 1250: the site, at the Dissolution, was granted to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton.

Robert Longland, an ancient English poet, and the reputed author of "The Visions of Pierce Plowman," was born at Cleobury Mortimer; his work was written about the year 1369. The Visions form a satire on almost every occupation of life, but particularly on the Romish clergy, and abound with humour, spirit, and imagination; all which are drest, to great disadvantage, in very uncouth versification and obsolete language.

NORTH CLEOBURY, 8 miles S.W. from Bridgnorth, and 12 miles N.E. from Ludlow, contains 32 houses, and 173 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Cleobury Park is the seat of T. Mytton, Esq.

CORLEY, 8 miles E. from Ludlow, and 3½ miles N. from Tenbury in Worcestershire, contains 121 houses, and 566 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

DOWLES, in Wire Forest, on the banks of the Severn, and on the borders of Worcestershire, 2 miles N.W. from Bewdley, contains 15 houses, and 61 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 4*l.*

GLAZELEY, on Bore Brook, 3 miles S. from Bridgnorth, contains 7 houses, and 46 inhabitants; it is a rectory.

HIGHLEY, 7 miles S. from Bridgnorth, on the banks of the Severn, contains 84 houses, and 424 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

HOPE BAGGOT, 5 miles E. from Ludlow, contains 17 houses, and 71 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

HOPTON WAFERS, 2½ miles W. from Chobury Mortum, and 10 miles E. from Ludlow, contains 93 houses, and 459 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* Hopton Court is the seat of T. B. Botfield, Esq.

KINLET, 8 miles S. from Bridgnorth, contains 87 houses, and 552 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Kinlet Hall is the seat of William Child, Esq.

MIDDLETON SCRIVEN, 5 miles S.W. from Bridgnorth, contains 19 houses, and 86 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Faintree is the seat of William Purton, Esq.

MORVILL, 3 miles N.W. from Bridgnorth, contains 73 houses and 367 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Here was a priory of Benedictines, subordinate to the abbey of Shrewsbury, valued at 15*l.* per annum, granted at the Dissolution to Henry Viscount Lisle. Morvill Hall is the seat of Henry Acton, Esq. Aldenham Park is also in this parish. Sir Edward Acton, of Aldenham, was created baronet 17th January 1644; and the mansion was rebuilt by Sir Edward, the third baronet, about the year 1694, who also built another house at Acton Round, two miles distant. Aldenham was long considered the best house in the county; it stands in the midst of a very fine park, and is now the seat of Sir John Francis Edward Acton, Bart., a major-general in the Austrian service. Aston Eyre is a township in the parish of Morvill.

NEEN SAVAGE, 1 mile N. from Cleobury Mortimer, contains 87 houses, and 485 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

NEENTON, 6 miles S.W. from Bridgnorth, contains 23 houses, and 119 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

OLDBURY, 1½ mile S. from Bridgnorth, contains 18 houses, and 110 inhabitants.

QUATFORD, on the banks of the Severn, 2 miles S.E. from Bridgnorth, contains 26 houses, and 105 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy. The nave and part of the tower of the church were rebuilt in 1714, but the chancel retains its ancient appearance. It is furnished with plain benches, and quatrefoil ornaments at the ends. Eardington township is in this parish, which is within the liberties of Bridgnorth.

QUATT MALVERN, 4 miles S.E. from Bridgnorth, contains 61 houses, and 342 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 5*s.* Dudmaston, the seat of William Wolryche Whitmore, stands on the eastern banks of the Severn, in a beautiful situation, with a fine prospect. Sir Thomas Wolryche, of Dudmaston, was created baronet 2nd August, 1641.

SHINETON, locally situated in Condover hundred, 10 miles N.W. from Bridgnorth, and 3 miles N. from Wenlock, contains 37 houses, and 182 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

SIDBURY, 6 miles S.W. from Bridgnorth, contains 16 houses, and 93 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

STOTTESDEN, whence the hundred takes its name, is situated 8 miles S.W. from Bridgnorth, and contains 232 houses, and 1263 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

TASLEY, 1½ mile N.W. from Bridgnorth, contains 17 houses, and 95 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Eastward of Tasley is Stanley Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart.

UPTON CRESSETT, 5 miles W. from Bridgnorth, contains 9 houses, and 69 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

WHEATHILL, 9 miles N.E. from Ludlow, contains 23 houses, and 141 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

13. Shrewsbury Liberty

Is bounded on the north-west by Pimhill hundred; on the east by North and South Bradford hundreds; on the south by Condover hundred; and on the south-west by Ford hundred.

BATTLEFIELD, 4 miles N. from Shrewsbury, contains 13 houses, and 64 inhabitants. It is the site of the battle of Shrewsbury, fought 22d July 1403; when Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, was slain. On the King's part fell the Earl of Stafford, Sir Walter Blount the Royal standard-bearer, Sir Hugh Shirley and Sir Nicholas Gausel. The King had his horse slain under him, and the Prince of Wales was wounded in the face: of the vanquished, besides Hotspur, Sir Hugh Mortimer, Sir John Calverley, and Sir John Massey were slain. The Earl of Worcester, brother of Northumberland, Sir Richard Vernon, and Sir Theobald Trussel, were taken prisoners, and beheaded at Shrewsbury High Cross. The Scots Earl of Douglas, who is said to have slain three persons armed like the King, was taken prisoner on Haughmond Hill. The number slain in the battle and pursuit was about nine thousand, of which two-thirds were of the Earl of Northumberland's party. In grateful commemoration of this victory, Henry IV. built and endowed Battlefield Church on the spot where most of the slain were buried; and as the battle was fought on the eve of St. Mary Magdalen, it was dedicated to that saint. At the east end of the church is a figure of King Henry IV., and in the window below it is some ancient stained glass. It was formerly collegiate, but is now a curacy. In the church is a handsome monument to John Corbet, Esq., of Sundorne, who died 19th May, 1817, æt. 65. It was designed by the *Rev. Archdeacon Owen*, and erected by *Carline* of Shrewsbury.

BROUGHTON, 8 miles N. from Shrewsbury, contains 31 houses, and 177 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

GRINSHILL, 7 miles N. from Shrewsbury, contains 40 houses, and 214 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 18*l.* Clive Hill, on the north, contains excellent quarries of stone.

Hardwick Grange, the seat of Lord Hill, G.C.B., &c. &c. is situated amidst beautiful eminences, clothed with wood. The mansion was rebuilt by Lord Hill from designs by *Harrison* of Chester, and contains several windows of painted glass by *Evans* of Shrewsbury. In the dining-room is a portrait of Lord Hill by *Sir William Beechey*, R.A., and a portrait of the Duke of Wellington by *G. Dawe*, R.A. Lord Hill has most gallantly distinguished himself in the service of his country.

GREAT HANWOOD, 4 miles S.W. from Shrewsbury, contains 31 houses, and 157 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* Little Hanwood is a hamlet of this parish.

MEOLE BRACE, 1 mile S. from Shrewsbury, is part of the borough of Shrewsbury.

PRESTON GUBBALS, 4½ miles N. from Shrewsbury, contains 38 houses, and 166 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a curacy. The township of Merrington is in this parish.

Albrighton, Astley and Clive are chapelries, and Leaton and Woolascot, hamlets of St. Mary's parish, in the borough of Shrewsbury. Clive Hall was the birth-place of William Wycherley in 1640. It is now a farm-house; a large walnut-tree, close to the house, is said to have been planted by the poet. Sansaw Hall, near it, is the seat of the Rev. Dr. Gardner: the grounds here are very beautiful.

SHREWSBURY, 153 miles from London, contains 3603 houses, and 19,602 inhabitants. It is situated near the centre of the county, occupying the whole of two gentle eminences, which are surrounded on all sides but the north by the Severn. It was formerly walled round, defended by several towers, and had three principal gates of entrance, besides posterns; the gates have been demolished, and but few vestiges of the former, chiefly on the south side, are in existence. On the north side of the town are the remains of the castle, built by Roger Earl of Montgomery, which came into the possession of the Crown upon the forfeiture of Earl Roberts. The sheriff of the county had afterwards the custody of it, and lands were granted in tenures for its defence. A chamberlain was also appointed, by whose care it was kept in good repair for the security of the marches. It was surrendered to the Parliament in 1644, but on the restoration of Charles II., the castle was granted to Francis Viscount Newport, afterwards Earl of Bradford. It is now the residence of John Cressett Pelham, Esq. M.P. for the county, and forms one of the most magnificent mansions in the county; the area of its large ancient court has been converted into a beautiful garden. A watch-tower, on a wall near one of the angles, has been rebuilt, whence is obtained a complete panoramic view of the town and adjacent country. Some of the Parliamentary army entered Shrewsbury by St. Mary's Water Gate, the last that was suffered to remain of seven. The town was incorporated by King Charles I., and is governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, town-clerk, twenty-four aldermen, forty-eight common councilmen, and other officers. The Corporation has a power of trying causes within itself, even in such cases as are capital, except for high treason. The arms of the town are, *Azure, three leopards' heads or.* The seal of the Corporation, engraved in 1425, exhibits a curious representation of the town at that early period. The assizes for the county are held in the county hall. The privilege of returning two members to Parliament was conferred upon Shrewsbury in 23rd Edward I., and the right of election vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, amounting to about five hundred. The present members are Richard Jenkins, Esq., and Robert Aglionby Slaney, Esq. Shrewsbury has long been the principal mart for Welsh flannels and webbs, and is noted for its cakes and brawn. The markets are on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and the fairs are 28th February, Saturday after 15th March, Wednesday in Easter week, Wednesday before Whitsunday, 3rd July, 12th August, 2nd October, and 12th December. The town has several times for short periods been the residence of Royalty, and Parliaments have also been held within its walls. It is rendered famous in history for the two severe sieges it has sustained; besides which, the neighbourhood has at different times been the theatre of much war and bloodshed. Shrewsbury contains several public buildings of considerable utility. The Guild and County Hall, the bridges over the Severn, and the Market-house, erected in 1515, may be particularly mentioned; as also the House of Industry, the Free Grammar School, founded by Edward VI., and the County Gaol, built in 1793 by *Haycock.*

The Grammar School, a noble foundation, having been, from a variety of causes, in a declining state, which was attributed in part to defects in certain of the ancient rules and ordinances, a bill was brought into Parliament and received the Royal assent in 1798, "for the better government and regulation of the Free Grammar School of King Edward VI." By this act the management of the revenues, and the removal or discharge of the school-masters, who are reduced from four to two, is vested in the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, as visitor, and thirteen trustees or governors, of whom the mayor for the time being is one. The appointment of masters rests solely in St. John's College Cambridge.

The school is a large and lofty structure of freestone, surrounding two sides of a court, with a square pinnacled tower in the angle. The first school-room was of timber, and the present chapel, tower, and library, were added to it in the year 1595. The chapel was consecrated in 1617 by John Overal, D.D. Bishop of Lichfield, and the sermon preached by Dr. Sampson Price, who, for his hatred of popery, was called "the maule and scourge of Hereticks." He was son of Thomas Price, M.A. minister of St. Chad's. The wooden building which contained the original school-room was taken down, and the present stately edifice of Grinshill stone arose in its place, and was finished in 1630. In the centre of this part is a gateway, adorned on each side with a Corinthian column, rudely designed, upon which stand the statues of a scholar and a graduate, bare headed, in the dress of the times. Over the arch is a Greek sentence from Isocrates,

ΕΑΝ ΗΣ ΦΙΛΟΜΑΘΗΣ ΕΣΗ, ΠΟΛΥΜΑΘΗΣ,

importing that a love of literature is necessary to the formation of a scholar. Above are the arms of King Charles I. The south end is terminated by a large window with a pointed arch and mullioned tracery, in the style of the fourteenth century. The other windows are all of the Tudor form. The parapet is singular, and probably a clumsy imitation of that beautiful kind of battlement consisting of a series of curled leaves, crockets, and pinnacles found in our finest pointed architecture, especially on stalls, screens, and canopies of monuments. This structure is a fine specimen of the mode of building in the 16th and 17th centuries, and probably was one of the latest erected in that mixed style, if it deserves the name of one, wherein the Grecian and pointed, however discordant and irreconcilable, are mixed together, and compose a fantastic species hardly reconcilable to any class or name. The ground-floor, on one side the gateway, contains a room originally used as the accidence school; and on the other, the third master's house, now given to the head-master, who places his assistant in it. In the middle story are comprised the lodging-rooms of the assistant's house, and the lower master's apartment, which has been for many years converted into a writing school. The principal school-room, which occupies the upper story, is eighty feet by twenty-one. It was originally divided into three rooms, by partitions adorned with carved work, in which were folding-doors. These are now removed, but the arches remain. Over the entrance to this spacious room was once perhaps a music gallery, as was customary.

The chapel is on the ground-floor of another part of the building, and is divided from the ante-chapel by a handsome open screen of oak, very richly embellished with the grotesque carving of Queen Elizabeth's days, as are the pulpit and Bible-stand. The ceiling was in 1798 adorned with embossed fretwork, consisting of a variety of foliage, devices, and rebusses, preserved from the ruins of St. Alkmond's church. The arms of the founders, and of the first and present masters, are placed along the centre, which altogether have a good effect. The dimensions are sixty-three feet by twenty-two. Prayers are read here twice on school days by the head-master, who is chaplain and catechist, for which he has a distinct salary of 20*l.* a year. The first mention of this office is in the year 1603, when the Corporation ordered "that 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* be given out of the revenues of the schoole to a minister to read prayers and catechise the schollars in the schollars chapel." This office seems afterwards to have been united to the preachership of Chirbury; for in the 13th of James I. it is ordered that "20*l.* be given annually to a person to take the place of catechiser of the scholars and to preach at Chirbury."

Over the chapel, and of the same size, is the library, which, from its early erection, was probably intended as a public recompense for the loss of the various ecclesiastical libraries in the convents and colleges of the county. This venerable room now contains a most valuable collection of books, and in size and decoration is in no respect inferior to the greater number of those in the Universities. The ceiling is adorned in a manner similar to that of the chapel, and with the arms of the founders, visitors, and the thirteen first trustees. The two principal windows were at the same time embellished with stained glass. That towards the north contains the arms of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, St. John's College Cambridge, the See of Lichfield and Coventry impaling Cornwallis and the arms of this town:—in the opposite window are those of the four principal benefactors, with Latin inscriptions, Englished thus:

"At the supplication of Henry Edwards and Richard Whitaker King Edward VI. laid the foundation of Shrewsbury school.

"Queen Elizabeth augmented this Foundation at the instance of Thomas Ashton, a man pious, learned, and prudent,—within these walls ever to be revered.

"The library was increased more than double by the testamentary bequest of John Taylor, LL.D."

In front of the schools on the town side is a play-ground, inclosed from the street by iron railing. A grant of this was made by the Corporation in 1630, and is described to be "so much of the streete called highe pavemente, over against the newe schole-house, lyinge to a house of Sir Andrew Corbet, Knight, towards a house of Richard Breese," &c. A lofty stone wall was erected round the play-ground, and two handsome gateways, one of which remains at the bottom of the School-lane; the other, which was similar, stood opposite to the portal of the schools, where the iron gates now stand. This wall was unfortunately demolished about the year 1790, under an idea of improving the prospect of the school buildings from the town, and iron railing substituted; but the privacy of the play-ground, and its almost entire seclusion from the street, have thus been destroyed, and the venerable character of the structure itself injured. A considerable piece of land is also allotted for a play-ground at the back of the schools, open to the country, and entirely shut out from the town. Two large houses most delightfully situated, contiguous to the schools, belong to the masters, with every accommodation for the reception of boarders.

Upon the whole it may truly be said, whether we consider the handsome appearance of the edifice, the internal decorations of the school-room, library, and chapel; the noble collection of printed books and MSS.; the excellent houses of the masters; the salubrity and beauty of the situation, or its numerous exhibitions and ample revenues; to which may be added, without suspicion of flattery, the distinguished learning and talents of the masters,—few seminaries can, in these respects, boast a superiority over the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Shrewsbury.

Many persons of eminence received their education in this school. Besides Sir Philip Sydney and Lord Brook, are some celebrated heads of the law and of the church; of the former, was the lord chancellor Jefferies.

There is a beautiful public promenade on the west side of the town, called the Quarry, occupying about twenty acres, commanding a view of the river and town, and the picturesque landscape formed by the surrounding country. The Theatre is said to be part of a palace of the Princes of Powisland; it is of red sandstone, and appears of high antiquity. Shrewsbury contains the following parishes: St. Alkmond, a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Chad, a curacy; the Holy Cross, and St. Giles, a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Julian's, annexed to St. Michael's in the Castle, a curacy; St. Mary's, a curacy, and Meole Brace.

A monastery, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was founded here in the year 1083 by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, for Benedictine Monks from Seez in Normandy. The founder endowed it largely, and at length became a monk of his own abbey, where he died in 1094, and was here buried; as was also his son Hugh, slain in the Isle of Anglesea. Robert Pennant, the fourth abbot of this house, obtained the reliques of St. Winifrede, and enshrined them, which added much to the emolument of the abbey. Its abbots had, at a very early period, the privilege of wearing the mitre, and were summoned to Parliament. At the Dissolution its revenues were valued by Speed at 656*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* The site of the abbey, with all its buildings, originally comprised about ten acres, as we learn from the no less accurate than splendid History of Shrewsbury, by the Rev. Hugh Owen, and the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, from which nearly the whole of this account is derived. Of this venerable edifice, the chief remnant is the nave of the church, which in a great measure has escaped the devastation that befell almost every other part of the conventual buildings. The nave, like those of many other abbey churches, was anciently parochial, and had a low screen for the altar, probably between the great piers, on a line with the present pulpit; the space to the west being appropriated to the parishioners. The abbey church was originally cruciform, and had its transepts, choir, and lady chapel, together with various chantries, each containing its altar. Of these distinct parts of the abbey church, the whole eastern limb, with the transept and centre steeple, have been swept away, and thus has it lost considerably more than two-thirds of its original dimensions. The length of the nave, including the west tower, is now 123 feet. The present parochial church of the Holy Cross, embraces within its walls the nave, side aisles, porch and western tower of the abbey church. It is principally constructed with a red sandstone, of good quality. The fabric, as it now exists, bears deep marks of havoc and mutilation, yet displays in some of its parts curious and interesting features. The effect of the external elevation is cruelly injured by the loss of the eastern portion of the clerestory, which having been neglected by the parishioners, the roof, from decay, fell in, long after the dissolution of the abbey; and the shattered walls of the clerestory were swept away to save trouble and expense. Thus, as the western portion retains its original height, a great disproportion arises between the east and western parts of the fabric. The west front of the abbey church is composed of the tower, with the western ends of the side aisles; these had originally each a Norman window, that on the north side still remains, with a small pointed light inserted within it: the window of the corresponding aisle has a pointed arch, evidently cut out of the old Norman masonry, and now entirely void of mullions and tracery. The tower is nearly perfect; and though neither lofty nor much enriched, is noble, and would be a well-proportioned structure, were it not that the want of pinnacles on the summit gives it a heavy effect, not usual in towers of that age. It rests on an early Norman basement, evidently once a part of the ancient nave, surmounted by a superstructure of the fourteenth century. A round-headed arch, deeply recessed, and richly laced with mouldings, having a pointed doorway, similarly adorned, inserted within it, forms the western entrance, which has an ascent of three shallow steps. The exterior rib of the outward round arch springs on each side, from a Norman shaft, with an indented capital: the pointed arch was doubtless engrafted within the ancient semicircular doorway, when the tower was erected, in order to preserve uniformity. This is an elegant portal, and it is impossible not to admire the skill and ingenuity with which the architect has combined the pointed with the Norman round arch. Immediately above the western door rises a magnificent and beautiful window, its sides and arch enriched with delicate mouldings, in the deep hollow soffits of which is a series of small panels, having foliated arched heads. The outward mouldings of the arch rise high above it, enriched with crockets, and ending in a flower, from which springs, very elegantly, a niche or tabernacle.

The body of the western window, to the spring of the arch, contains two stories, divided horizontally by a transom, and perpendicularly by six upright mullions, into seven compartments for the glass. The two central mullions, as they approach the spring of the arch, bisect the head into smaller arches on each side; these are further subdivided into others, which are uncommonly acute; the interstices of all being filled with several tiers of small opened panelled tracery, mingled with trefoiled and quatrefoiled foliage, in beautiful and variegated profusion. For a window of such large dimensions, the arch is remarkably sharp and lofty; the tracery, too, is uncommon, and of an intricate richness seldom met with, partaking of the perpendicular straight-lined and horizontal curved characters. The form of this tracery, and the armorial bearings, quite fix it to the latter part of the fourteenth century, when the foliated and more elaborate fashion, displaying infinite variety and beauty, was giving way to the upright, or small-arched, style then beginning to take place. For justness of proportion, and elegance of design, we have very few great western or eastern windows equal to this; the easy and graceful ascent from the base to the summit, and the light though rich combination of the tracery, are remarkably pleasing. The lower story of the window was never pierced to admit glazing, but consists of blank panels, which in shape and size exactly resemble the range above them; this was undoubtedly done to preserve a due proportion, which otherwise would have been too short for the breadth. The square and shallow piers of the old basement are continued upon the front, attached to the angles of the tower in the new masonry, as far as to the summit of the middle or window story, where they end in pointed canopies. On the face of each of these, midway, is a niche, both of which have evidently been elegant, but are now almost mouldered away; they originally contained the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, the tutelary saints of the abbey.

Handsome shelving buttresses flank the northern and south-western angles of the tower, their sets-off worked into canopied pediments; these are finely proportioned, and give a remarkably pleasing effect, by the gradual diminution in breadth as the tower rises to the summit. On the north-eastern angle are vestiges of a flying buttress. The middle story of the tower has two handsome pointed windows

in its northern and southern sides; those in the former being now blocked up, and having been barbarously despoiled of their mullions, the blank arches are painted to represent tracery. The upper or bellchamber story displays a double window on every side; they are small but handsome. Between those on the western front is an armed knight standing on a corbel, which rests on the finial of the great window below. He occupies a tabernacle, which has a high straight-sided canopy, flanked with a small pinnacle at each impost. It has been usual to denominate this figure the effigy of Roger Montgomery, the founder; but in the History of Shrewsbury, before quoted, it is most satisfactorily assigned to King Edward III.: the armour of the figure exactly accords with that of the middle and latter part of the fourteenth century. The helmet is conical, the throat and breast clad in mail, while the rest of the figure is enveloped in plated steel. In one hand he bears a fragment of what appears to have been a sceptre, the other rests on the hilt of his sword, now mutilated; round the helmet are the evident remains of a crown. The painted glass of the great window beneath his feet strongly confirms this opinion, displaying as it does a series of armorial bearings of the Royal family, and of the chief nobility of Edward the Third's time, and proving that the tower was in a great part erected, if not finished, during that reign. The battlements, which originally crowned this fine old tower, were suffered either to go to gradual decay after the Dissolution, or were ruined in the civil war, and have been meanly repaired with brick-work.

The large bell, called St. Winifrede's, famed for its fine sound, was preserved long after the Dissolution, as the chief ornament of the abbey tower. It was broken in ringing for the safe return of Corbet Kynaston, Esq., from France, in 1730. Its weight was 35 ewt.: round the upper part of this bell, near the crown, was inscribed,

Sancta Wynefrida deo nos comendare memento,
Ut pietate sua nos serbet ab hoste cruento.

and about the middle was the following Leonine verse,

Protege, pura, pia, quos convoco Virgo Maria.

There is now a deep-toned peal of eight bells in the tower. On the north side of the church is a lofty and handsome porch. Its portal is formed by a deeply recessed square opening, the mouldings of which fall over the angles far down the sides, ending in busts, now mutilated. Within this is a graceful pointed arch, rising from a round column on either side. Above are two chamber stories, each lighted by a small window; the heads nearly flat, and divided by single mullions; on the right and left is a niche, extending the whole height of the upper stories. The bold embattled gable, unnecessarily destroyed, has been replaced by an ill-designed square parapet.

The eastern termination of the church is formed by a wall, built between the two great western piers of the central tower of the ancient church, in which is inserted a pointed window, with mullions selected from the ruins, and placed in it with more care than has been bestowed on the other early reparations.

Although barbarously defaced and curtailed of its fair proportions, the interior of the church has still much of that solemn dignity which irresistibly fills the mind with religious awe, to the excitement of which, the ancient cathedral and monastic churches contribute in a degree far beyond all other ecclesiastical structures, that the art of man has ever yet produced.

The ancient nave displays five arches on each side; three on the eastern portion are semicircular, and rest on short, thick, round piers, having shallow bases and filleted capitals in the plainest and earliest Anglo-Norman style. The two half columns, which adjoin the great piers of the central tower, are, like them, broken into a cluster of massive round shafts with indented capitals: above these are the remains of the triforium. The accommodation for the parochial duties in the abbey church are highly respectable. The altar stands on a raised area, beneath the eastern wall.

Near the western end of the north aisle is the font, which is of great antiquity, and once belonged to the ancient church of High Ercal. The pedestal stands upon an elevated area, paved with very curious ancient glazed tiles, some of which were found on the spot once occupied by the refectory of the abbey: amongst the figures delineated upon the tiles are a knight on horseback, arms of the Talbots, Fitz Alans, Mortimers, &c.

The tower at the west end is nearly open to the nave, divided from it by a lofty and beautiful pointed arch, reaching to the ceiling, and springing from high clustered imposts; the whole breadth and nearly height of the western front of the tower is occupied by the great window; the glazing of this window was restored in 1814 chiefly at the expense, and entirely under the superintendence of the Rev. William Gorsuch Rowland, curate of the parish; the series of armorial bearings was copied from a sketch made by Sandford the herald in 1658. Besides the above, other windows of the church have been embellished with painted glass by the indefatigable exertions of the same benefactor. With the exception of a few old shields of arms, the whole was executed by *Sir John Betton* of Shrewsbury, and his partner *David Evans*.

Of the monuments in this church, the oldest is that of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury; but on the fall of St. Chad's, and the demolition of St. Alkmond's church, several ancient monuments, which, from their size, the confined system of modern church-buildings could not, or from their antiquity, the fastidiousness of modern church-builders would not, admit within the new edifices, found an asylum within the ample side aisles of the abbey church. The oldest of these, brought from St. Chad's, is a cumbent figure, representing a person robed to the feet, with a coif drawn close over his head, and tied under his chin, which possibly may be the effigy of one of the judges of assize, who died at Shrewsbury while upon the circuit. A monument was removed from Wellington church in 1788, and stood more than thirty years in the churchyard of that parish. It is composed of alabaster, and contains the figures of a man and his wife, with this inscription:

Hic jacet in tumba corpus Will'mi Charlton armigeri, et Anne Uxor ejus, que quidem Anna obiit vii die Mensis Junii Anno D'ni Mille'mo cccccxxiiii et dictus Will'ms obiit p'mo die Mensis Julii Anno D'ni Mill'imo cccccxliiii. quorum animab' p'picietur Deus.

The sides of this monument consist of a series of five canopied niches; within the first, at the head of the tomb on the north side, is an angel holding a shield, bearing quarterly 1st and 4th, *Or, a lion rampant gules, debruised by a bend argent*, Charlton. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules, ten bezants*, Zouch. Within the second niche is a friar or pilgrim. In the centre compartment are two angels, bearing a shield. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Charlton. 2nd, *Argent, on a cheif or, a raven proper*, Horde. 3rd, Zouch. The fourth niche contains another friar, and towards the foot of the monument is an angel bearing the arms of Horde singly. Another monument formerly stood in the north aisle of St. Alkmond's, and was transferred to the abbey, and repaired at the expense of Sir Thomas T. Jones, Bart., of Stanley Hall. This is a handsome altar-tomb, bearing two cumbent figures, an alderman in his civic robe, and a lady in a scarlet gown, with the following inscription at the head:

Gulielmus Jones, Aldermanus Villæ Salopiæ, et Ælianora, uxor ejus, jacent sub hoc monumento.

The following inscription is upon the south side:

Gulielmus Jones, obiit 15 Julii, Anno D'ni. 1612.

and on the north side is inscribed,

Æleanora Jones, obiit 25 Feb. 1623.

Arms, 1st and 4th, *Argent, a lion rampant vert, vulned on the shoulder gules*, Jones. 2nd and 3rd, *Or, a bend gules*, Cottel. Impaling quarterly of six. 1. *Sable, three nags' heads erased argent*, Owen. 2. *Vert, three eagles displayed in fess, or*, Owen Gwynedd. 3. *Argent, a lion rampant sable*, Madoc ap Meredith. 4. *Or, a lion rampant vert*, Santhe Hardd. 5. *Argent, a boar's head couped proper.* 6. As 1. Over the head of this tomb is placed an elegant and finely executed mural monument, bearing an inscription commencing thus: M. S. Heic juxta jacet Thomas Rock, Arm. Vita functus Jan. 3°, Anno Ætat. 62. Dom. 1678, &c., &c.

St. Giles's church, at the end of the Abbey Foregate, is now annexed to the parish of Holy Cross. The church of St. Alkmond's was rebuilt about 1794. It contains a painted window, by *Eginton* of Birmingham, representing an emblematical figure of Faith. St. Julian's also contains a figure of St. James, of ancient stained glass, which came from Rouen in Normandy. The painted glass of the east window of St. Chad's church, which fell down in 1788, has been removed to St. Mary's; and the church was rebuilt, but not

in a style to merit particular notice; its plan is a circle, of the diameter of one hundred feet. The remains of the Franciscan or Grey Friary, on the banks of the Severn, near the east bridge, are supposed to be the refectory. There is no account extant of the exact time when this house was founded, but it is supposed to have been erected by Geoffery Lord Powis.

At the entrance of the town from the London road is a column, erected in 1816, to commemorate the noble actions of Lord Hill, which is surmounted by a statue of his lordship, modelled by *Panzetta;* the column was designed by *Haycock* of Shrewsbury. It is of the Doric order, one hundred and twenty feet high, the pedestal and statue not included. It bears the following Inscription on the north side of the pedestal:

TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ROWLAND LORD HILL, BARON HILL OF ALMAREZ AND HAWKESTONE, G.C.B., NOT MORE DISTINGUISHED FOR HIS SKILL AND COURAGE IN THE FIELD DURING THE ARDUOUS CAMPAIGNS IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, AND THE MEMORABLE PLAINS OF WATERLOO, THAN FOR HIS BENEVOLENT AND PATERNAL CARE IN PROVIDING FOR THE COMFORTS AND SUPPLYING THE NECESSITIES OF HIS VICTORIOUS COUNTRYMEN, AND FOR THAT HUMANITY AND GENEROSITY WHICH THEIR VANQUISHED FOES EXPERIENCED AND ACKNOWLEDGED, THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF SALOP HAVE ERECTED THIS COLUMN AND STATUE AS A MEMORIAL OF THEIR RESPECT AND GRATITUDE TO AN ILLUSTRIOUS CONTEMPORARY, AND AN INCITEMENT TO EMULATION IN THE HEROES AND PATRIOTS OF FUTURE AGES. A.D. MDCCCXVI.

At Cotton Hill, near Shrewsbury, the celebrated Admiral Benbow was born in 1650; his portrait, preserved in the grand jury-room of the town, was presented by his sister Mrs. Eleanor Hind. Benbow was the subject of a ballad entitled "A true British Hero, or Benbow the Brave," which appears to have been written about the time he sailed for the West Indies in 1701; he died in 1702.

SUTTON, 2 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury, contains 15 houses, and 71 inhabitants. It is a rectory. Betton is the seat of R. Scott, Esq.

Wenlock Liberty

Is bounded on the north by South Bradford hundred; on the east by Brimstree and Stottesden hundred; on the south by Overs hundred; and on the east by Condover and Munslow hundred.

BADGER, in a detached part of the liberty, 5 miles N.E. from Bridgnorth, contains 28 houses, and 132 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Badger is the seat of Mrs. Hawkins Browne, relict of the late Isaac Hawkins Browne, M.P. for Wenlock. The dingle, a very romantic part of the grounds, is much admired.

BARROW, 2½ miles E. from Wenlock, contains 96 houses, and 462 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 13*s.*

BECKBURY, 6 miles N.E. from Bridgnorth, about a mile N. from Badger, contains 54 houses, and 285 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Milburgh, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

BENTHALL, 3 miles N.E. from Wenlock, contains 119 houses, and 554 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy. Benthall Hall, the seat of F. B. Harries, Esq., was built in 1535; part was destroyed by a fire in 1818, but the carved woodwork of the parlour and the staircase was saved.

BROSELEY, 3 miles N.E. from Wenlock, contains 1019 houses, and 4814 inhabitants. It has a market on Wednesday, and a fair on Easter Monday, and is surrounded by mines of coal and iron, having great foundries, wherein excellent malleable iron and great quantities of cast-iron, consisting of cannon, &c. are made. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Near this place was formerly the Burning Well, so called from its taking fire on a lighted candle being lowered into it, when it burned for upwards of forty-eight hours: but it totally disappeared on the sinking of a coal-pit in the neighbourhood in 1755. The water was supposed to be indebted for its inflammable properties to the petroleum it contained, which is one of the most ignitable substances in nature, and has the property of burning in water. Here are the residences of John Pritchard, Esq. and John Onions, Esq.; and near Broseley, on the south, is Caughley Place, the seat of —— Brown, Esq.

PRIORS DITTON, 8 miles S.W. from Bridgnorth, contains 145 houses, and 645 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* The townships of Ruthale and Ashfield, locally situated in Munslow hundred, are in this parish.

DEUXHILL, in a detached part of Wenlock liberty near Glazeley, 4 miles S. from Bridgnorth, contains 9 houses, and 49 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

EATON, 9 miles S.E. from Wenlock, contains 78 houses, and 566 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*

HUGHLEY, 4 miles S.W. from Wenlock, contains 17 houses, and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

LINLEY, 4 miles N. from Bridgnorth, contains 19 houses, and 96 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory.

MADELEY, 9 miles N. from Bridgnorth, contains 1081 houses, and 5379 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* Coalbrook Dale, two miles westward, is situated between two lofty hills, and is chiefly famous for its iron bridge over the Severn. This is a very elegant structure, consisting of one arch forty feet high, and more than a hundred feet span; erected in 1779, from a design by *Darby*. Here are some of the largest iron works in England. At the Birches between Buildwas and Coalbrook Dale, in 1773, an extraordinary convulsion of the earth happened; when several fields, containing about thirty acres of land, were shifted from their site, the ground broken up into irregular masses with immense chasms, in one of which a barn was entirely swallowed up, and a grove with twenty large oak-trees forced into the middle of the Severn, filling up its bed for two hundred yards, and diverting its waters into a new channel. The turnpike road for three hundred and twenty yards was entirely destroyed. The principal chasm extended three hundred and ninety-six yards; its breadth was forty-two, and its greatest depth ten. The devastation is described in a sermon by the Rev. John de la Flechere, vicar of Madeley, which he preached to a large congregation at the place on the following day. Madeley Wood is the seat of W. Anstice, Esq.; and at Coalbrook Dale are seats of Francis and Richard Darby, Esqrs., William Tothill, Esq., and B. Dickinson, Esq. The inclined plane and China manufactory at Coalport, about a mile and a half distant from the iron bridge over the Severn, are particularly worthy of attention.

MONK HOPTON contains 34 houses, and 168 inhabitants.

POSENHALL, containing 3 houses, and 14 inhabitants, is extra-parochial.

SHIPTON, 6 miles S.W. from Wenlock, contains 18 houses, and 126 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory.

STOKE, ST. MILBOROUGH, 6 miles N.E. from Ludlow, near the source of the Ledwich brook, contains 90 houses, and 554 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Milborough, the Abbess of Wenlock, is a vicarage.

WENLOCK, or *Much Wenlock*, 14 miles S.E. from Shrewsbury, and 148 from London, contains 481 houses, and 2200 inhabitants. The town is situated on the Pho Brook, a branch of the Severn, and consists chiefly of two streets. It has a market on Monday, and fairs on the 12th May, 5th July, 17th October, and 4th December. The Corporation of Wenlock, pursuant to a charter of King Charles I., consists of a bailiff, recorder, two other justices of the peace, and twelve bailiff peers, or capital burgesses. The town, with Broseley and Little Wenlock, sends two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred by King Edward IV. in 1478, and the right of election is vested in the burgesses, who at present amount to about one hundred; the bailiff is the returning officer: the present members are the Hon. Cecil Weld Forester of Willey, and Paul Beilby Thompson, Esq. of Escrick, Yorkshire. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The remains of Wenlock Abbey are remarkably extensive and picturesque. St. Milborough, who was the daughter of King Merwald, founder of Leominster, and niece to Wolphen King of Mercia, erected a nunnery here about 680, and presided as abbess over it, with the reputation of great sanctity: this foundation was destroyed by the Danes, but restored by Leofrick Earl of Chester, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Being again decayed and forsaken, Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, rebuilt and endowed the monastery in 1079, placing therein a prior and convent of Cluniac monks, who were looked upon as a cell to the priory of La Charité in Nivernois. The Abbey was suppressed, with other alien priories, till it was made *prioratus indigena*, in the reign of Richard II. It was dedicated to St. Milburgh, who is said to have been here buried. At the Dissolution its yearly revenue amounted to 401*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* It stands in a deep valley on the south side of the town, near the churchyard. A large portion of the church exhibits a fine specimen of the architecture of the thirteenth century; the walls of the chapter-house are standing, and traces of the cloisters may be discovered. The prior's lodgings also remain. The whole belongs to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. The seal of the abbey, found about 1760, in digging the foundation of the church of Clun, which formerly belonged to Wenlock Abbey, is of brass, and represents St. Michael encountering the dragon, with this legend: S · ECCLE · CONVENTVALIS · DE · WENLOK · AD · CAVSAS · TANTVM ·

LITTLE WENLOCK, on the east side of the Wrekin, 5 miles N. from Much Wenlock, contains 184 houses, and 965 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

WILLEY, 5 miles N.W. from Bridgnorth, contains 28 houses, and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Willey Park, the seat of Lord Forester, is large, and adorned with fine woods in the valleys, as well as on the sides of some of the hills, although near the mansion the scenery is more open; at the foot of the eminence, on which the house stands, is a lake of considerable dimensions. The house was erected after designs by *Louis Wyatt;* it is entirely constructed of fine white stone, with a principal front extending about one hundred and twenty feet, and to the extremity of the offices very nearly three hundred feet. Carriages drive under a portico of the Corinthian order, which opens upon a vestibule leading to a saloon, much admired for its very fine architectural effect. It is forty feet by thirty in dimension, and is adorned with Corinthian columns of scagliola, the entablature supporting a light gallery of communication with the chambers above. In the saloon are large equestrian portraits of the Emperor Napoleon and the Duke of Wellington, K.G.,—the two great generals of the age; and statues of Apollo and Acteon, copies from the antique, upon pedestals. This estate was anciently the residence of the Weld family. Sir John Weld resided at Willey Park in the reign of Charles II.; George Weld, his son, and Sir William Forester, represented Wenlock in Parliament in the reign of William and Mary. Lord Forester is lineally descended from John Forester, Esq. of Watling Street, who held a singularly curious grant from King Henry VIII., to wear his hat in the royal presence, which identical document is preserved in the family. At Ross Hall near Shrewsbury, the late Lord Forester had the honour of receiving a visit in the year 1806 from the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV., in company with His present Majesty, then Duke of Clarence.

STAFFORDSHIRE



STAFFORD CASTLE



LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL

REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS

1 Cuttleston
2 Offlow
3 Pirehill
4 Seisdon
5 Totmonslow







INGESTRE HOUSE, SEAT OF EARL TALBOT.

Engraved by James Bingley 57 Charles St. Roswell Road.

London, G. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane, Oct.r 1830.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Oxford Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Cheshire; on the east by Derbyshire; on the south by Warwickshire and Worcestershire, and on the west by Shropshire. The greatest length is sixty miles, being thirty-eight miles in breadth, and one hundred and eighty miles in circumference. The present county was included in the Roman province Flavia Cæsariensis, inhabited by the Ordovices, afterwards the Cornavii and Brigantes. During the Saxon heptarchy, Staffordshire formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia. The celebrated Roman road Watling Street crosses the county; and the Roman stations were Etocetum at Wall, and Penocrucium at Penkridge: there is a Roman earthwork at Morton; Roman encampments at Arleywood, Ashton Heath, Ashwood Heath, Kinner, Oldbury, Shareshill, Teddesley Park, and Wolverhampton churchyard; Roman remains at Eccleshall and Wall. There were formerly abbeys at Burton, Chotes, Croxden, Dieulacres, Hanbury, Hilton, and Radmore; also priories at Calwich, Canwell, Lapley, Lichfield, Ronton, Rocester, Sandwell, Stafford, Stone, St. Thomas, Trentham, Tutbury and Wolverhampton. The castles of its earlier lords were at Alton, or *Alveton*, Audley, Bonebury, Burgh Maer, Burton, Cannock, Caverswall, Chartley, Chesterton, Croxden, Darlaston, Eccleshall, Heleigh, Lichfield, Newcastle, Stafford, Stourton, Tamworth, Tirley, Tutbury and Wednesbury. This county contains one city, Lichfield; one county town, nineteen market-towns, one hundred and fifty parishes, 63,319 inhabited houses, and 341,040 inhabitants. It is in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. Staffordshire returns ten members to Parliament; two for Stafford, two for Lichfield, two for Newcastle-under-Lyne, two for Tamworth, and two for the County, Sir J. Wrottesley, Bart. of Wrottesley Hall, and E. J. Littleton, Esq., of Teddesley Park. The aspect of this county is various; the northern part rises gently in small hills, which, beginning here, run through the heart of England in a continued ridge, rising gradually higher and higher under different names. The Moorland is a rough, dreary, cold tract, the snow lying long on it. It is here observed that the west wind always brings rain, but the east and south winds make fair weather, unless the wind turns about from the west to the south, which then continues rainy. The middle and southern parts of the county are generally level, or with only gentle eminences; to this, however, there are some exceptions; as the limestone hills of Sedgeley, which furnish an inexhaustible supply of that material, and great part of it of excellent quality. The quartzose, or ragstone hills of Rowley furnish an excellent material for roads and pavements. The Clent Hills and Barr Beacon, besides many others of less elevation, as the high grounds on Cannock Heath, the hills of Bushbury and Essington, formed chiefly of, or at least containing, great quantities of gravel. Kinfare Edge, Tettenhall Wood, and some situations near Enville, also command extensive prospects. Staffordshire is particularly celebrated for its Potteries, now become the general name of a district in which the manufacture of earthenware is carried on in an improved manner. These manufactures give employment to nearly 20,000 people in the county; and the operations of digging and collecting the clay, flint, terra porcellana, &c. in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire and Cornwall, and conveying them to the different ports, are supposed to employ nearly 40,000 more, besides upwards of 60,000 tons of shipping. In the north-western part of the county considerable iron-works are established; and its southern parts are enlivened by various branches of hardware. The mineral productions of the county are iron ore, limestone, firestone, freestone, pipe-clay, ochre, and a valuable clay which bears the fire very well. The rivers are Blythe, Burne, Churnet, Dane, Dove, Hamps, Ilam, Lime, Manifold, Penk, Smestall, Sow, Stour, Tame, Tern, and Trent. The river Severn passes through Over Areley, and receives the tribute of some considerable brooks in this county. The Trent takes its rise from three springs or heads in the north-western extremity of Staffordshire in the Moorlands. After traversing the Potteries, it runs in a southerly direction past Trentham Park to the town of Stone, whence inclining eastward, at Great Haywood it receives the waters of the Sow; thence pursuing a south-east course is at King's Bromley further augmented by the Blythe, and at Wichnor by the Tame: here suddenly turning to the north-east it flows past the town of Burton, about two miles beyond which it is joined by the Dove; running east, it crosses the south part of Derbyshire, where it receives the Derwent; and now skirting the north-west part of Leicestershire it meets with the Soar, when it becomes a considerable river as it advances through a range of flowery meadows, bounded by high tufted hills, and chequered with villages, to the town of Nottingham. After passing Newark and Gainsborough, it makes a bold junction with the Ouse, and combined with it, forms the grand estuary of the Humber. The Dove rises in the rocky hills of Derbyshire, and pursues a south course at no great distance from the towns of Ashborne and Uttoxeter; at the latter place, inclining to the east, it flows on in a south-east direction, and unites with the Trent near Newton Solney. The lakes of Staffordshire are those of Aqualate, Eccleshall Pool, Latford Pool, Lush Pool, Maer Pool, and New Pool. The canals of this county are, the Birmingham, Coventry and Oxford, Dudley and Netherton, Grand Trunk, Gresley's, Staffordshire and Worcestershire, Stourbridge, Trent and Mersey, and the Wyrley and

Essington. The chief manufactures are earthenware, various kinds of hardware, glass toys, hats, shoes, buttons, ferrets, handkerchiefs, twists, sewing-silks, cotton, leather, woollen, and linen.

The Clog, or Perpetual Almanack, was in common use in this county; of the word clog there is no satisfactory etymology in the sense here used, which signified an almanack made upon a square stick. Dr. Plot, who wrote the history of this county in 1686, instances a variety of these old almanacks then in use here. Some he calls Public, because they were of large size, and commonly hung at one end of the mantle-tree of the chimney: others he calls Private, because they were smaller and were carried in the pocket. There were three months contained upon each of the four edges of the clog, the number of days in them are represented by notches: that which began each month had a short turned up mark upon it, and every seventh notch of a larger size stood for Sunday. Upon these ancient clogs or almanacks the symbols of the saints were carefully represented, and all the purposes of a modern almanack were obtained by the use of this log of wood, known to antiquaries by the name of the Staffordshire Clog.—Ingestrie Hall is the seat of Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Cuttlestone Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Pirehill hundred; on the east by Offlow hundred; on the south by Seisdon hundred, and on the west by Shropshire: the hundred is also separated into eastern and western divisions.

Eastern Division.

BASWICH, or *Berkswich*, 2 miles S.E. from Stafford, contains 99 houses, and 559 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Walton and Milford. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes near the village; the townships of Acton Trussel, Bednall, and Brockton, are within the parish. Weeping Cross is within the distance of a mile from Baswich; there are two other places so called, one near Shrewsbury and one between Oxford and Banbury. The expression "to return by Weeping Cross" denoted repentance of an undertaking.

BREWOOD, 8 miles N.W. from Wolverhampton, and 4½ miles S.W. from Penkridge, contains 437 houses, and 2263 inhabitants, including the liberties of Chillington and Somerford, and the townships of Bishops Wood, Hide, and Wooley, Kiddermore Green, and Park Lanes. Brewood is said to have been a city; and in ploughing the fields, Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. Before the Conquest the Bishop of Lichfield had a seat here. The town is situated on a gentle eminence, and has a market on Thursday; and a fair, September 19th, for horses and cattle. The inhabitants had a custom of adorning their wells on Holy Thursday with boughs and flowers. Here is a Free School, well endowed, of which the Rev. William Budworth, the friend of Dr. Johnson, was a distinguished master; he died in 1745. Bishop Hurd received his education here. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Lichfield. It has a lofty spire, but is not very ancient. Here was formerly a small Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, called The Black Ladies of Brewood, granted at the dissolution to Thomas Giffard. On the northern side of the parish is Boscobel, and the priory of White Ladies, Cistercian nuns, in Shropshire (vide page 104). Chillington Park is the seat of Thomas Giffard, Esq., whose ancestry and family have resided here for many centuries. The house appears to be of the date of Henry VIII., and is remarkable for the various forms of the windows and chimneys. Queen Elizabeth visited Chillington in 1575. It is one of the best timbered estates in the county, adorned by the Pool, a large and beautiful piece of water. Somerford Hall is the seat of the Hon. Edward Monckton. The liberty of Coven is in the parish of Brewood. In the hamlets of this parish considerable quantities of locks and other articles are made, and the Birmingham and Liverpool canal runs through it.

CANNOCK, or *Cank*, 8 miles N. from Walsall, and 5 miles S.E. from Penkridge, contains 143 houses, and 766 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; here are fairs on 8th May for horses and toys, and on 18th October for horses, cattle and sheep. The townships of Cannock Wood, Cheslyn Hay, Hednesford and Leacroft, Huntington and Great Wyrley, are all in this parish. Cannock Heath, the most extensive waste in the county, contained upwards of twenty-five thousand acres; being situated nearly in the centre of England it is conjectured to have been a principal seat of the Druids, which idea is strengthened by the names of several places in the neighbourhood having the prefix *Col*, a word in the British language signifying holy; as Colfield, Colton. Coley, Colwich, &c. Cannock Heath is now almost destitute of wood except on the northern skirts towards Shugborough Park, where some romantic forest scenery and sylvan glades are still to be met with; it abounds in coal, and has some beds of limestone. The herbage, which is very short, affords subsistence to about three thousand head of deer and to numberless sheep, all the freeholders having an unlimited right of common. In one part is an extensive rabbit-warren. There appears to have been a castle in early times upon Cannock Chace, where our Norman kings occasionally resided; the castle existed in the reign of Elizabeth, and one of the offices held under that Queen was the Constable of Cannock Castle. Haywood Park, between Cannock Heath and Shugborough Park, is a romantic dale, with a limpid brook rambling through it, encircled by lofty wooded banks, presenting a rich amphitheatre of umbrageous oaks; this spot, now the property of the Marquess of Anglesey, was formerly the red deer park of the Bishops of Lichfield. Beaudesert Park, the seat of the Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., on the eastern side of Cannock Chace, originally belonged to the Bishops of Lichfield, and was granted to Sir William Paget by King Edward VI.; Richard Sampson, then bishop, accepting of certain impropriations of the value of 183*l.* a year instead. The mansion was partly rebuilt by Thomas Lord Paget in the reign of Elizabeth, but many parts of the building are more ancient. It is constructed of brick and stone, and the original character of its architecture has been tastefully preserved in the extensive alterations made under the direction of the noble marquess. The porch opens upon a hall eighty feet by twenty-one, having a lofty groined ceiling, and a splendid window at the upper end containing the arms of William Lord Paget, K.G., and his lady Anne, daughter and heiress of Henry Preston, Esq. In a gallery at the lower end is an organ by *Pyke*, the gift of King George III. to the Earl of Uxbridge. The drawing-room, forty-two feet by twenty-seven, contains a portrait of the first Lord Paget by *Holbein:* of this nobleman, Fuller relates it was said of him, "that he was not only fit to represent kings, but to be a king himself." Here are also portraits of Henrietta Maria Queen of Charles I., and of Henry Earl of Holland by *Vandyck*, portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte by *Ramsay*, the Earl of Uxbridge by *Pocock*, and Sir Arthur Paget by *Hoppner*. In the windows are portraits in stained glass of Edward IV., Henry VIII., Queen Mary and Elizabeth, and King James I. A magnificent gallery in the house is ninety-seven feet long by seventeen wide. In compartments over recesses for books in the gallery, is a series of paintings representing the most important battles fought under John Duke of Marlborough.

The mansion stands on the side of a sloping eminence five miles north from Lichfield, sheltered above and on each side by beautiful rising grounds, and embosomed in trees commanding in front over the tops of far subjacent woods an extensive and agreeable view of nine different counties, vindicating the propriety of its name. Castle Hill near Beaudesert is the site of a British encampment.

Beaudesert Park in 1815 was honoured by a visit of the Prince Regent, the Duke of Clarence, and the Archdukes John and Louis.

CASTLECHURCH, one mile S.W. from Stafford, contains 231 houses, and 1118 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Crown. The townships of Burton, Forbridge and Rickerscote, are included in the parish.

PENKRIDGE, 6 miles S. from Stafford, contains 406 houses, and 2299 inhabitants, including the townships of Bickford, Drayton,

Lovedale, Longridge, Mitton, Otherton, Pilcaton, Preston, Rodbaston, Watereaton, and Whiston. The town is situated on the river Penk, over which it has a stone bridge, and eastward is the Staffordshire and Wolverhampton canal. It consists of two streets crossing each other at right angles, through the principal of which is the road from Wolverhampton to Stafford; and has a market on Tuesday, and fairs 30th April, and first Monday in September. The petty sessions for the eastern and western divisions of Cuttleston hundred are held here. It has a charity-school for twelve boys and eight girls; and in 1819 two excellent school-rooms for the children of this and the neighbouring parishes to be educated on the Madras system, with a house for the master and mistress, were built by E. J. Littleton, Esq. M.P., by whom the whole of the expense is defrayed. The church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, is a curacy. It is a large handsome fabric, in the pointed style of architecture, the walls being ornamented with pinnacles and battlements. It contains monuments of the Littleton family of Teddesley Park. The church of Penkridge, or *Pencriz*, is mentioned in the charter of King Stephen and the bull of Pope Lucius, as given to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the same manner with Wolverhampton and Stafford, which were Royal free chapels; and it is probable that this of Penkridge might be of the same nature. The advowson of the church and the manor were granted by Hugh House to the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors, which gift was confirmed by King John in 1215; and in process of time the archbishop was always dean of this church, and had the collation of all the prebendaries, who were thirteen in number, about the year 1534, when they were valued at 106*l.* 15*s.* The grant of King John was abolished by the Act of Edward VI. in 1547, by which colleges and chantries were vested in the Crown.

The chapelry of Coppenhall and the township of Dunston are within the parish.

Sir Edward Littleton of Pileaton Hall was created a baronet 28th June 1627. This ancient and curious mansion has been deserted by the family for Teddesley Park, where the mansion was built by Sir Edward Littleton, Bart., about 1780. Sir Edward Littleton, Bart. died in 1812 *sine prole*, when the title became extinct; he was succeeded in his estates by Edward John Littleton, Esq., M.P. for the county, grandson of his sister Frances, wife of Moreton Wallhouse, Esq. of Hatherton in this county. The mansion at Teddesley commands an extensive view of a well cultivated country on the west, and of Cannock Heath and the hills on the east; the woods and plantations of the park are of very considerable extent. In a small square Roman camp within the park, a short dagger was found in 1780; the metal is iron, and the form perfect, although much corroded.

RUGELEY, 7 miles N.W. from Lichfield, and 9½ miles S.E. from Stafford, contains 494 houses, and 2677 inhabitants. It is situated within a short distance of the river Trent, on the Trent and Mersey canal; several mills and iron forges stand on a brook that flows through the town, which consists of a principal street on the sides of the road from Lichfield to Stafford. Here is carried on a considerable trade in felts and hats, with a market on Tuesday; and fairs 6th June and 21st Oct. for horses, sheep, and cattle. The town is governed by two constables. The church, dedicated to St. Augustin, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 2*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. An ancient timber-framed house near the church once belonged to the Chetwynds. Hagley Hall, the seat of the Hon. Robert Curzon, M.P., is within half a mile of the town, environed with beautiful woods and plantations. The late Viscount Curzon in the alterations of the house, made under his direction, rendered it picturesque in appearance, although it is extremely irregular upon the front, arising from the enlargements that have been made at various periods. Hagley was the patrimonial estate of the Weston family, from the early time of Edward III. Sir Richard Weston, created Earl of Portland by King Charles I., was descended of this family. Hagley afterwards became the property of Viscount Curzon, on whose decease in 1820 it was left to his son the present proprietor, who is brother to Earl Howe. About a mile north of Rugeley the Grand Trunk canal is carried over the river Trent by means of an aqueduct. A celebrated cold bath in the neighbourhood springs from beneath a hill on Cannock Chace.

SHARESHILL, 5 miles N. from Wolverhampton and about the same distance S. from Penkridge, contains 53 houses, and 286 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The church was rebuilt about 1750, except the tower. Some curious monuments were preserved at the demolition of the ancient edifice, said to belong to the Swinnerton family. In Shareshill are two encampments, supposed to have been of Roman construction. Great and Little Sardon are included within the parish, through which the Staffordshire canal passes over Calf Heath: near Great Sardon is the Four Crosses Inn, viz. the arms of the see of Lichfield. Dean Swift, who rested at this inn on his way to Ireland, finding the landlady a notorious scold, wrote this distich on the window:

> Thou fool! to hang *four* crosses at thy door:
> Hang up thy *wife*, there needs not any more.

Western Division.

BLYMHILL, 7 miles S.W. from Penkridge, and 4½ miles N.E. from Shiffnall, contains 121 houses, and 604 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Brincton. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

BRADLEY, 3 miles N.W. from Penkridge, contains 134 houses and 723 inhabitants, including the liberties of Billington and Woolaston. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The inhabitants repair the fence of the churchyard in allotments proportionate to the land they occupy, on which account it is not uniformly inclosed. Alstone, Brough, and Rule, formerly deemed extra-parochial, are now considered in this parish, which is famous for its iron-works.

CHURCHEATON, 5 miles N.W. from Penkridge, contains 151 houses, and 829 inhabitants, including the townships of Marston, High Own, and Little Own, Oslow, and Wood Eaton. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* The Birmingham and Liverpool canal passes near the village.

FORTON, on the borders of the county, 11 miles W. from Stafford, and 1½ mile N.E. from Newport in Shropshire, contains 123 houses, and 702 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Meer. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; it contains memorials of the Skrymshire family. The Newport branch of the Liverpool and Birmingham canal passes the eastern side of the village; and beyond is a large pool, or meer, covering two hundred and fifty acres, denominated by the Romans *Aqua Lata*. Aqualate Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Fletcher Boughey, Bart., is situated upon its banks, amidst rich and well wooded grounds, occupying the southern side of the lake. Anchills, from *Ancilis*, denotes a Roman station. Forton by its name, and also that of Warton near it, indicates a place of defence and contest. Monk's Farm, a small estate in the neighbourhood, was the occasional residence of the Abbot of Shrewsbury.

GNOSAL, 7 miles S.W. from Stafford, contains 182 houses, and 1038 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The church is a very ancient and interesting edifice, and contains an altar-tomb, supporting a recumbent figure in chain mail. It was formerly a Royal free chapel, and was enjoyed by secular canons. The Bishop of Lichfield was accounted dean; and there were four prebends, viz. Mordhall, Suckerhall, Baverlay Hall, and Chiltren Hall, the last valued at 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the three others at 11*l.* each; the patronage of all which was granted by King Edward VI. to the Bishop of Lichfield and his successors. The church of Gnosal has peculiar privileges, of very ancient date. The minister and churchwardens annually elect a jury of twelve men, who are empannelled and deliver a verdict on all ecclesiastical matters, concerning which any dispute may arise during the ensuing year. The hamlets of Apeton, Cowley, Knightley, and Moreton are within the parish; the Birmingham and Liverpool canal passes over Gnosal Heath through Cowley.

HAUGHTON, 4 miles S.W. from Stafford, contains 93 houses, and 473 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

LAPLEY, 3 miles S.W. from Penkridge, contains 33 houses, and 198 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Here was an alien priory of Black monks belonging to the abbey of St. Remigius at Rheims, to which it was

given by Algar Earl of Mercia in the time of Edward the Confessor: having shared the fate of the alien priories, it became the property of Tong College in Shropshire, by a grant from the Crown, to which it belonged at the Dissolution, when it was granted to Sir Richard Manners. The township of Wheaton Aston, on the opposite side of the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, is in this parish. Stretton, about a mile southward of Lapley, stands upon the Watling Street, and was anciently a seat of the Congreves, of which family was the celebrated dramatic writer. Richard Hurd, successively Bishop of Lichfield and Worcester, a distinguished prelate, was born here. Land in this parish is held by Borough English.

NORBURY, 5 miles S.W. from Eccleshall, and 3½ N.E. from Newport in Shropshire, contains 35 houses, and 220 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* It is an ancient building, with a modern brick tower, and contains several memorials of the Skrymshire family, formerly lords of the manor. The township of Weston Jones is within the parish.

SHERIFF HALES, on the borders of Shropshire, in which county it is partly situated, is 10 miles W. from Penkridge, and 2½ N.E. from Shiffnall. It contains 167 houses, and 876 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

WESTON UNDER LIZARD, on the borders of Shropshire, 4 miles N.E. from Shiffnall, and 7 miles S.W. from Penkridge, contains 32 houses, and 296 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Weston Hall, the seat of the Earl of Bradford, is situated in a well-timbered and extensive park, one of the most picturesque spots in the county. This seat has for three generations belonged to the family of Bridgeman, who are lineally descended from Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of Charles II., of whom it was said by Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," that "his moderation and equity were such that he seemed to carry a chancery in his breast."

2. Offlow Hundred,

On the eastern side of the county, is bounded on the north, east, and south by the adjoining counties of Derby, Warwick, and Worcester; and on the west by each of the other hundreds of Staffordshire. It is separated into two divisions, north and south.

Northern Division.

ALREWAS, on the banks of the Trent, 5 miles N.E. from Lichfield, contains 202 houses, and 979 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Chancellor of the cathedral of Lichfield. The hamlets of Fradley and Orgreave are in this parish. Orgreave Hall, the seat of Samuel Winter, Esq., is about a mile westward of the village. The Grand Trunk canal passes Alrewas.

ALREWAS HAYES is extra-parochial, where, says Erdeswick, there is plenty of deer and game, and a noble piscary on the rivers Trent and Tame. It consists of 11 houses, and 74 inhabitants.

BROMLEY REGIS, or *King's Bromley*, on the Trent, 4½ miles N. from Lichfield, contains 110 houses, and 612 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Alrewas in the cathedral of Lichfield. Bromley derives its additional name from its having been the property of the Crown for two centuries after the Norman Conquest. It had in earlier times been distinguished as the residence of the earls of Mercia. Leofric, the fifth earl of Mercia, husband of the famous Godiva, died here in 1057. Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, relates an instance of longevity in the person of Mary Cooper, residing in this parish, who had seen her descendants to the sixth generation alive at the same time, and could say to her daughter, "Rise, daughter, go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter hath got a daughter." Bromley Hall is the seat of J. Lane, Esq., descended from Col. John Lane, whose sister was so conspicuous for her remarkable zeal in the preservation of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

BURTON UPON TRENT, 125 miles from London, and 21 miles E. from Stafford, contains 833 houses, and 4114 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern bank of the river, over which it has an ancient bridge of thirty-six arches, which, aided by the trees that grow near it, possesses a highly picturesque appearance. At the west end formerly stood a chapel, said to have been erected by Edward II. in memory of his victory over the Earl of Lancaster. This bridge is supposed to have been built some time before the Conquest, and coeval with the foundation of the abbey. The town, considerable both for trade and manufacture, consists of one principal street, crossed by another at right angles. It is governed by a perpetual bailiff, coroner, constables, &c., who are chosen by the lord of the manor: and has a market on Thursday, and fairs 5th February, 5th April for cattle and horses, Holy Thursday for cattle, 16th July for toys, and 29th October for cattle and horses. Here are extensive cotton works and iron forges, it having the advantage of navigable communication with all parts of the county by the river Trent, part of which is rendered navigable by art, and by the Grand Trunk canal. The chief production of Burton is ale, and its excellence is celebrated in most parts of England. In the brewing of the ale, hard water is used in preference to soft, which certainly makes a great difference in its strength: and is accounted for by Dr. Darwin on the supposition that some of the saccharine acid in malt forms a kind of mineral sugar by its combination with the calcareous earth of hard water, which, like true sugar, is convertible into spirit. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Modwen, is a curacy. The ancient beautiful edifice was taken down, and the present one erected in 1720. Here was formerly an extensive abbey, founded in 1004 by Wulfric Sprott, for Benedictine monks: the chief remains are vestiges of the cloisters, visible in the old walls near the church; and on the margin of the river is the abbot's lodgings or manor-house, much altered by additions and repairs. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Modwen, and at the Dissolution was valued at 356*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per annum. The lands and endowments of the abbey were soon afterwards granted to Sir William Paget, or Lord Paget of Beaudesert in 1569, in whose posterity the greatest part of the estates has since continued; and it is now the property of the Marquess of Anglesey. The lord of the manor enjoys the privileges which the abbots formerly possessed. He has a Court of Record, whose pleas can be maintained to any amount; and here is a Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts. The townships of Branson, Burton extra, Horninglow, and Stretton, are in this parish.

The arms of Burton are *Barry wavy of six, argent and azure; on a chief gules, an eagle displayed between two fleurs de lis, or.*

CLIFTON CAMPVILLE, on the borders of the county, 5 miles N.E. from Tamworth, contains 111 houses, and 626 inhabitants, including the township of Haunton. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 30*l.* In the church is a splendid monument of Sir John Vernon and his wife, both of whom died in 1543. Clifton was in possession of the Campville family from 1200 to 1315, whence the addition to its name. It was afterwards the property of Sir Humphrey Stanley, Knt. banneret and knight of the body to Henry VII., who died in 1505, and is buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas in Westminster-abbey. Clifton Hall is now the residence of Henry Stokes, Esq. The chapelry of Harleston is in this parish.

DRAYCOTT, on the borders of Needwood Forest, 5 miles S.E. from Uttoxeter, and 7 miles N.W. from Burton, contains 63 houses, and 321 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

EDINGHALL, or *Edingale*, on the borders of the county, and partly situated in Derbyshire, 5 miles N. from Tamworth, contains 44 houses, and 224 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Alrewas, in Lichfield Cathedral.

HAMSTALL RIDWARE, 6 miles N. from Lichfield, and 4 miles E. from Rugeley, contains 84 houses, and 455 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 1*s.* The manor-house was once fitted up in a state of great splendour; near it is a watch-tower, ascended by a staircase, and open at the top, which formerly communicated with the other buildings.

HANBURY, on the northern edge of Needwood Forest, 6 miles

N.W. from Burton, contains 28 houses, and 147 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, the value of which is not certified, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield. The manor of Hanbury with the rectory was given by Henry VIII. to Sampson Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry and his successors; and here the bishops frequently resided. The name of the village is derived from the Saxon *Hean*, high, it being situated on an eminence that commands a bold view over the rich meadows upon the Dove, which here separates the county from Derbyshire. The church, an ancient building, stands on the edge of the steep declivity towards the Dove: under an arch in the south wall is the sculptured figure of Sir John de Hanbury, and there are also memorials of the families of Villiers, Adderley, Agard, and Egerton. The parish register, commencing in 1574, is perhaps unique of its kind, being richly illuminated on the margin with blazonry of arms, and containing several curious epitaphs not found in the church. Here was a monastery, of which St. Werburgh, daughter of Wulfric and sister of Ethelred, kings of Mercia, was abbess. She died here, and was buried at Chester, where a splendid shrine was erected to her honour: not even a vestige of the building is extant. The parish is very extensive, and contains the most romantic part of Needwood Forest, with the townships of Coton, Fauld, Hanbury Woodend, and Marchington Woodlands, the hamlet of Stubby-lane, and the chapelries of Marchington and Newborough. Coton Hall is the seat of Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq. Fauld Hall, an ancient timber-framed edifice on the banks of the Dove, was the property and residence of William Burton, the historian of Leicestershire, who died here in 1645. Robert Burton, the learned author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," was his brother. Burton's collections for this county were given by his son to Walter Chetwynd, Esq. of Ingestre, and were used by Shaw in his History of Staffordshire. Holly Bush Hall, near Newborough, is the property of Earl Talbot.

LICHFIELD, 119 miles from London, and 16 miles S.E. from Stafford, contains 1121 houses, and 6075 inhabitants. It is situated on a rivulet which falls into the Trent, and consists of four principal streets, and several smaller ones, the road from Birmingham to Newcastle running through it. The houses, chiefly ancient, are intermixed with good modern buildings. It is divided into the City and the Close, and forms a distinct county, possessing very large and peculiar privileges; is governed by two bailiffs, chosen annually out of twenty-four burgesses, a recorder, sheriff, steward, and inferior officers. Their seal represents a view of the cathedral, with the bodies, heads, and limbs of men, crowns, swords, and banners, strewed upon the ground before it. The arms, *Ermine, on a cross quarterly pierced, or, four chevrons gules.* The markets on Tuesday and Friday are plentifully supplied, and at a reasonable rate. Fairs, Ash Wednesday, for cattle, sheep, bacon, cheese, and iron; 12th May for cattle and sheep, and first Tuesday in November for geese and cheese. A court is annually held at Green Hill, at the east end of the city, on Whit Monday, a temporary stand being erected for the occasion upon the spot, amidst a grove of trees, and surrounded with booths, &c. The constables of the city, attended by armed men, morris-dancers, &c., escort the sheriff, town-clerk, and bailiffs, to the bower, when all persons owing suit and service are summoned to this "court of array, or view of men and arms." The dozeners or petty constables of the twenty-one decennaries or wards of the city attend with their respective emblems, and deliver rolls of the names of all men residing within their several districts: during the course of the day the constables, &c. perambulate the city, the armed men firing volleys over the houses, and conclude by a procession to the market-place, where the town-clerk delivers a charge to the constables, and thanks them for their attendance. Lichfield returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred 33 Edward I. The right of election is vested in the bailiffs, magistrates, freeholders of 40*s.* per annum, and all that hold by burgage tenure; and in such freemen only as are enrolled paying scot and lot, who at present amount to about six hundred. The present members are Sir George Anson of Rushal Hall, and George Granville Venables Vernon, Esq., son of the Archbishop of York

The Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry is said to have been founded by Oswy King of Mercia, in the year 656; and although it has a double name, yet, like Bath and Wells, is only a single diocese. It was so extremely wealthy, that King Offa, by the favour of Pope Adrian, constituted it an archiepiscopal see, a title laid aside on the death of that king. In 1075, Peter, the 34th bishop, removed the see to Chester; and in 1102, Robert de Limesey, his immediate successor, removed it to Coventry; Hugh Novant, the 41st bishop, moved it back to Lichfield, but with great opposition from the monks of Coventry; and the dispute was finally settled in a manner nearly similar to that of Bath and Wells, the bishop being styled of both places, and Coventry having the precedence. It was agreed that they should elect the bishop alternately, and that they should both make one Chapter to the bishop, in which the Prior of Coventry should be the chief. It continued thus till the Reformation, when the priory of Coventry being dissolved, the style of the bishop continued as before; but an Act of Parliament was passed in 1541, 33 Henry VIII., to make the dean and chapter of Lichfield one sole chapter to the bishop. This see has given three saints to the church, and to the nation one lord chancellor, three lord treasurers, three presidents of Wales, &c. The Diocese contains the whole counties of Stafford and Derby, except two parishes of the former, the largest part of Warwickshire, and nearly one half of Shropshire, comprising 555 parishes. It is valued in the King's books at 559*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, and computed to be worth 2,800*l.* per annum.

The cathedral, built by Oswy King of Mercia, stood on the same site as the present church, upon the declivity of a hill, inconvenient for such an edifice, but chosen by the King as the venerated spot whereon a number of Christian martyrs suffered death under the Diocletian persecution. A distance of thirty yards more to the north would have placed the building on the summit of the hill, where the great labour of levelling the ground, which appears to have been employed, might have been spared; and where the length of the edifice might have been carried duly east and west, which has not been done, nor could without great inconvenience have been accomplished in its present situation. The sanctity of the site was thought to compensate amply for its defects. Hence is derived an additional proof in support of the tradition concerning the Christian martyrs of Lichfield.

The present fabric was begun by Bishop Clinton, who presided over this church from the year 1128 to 1153. The architecture employed in churches, during this period, was wholly of the Anglo-Norman style. Consequently, so far as the building then proceeded, it was in this character, still to be traced in some parts of the edifice. On the outside of the transept are some Norman buttresses and mouldings, and the windows have apparently been altered from circular to pointed. In the north aisle adjoining the choir, and in the northern and southern portals, and about the building now used for the bishop's consistory court, perhaps the most ancient part of the fabric, are enrichments of the Anglo-Norman character.

Early in the thirteenth century, the style of building with pointed arches began generally to prevail. The parts of this fabric, already erected, seem at that time to have been altered after the new model, and the additional buildings to have been carried up entirely in the same character. In 1235, Royal permission was granted to the dean and chapter to get stone for the fabric in the forest of Hopways; and there appears to have been another Royal grant to the same purpose at an earlier period. About fifty years afterwards, Bishop Langton lengthened the building by the addition of a lesser choir or chancel, under the name of *Our Lady's Choir*. By this prelate also a vaulted roof was placed over the transept, which before his time is said to have been open to the exterior covering; a proof of which is now to be seen in the heads of windows appearing between the two roofs. If the vaulting of the transept was the work of this bishop, it was probably done in the early part of his episcopacy; for the style of enrichment is more ancient than that in the Lady Choir, which is known to be the work of his later days; and by the same method of judging, it is presumed that the remainder of the vaulting throughout the church was executed either late in his time or subsequently.

During the three succeeding centuries, the fabric does not appear to have undergone any very important alterations. In the civil wars, the Close of this cathedral being surrounded by a wall and foss, the work of Bishop Langton, was garrisoned for the King; and in March 1643 was compelled to surrender to the enemy. In the course of the next month it was recovered by Prince Rupert, and continued in the possession of the Royalists till after the battle of Naseby. The King, in his retreat from that fatal conflict, passed through Lichfield and was lodged in the Close; as he was afterwards, at two several times, in the course of that year. In 1646, the Royal cause becoming hopeless, this garrison, with many others throughout the kingdom, submitted to the conquerors. During these years of

warfare, this cathedral, being frequently in a state of siege, suffered much from the artillery of the enemy. The tall central spire was completely thrown down. While the Puritans were in possession of the structure, they stripped it entirely of its external covering, and of every thing which they could convert into money; and, from hatred to idolatry, mutilated the images and carved ornaments, and destroyed the monuments and the painted glass. After the Restoration, when Dr. Hackett came to be enthroned bishop of this cathedral, he found it no other than a splendid ruin. By the zeal of this pious, generous, and active prelate, such contributions were obtained as to enable him in the course of a few years to restore this desolated church to a considerable share of its former dignity. The exterior of this cathedral, although it has suffered deplorably from puritanical malignity, and from the influence of time and weather on a mouldering stone, is still seen to exhibit much that is grand and beautiful. This church is singularly adorned by three tall spires, which, varying their apparent position, as the spectator changes his place, afford a variety of interesting views to the surrounding country. But they will bear a near and critical examination. The two western spires appear to have been erected in the thirteenth century, not long after this pyramidical kind of steeple first appeared in England. They are well proportioned and highly ornamented; and the pinnacles, from amongst which they rise, connect them gracefully with the supporting towers, and with the whole western front. All this western façade is eminently beautiful, the design noble and elegant, and the component parts harmoniously adapted. It is still superlatively rich in tabernacled statues. A figure of King Charles II. placed over the large window is the work of a stonemason, whose loyalty, it may be supposed, rather than his success in statuary, procured for him the honour of knighthood. The western front comprehends the portals opening upon the two aisles, the grand central entrance with its beautiful portico, and the row of kings seated in their tabernacles above. These kings have been supposed to represent the monarchs of Israel—a supposition resting on mere conjecture,—a conjecture which seems to have had no other foundation, than that one of the kings appears with a harp, and was consequently taken for King David. At Canterbury, York, Lincoln, and Exeter, there is a similar display of kings, but they are known and acknowledged to be British. Their dress and costume is British, and they all bear strong resemblance to those at Lichfield, and were put up towards the conclusion of the fourteenth century. It seems, in short, to have been a prevailing custom at this time and the early part of the fifteenth century, to place on the western fronts of the fabric, or of the choir of cathedrals, the statues of their kings; and it may reasonably be supposed that these at Lichfield must have had resemblance to those of other churches. It is therefore more likely that the regal statues refer to English history than to that of Scripture.

The number of these statues is twenty-five, all of them kings, bearing regal crowns, except the central one, which appears by the mitre and episcopal habit to represent a Christian bishop. There can be no donbt that this is St. Chad, the first stationary Bishop of Lichfield, and after his death and canonization by the Pope, a patron saint of this and other churches. In this central situation, with twelve kings on his right hand, and the same number on his left, he appears to make a division of the kings into two separate classes. That on his right hand, if beginning, as at Lincoln, with William the Conqueror, concludes with Richard II., as at Canterbury, and is exceeded only at York, by a period of about twenty years. In the restoration of these statues, they were found to accord well with the memorials and character of the princes whom they are here supposed to represent. Every ancient lineament, in face, and figure, and attitude, has been carefully preserved; and the parts totally lost have been supplied from acknowledged portraits, or the seals and coins of the kings. The twelve kings on the right hand of St. Chad, beginning with the Conqueror, bring down the regular succession, as above stated, to the period when these statues are supposed to have been erected, the reign of Richard II., who, then being upon the throne, is placed nearest to the saint; the order commences on the extremity of the north-west tower. As to the twelve statues on the left hand of St. Chad, it would have been difficult to ascertain the kings whom they were intended to represent, if a clue to the discovery had not been afforded in the king bearing the harp. This description is appropriate to only one British king, the renowned Alfred, whom alone history represents as an accomplished poet and musician, and tells how he entered the camp of his Danish foes with harp in hand, personating a minstrel. After having ascertained the ninth king in this row to be Alfred, we naturally look to the Saxon kings, who preceded and followed him, to make up the line of succession. These statues were all restored by *Joseph Harris*, of Bath, sculptor, in 1820 and 1821. The three western portals, and especially the central one, are most beautifully enriched with sculptured ornaments. Within the receding porch of the latter are to be seen injured statues of the Virgin and Child, and of four attendant saints, called the Four Evangelists, but two of them are evidently female figures; and upon a higher range, Christ ministered to by angels. The lace work and purfled mouldings, within and without, being wrought on a durable stone, retain much of their ancient excellence. In viewing these elegant enrichments, which may be traced through many parts of this beautiful front, their pious and tasteful magnificence cannot but be admired.

The great central or rood spire having been thrown down in the civil war by the artillery of the besiegers, was rebuilt by Bishop Hackett, not perhaps with sufficient attention to the character of the tower which supported it, nor to that of the sister spires; but it is in other respects a noble piece of architecture, erected, as it has been said, from a model by Sir Christopher Wren, intended originally for Westminster Abbey. The northern portal is deeply recessed. Five mouldings, delicately and expressively sculptured, run parallel through the recess; two are composed of foliage and flowers, one of angels in ovals, two of patriarchs and saints. Amongst the latter, and on the lowest range, is supposed to be Saint Chad, the patron saint, administering baptism to the Saxon Prince Wulfere. The southern portal is of the same character, but underwent considerable alteration at the close of the seventeenth century, as appears by the insertion of the arms of Bishop Lloyd, and of Dean Addison, amongst its sculptured ornaments. The arms in a lozenge adjoining, are the paternal coat of Lady Catherine Leveson, grand-daughter of the celebrated Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and wife to Sir Richard Leveson of Trentham, K.B. She was a bountiful benefactress to the cathedral at the time when it was restored by Bishop Hackett; and opposite to the arms are the remains of another tablet, which has contained an inscription recording this lady's pious munificence. Of the statues over this door no written or traditionary information is left. The central one seems to have been representative of Christ; the external one eastward, bearing a lamb within a glory, St. John the Baptist. Near the outside of this portal is an ancient but elegant monument in stone, with a recumbent figure of a dean or canon of this church in the style of the fourteenth century. On the north side, under one of the windows, west of the transept, are the remains of dean Yotton's monument and chantry, 1512. In a tabernacle, on one of the external buttresses of the choir and its southern aisle, is the figure of a female saint, the face destroyed, but the drapery light and elegant, wonderfully preserved, through times of danger, in an exposed situation. From Bishop Hackett's time, few alterations were made in the fabric till the year 1788, when the building being much dilapidated, from the insufficiency of the fund appointed to support it, subscriptions were raised in the diocese to repair and adorn it; and Dr. Proby, then dean, generously advanced the loan of a considerable sum of money, afterwards repaid under the authority of Parliament. The expenditure was placed under the direction of *James Wyatt*, architect to His Majesty, who substantially repaired the external structure, and restored many parts of the internal decorations. Observing the two choirs to be of corresponding architecture, he removed the screen which separated them. This was an altar-piece of painting on wood, after a Grecian design, behind which he discovered the original screen, erected by Bishop Langton, and formerly containing the rich shrine of St. Chad. This fine piece of sculpture had been so mutilated in the civil wars, as to discourage any attempt to restore it by Bishop Hackett's artists. But, with the assistance of Roman cement, *Wyatt* repaired it; who, adapting a part of it to form the new altar-piece, employed the remainder to compose the screen, which is now the admired basis of the organ, and beautiful porch or entrance into the choir. In the niches of this restored screen, he placed the stalls of the dean and precentor, and of two other canons. In the year 1814 this screen was extended by the addition of two residentiary stalls; and the six adjoining arches, which had been closed by *Wyatt*, were re-opened; and stalls for the remaining clergy were erected under them, after the same model: thus was obtained, not only a correspondence of architecture and ornament in the style of Bishop Langton's time,

but an enlargement also of the choir in breadth, bearing a fitter proportion to the length given to it by the late alteration. The stalls, which were at this time removed, had been put up by Bishop Hackett, but in a style bearing no resemblance to the chaste and beautiful enrichments of the ancient choir. The pulpit, reading-desk, and pews, which were new in 1789, after the designs of *Wyatt*, were continued. The vaulted roof of this choir is deservedly admired. It does not boast that profusion of tracery common in pointed architecture of a later style; but there are persons of taste, who prefer the simplicity and elegance of design exhibited in this specimen, tracing its progress from the base, on which it apparently rests, to the more intricate combinations of florid architecture. The nave and its aisles afford an excellent specimen of the simple, yet rich and beautiful architecture of the thirteenth century, and early part of the fourteenth. The clustered columns, with foliated capitals, each different from the other, supporting the pointed arches delicately moulded, the windowed triforia, and the vaulted roof, elegantly and curiously embossed, produce a light and airy, and at the same time most solemn effect. The great western window having been totally destroyed during the Usurpation, was restored at the expense of King James II. when Duke of York, and was afterwards filled with painted glass, the work of *Brookes*, by the legacy of Dr. Addenbroke, who died dean of this cathedral in 1776. In the centre of the circular part of this painting are the arms of James Duke of York; placed there at the time that he gave the window. It has been before observed, that the stained glass which was formerly placed in the windows of this church was totally destroyed in the civil war: that which now adorns the principal windows of the choir was obtained by the dean and chapter in 1802, through the assistance of Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart.; who, travelling through the bishopric of Liege in Germany, after it was under the dominion of the French, visited the dissolved abbey of Herckenrode. Here twenty-five regular nuns of the Cistercian order, all of noble extraction, had been in possession of a splendid revenue; and rebuilding their chapel in the sixteenth century, had adorned the windows with the choicest productions of glass staining: this was precisely the period when the art had attained its highest pitch of perfection; for at this time the technical knowledge, by chemical experiments, of producing a variety of bright and splendid colours upon glass, had made its greatest advance. And the artists had now the advantage of availing themselves of those wonderful improvements in design, which had taken place in the early part of this century, under the great masters of the Italian school. Add to this, that the reformation of religion now established on the continent had occasioned, a selection of more pure and Scriptural subjects for the decoration of churches, and a rejection of many legendary representations, which had disgraced the art prior to this æra. Sir Brooke Boothby bargained for the glass, consisting of 340 pieces, at the price of 200*l.*, and transferred the purchase to the dean and chapter of the cathedral. The short peace of Amiens afforded an opportunity of safely importing the glass, which was sufficient to fill seven of the large windows in the chancel or lady choir of this cathedral. The two remaining windows are of modern staining. In these, placed by the side of the German glass, it was thought proper to attempt nothing of more difficult design and execution than armorial or heraldic bearings. The ornamental parts, and the disposition of the whole, were designed by the *Rev. W. G. Rowland*, of Shrewsbury, and the staining executed by *Sir John Betton*, of the same place, who was also employed in repairing the parts of the ancient glass which had arrived broken or defective. The first window on the south of the chancel contains the arms of the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, from the period of the Reformation to the present time. In the summit of this window, at the uppermost part of the tracery, are the Royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland. Below these are the archiepiscopal arms of Canterbury, and the episcopal arms of Lichfield and Coventry. Still lower, in one line, are the arms of Bishop Langton, who built this beautiful part of the church; of Bishop Hackett, who restored it after the devastation of the civil war; and of a late Bishop, the Honourable James Cornwallis, D.D., to whose paternal care and exertions this church is indebted for the Act of Parliament, by which the fund appropriated to the fabric, before miserably defective, was so increased as to enable the dean and chapter to purchase these magnificent ornaments of foreign glass; and by whose munificence the expense of staining this heraldic window was principally defrayed. In the body of this window the arms of the successive bishops are disposed in four columns, containing five coats in each, and with the arms of each prelate are impaled those of the see over which he presided at the time of his decease. Of the prelates, whose arms are here exhibited, three were engaged in the translation of the Bible, published by Royal authority: Bishop Bentham, by Queen Elizabeth; Archbishop Abbot, and Bishop Overall, by King James I.; Bishops Overton, Overall, Hackett, Lloyd, Chandler, Smalbrooke, and Hurd, are amongst the list of English authors of greater or less celebrity. The prebendal window is immediately opposite to the episcopal window, and was designed by the same artists, at the expense of the persons whose arms and names it bears, being the members of the larger chapter, who were possessed of their respective stalls during any portion of the time in which this window was under the hands of the artists, from 1806 to 1808 inclusive. It is divided into three columns; the first containing the arms of the deans and residentiaries, the second and third, those of the prebendaries. Fifteen of the subjects painted on the German glass are taken from Scriptural history, beginning with the window next adjoining the episcopal one, and proceeding eastward. In this window are four compartments: 1. Pontius Pilate delivering Jesus to be crucified; 2. Jesus going forth to be crucified; 3. The body of Jesus taking down from the Cross; 4. The Resurrection of Jesus. The smallest southern window contains, 5. The Day of Judgement; 6. The Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles; 7. The incredulity of Thomas reproved. In the south-east window are, 8. Jesus washing his Disciples' feet, and then taking the Paschal Supper with them. Judas Iscariot going out to betray him; 9. Jesus entering into Jerusalem, and afterwards the Greeks brought to him; 10. The apprehension of Jesus after his agony in the Garden. In the eastern window over the altar-piece are, 11. The Ascension of Christ into Heaven; 12. Jesus with the two Disciples at Emmaus. In the north-east window are, 13. Jesus scourged; 14. Jesus crowned with thorns, derided, and beaten; and 15. The Annunciation to the Virgin Mary by the Angel, and her consequent visitation of her cousin Elizabeth. The two windows of ancient stained glass remaining to be described in the choir are on the north side; and the subjects which they contain are both of the same character. In each of these are displayed portraits of the nobility and gentry connected with the religious house of Herckenrode. They are evidently portraits taken from the life, and are very delicately designed and penciled. They are supposed to represent the Abbess of Herckenrode, Matilda, of the noble family of de Lechy or Lexy, and two of the sisterhood, at the time when this piece bears date, the year 1532.

In the larger window the portraits of distinguished noblemen are very gorgeously displayed. The Cardinal is Evrard de la Marck, descended from the noble and distinguished family of that name, enthroned Bishop of Liege in 1505. Floris d'Egmont, Count of Buren. Maximilian d'Egmont, Count of Buren. The portrait in the compartment adjoining and immediately above the Cardinal, are those of John Count of Horn, and of his lady Anne daughter of Floris d'Egmont Count of Buren, and the Lady Margaret, his wife. There are three more pieces: the first, in the southern aisle of the choir, contains the portrait of a knight worshiping, supported by St. Hubert, and also the symbol of the Trinity; the second, in the northern aisle, is a knight and his lady kneeling before altar-tables, with St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus, in another compartment; the third, which is in the window of the dean's consistory court, adjoining the south transept, contains figures of a similar description, kneeling before altar-tables, and also Mary Magdalen embracing the Cross upon Mount Calvary. The stained glass that adorns the great north transept window is the gift of the Very Reverend Dr. Woodhouse, dean of this cathedral. In it are represented its principal founders and patrons, standing on rich pedestals, and canopied by lofty tabernacles. These figures are taken, for the most part, from contemporary representations, and composed by *John James Hall, Esq.* The architecture and ornaments of tracery were designed by the *Reverend W. G. Rowland*, Prebendary of Curborough; and the staining is the work of *Sir John Betton*. The ancient monuments of bishops and benefactors to this cathedral, suffered much from puritanical fury; those which remained after the civil war, have been tastefully disposed in the south aisle adjoining the choir. One represents the son of Sir Humphrey Stanley, knight of the body to Henry VII. The *Cadaver* is the only part left of Dean Heywood's monument. He was a great benefactor to this church, and died in 1492. The figure of Bishop Hugh de Patteshull, who died in 1241; and that of the munificent Bishop Walter de Langton, who died in 1321. There are many monuments

in this cathedral erected since the Restoration, and exhibiting statuary figures or busts. The recumbent figure of Bishop Hackett is beautifully sculptured; he died October 21, 1670, æt. 79. At the west end of the north aisle is a monument of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who introduced from Turkey the practice of inoculating for the small pox, which was erected by Henrietta, relict of Theodore William Inge, Esq., and daughter of Sir John Wrottesley, Bart. in 1789. In the dean's consistory court, adjoining the south transept, are busts of Dr. Johnson and David Garrick, with appropriate inscriptions, and a monument by *Westmacott*, of Andrew Newton, Esq., of Lichfield, a liberal promoter of the repairs of this cathedral, a benefactor to the English free school, and founder of the institution in the Close for widows and orphans of clergymen: he died January 14, 1806, æt. 77. In the north transept is a monument by *Bacon*, to Anne Seward, who died March 25, 1809, æt. 66; and in the south choral aisle, a monument of the Rev. William Robinson, B.C.L., Prebendary in this cathedral, Rector of Swinnerton, and of Stoke upon Trent, ob. March 21, 1812, æt. 35. On the north side of the west door, in the nave, is the monument of Dean Addison, who died in 1703. Other monuments and mural tablets are in the nave and adjoining aisles, many of them richly adorned. The bishop's consistory court appears to be one of the most ancient parts of the present fabric. Circular arches, crossing each other in support of the vaulted roof, show a Norman origin, which is also to be traced in the room above, now used for the registry of the dean and chapter. The Chapter-house is on the northern side of the church. The approach to it is by a gallery or vestibule, having a range of arched seats on one side, and an arcade in the same character on the other, and leading to a portal or entrance of elegant workmanship, of the earlier part of the thirteenth century. The chapter-house is an oblong, forty-five feet by twenty-eight, whose four angles are taken off so as to reduce it to an octangular form. A clustered column in the middle, whose capital is beautifully and elaborately worked, supports the vaulted roof, which is richly embossed. Around this room are forty-nine stalls, the central one projecting beyond the rest. The canopies over them have been very splendidly adorned in the earliest mode of pointed architecture. The stained glass in the windows of the chapter-house has been tastefully restored. The coats-of-arms now placed in these windows were selected and arranged under the care of the Reverend *John Newling*, Canon residentiary. The arms of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry are, *party per pale gules and argent, a cross potent, and quadrant in the centre, between four crosslets patee of the second, and or.* The bishop's palace, which had been built by Langton, who caused the history of the wars of Edward I. to be painted in the great hall, was destroyed in the civil war; and the present palace was built by Bishop Wood, 1687, and is now the residence of Sir Charles Oakley, Bart.

The castle of Lichfield, in which King Richard II. kept his Christmas in 1397, and in which two years afterwards he was confined, together with the city walls, Bishop Clinton's costly fortifications, with the beautiful western gate, are all levelled. The castle stood on an eminence on the south side of Tamworth-street, its site now occupied by small houses and gardens; several parts of the friery, built by Bishop Stavenby in 1229, yet remain. The priory of St. John the Baptist, originally founded by Bishop Clinton, was afterwards refounded by Bishop Smith as an hospital. The hospital in Bacon-street, for a master and fifteen old women, was founded by Bishop Heyworth in 1424, and refounded by Dr. Miller in 1504.

Lichfield has three parish churches: St. Chad, a curacy, in the presentation of the vicar of St. Mary's. It was founded at a period prior to the date of the cathedral: near it is St. Chad's Well, where that pious prelate first held his oratory, and which was in early times frequented by numerous votaries in honour of him. St. Mary's church, situated in the market-place, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; and St. Michael's, or Greenhill church, at the east end of the city, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Vicar of St. Mary's. Whittington the grammarian, Elias Ashmole the antiquary, founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, Gregory King the herald, Smalridge and Newton, Bishops of Bristol, and Dr. Samuel Johnson, were natives of this city. Samuel Johnson was the son of Michael Johnson, a bookseller and a member of the corporation; he was born on 7th September, 1709, in the house at the north-west corner of the market-place, also fronting Market-street, and received his early education, under the Rev. Dr. Hunter, at the Grammar-school. After his marriage in 1735, Johnson rented Edjall Hall near Lichfield, which was taken down in 1809. It was here that he received under his tuition the celebrated David Garrick, and his brother George Garrick. During the latter years of his life he frequently visited his native city, and viewed with partial delight the scenes which in his youth had been familiar to him, and wrote an inscription for a stone placed over the remains of his parents in the middle aisle of St. Michael's church.

Maple Hayes, the seat of John Atkinson, Esq., is situated on an eminence two miles S.W. from Lichfield, and commands a most delightful and interesting view of the city and its venerable cathedral, with the forest of Needwood in the distance, and in the intermediate valley the luxuriantly rich domains on the banks of the Trent. Amongst many pictures of great merit in the house, are portraits of Edward VI., by *Holbein*, Edmund Burke, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, P.R.A., and of Sir Robert Walpole, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller:* there are also many valuable pictures by the old masters. From the pleasure-grounds at Maple Hayes rises a never-failing spring, which supplies the inhabitants of the Cathedral Close with abundance of the purest water: attached to the grounds is the botanical garden of the celebrated Dr. Darwin, the identical scene of his elegant work. This sequestered spot contains a spacious bath, said to be the coldest in England. The garden abounds with ornamented walks and secluded dells, and was the subject of a poem by Miss Anne Seward; an inscription for the Naiad of the fountain was written by Dr. Darwin.

The township of Burntwood, Edgehill and Woodhouse, and the townships of Fisherwick and Haselor, with the hamlets of Freeford and Street Hay, are all in the parish of St. Michael's Lichfield; and the township of Curborough, with Elmhurst, is in the parish of St. Chad. At Burntwood a chapel was erected in 1819 for the use of a numerous population, the hamlet being at the inconvenient distance of four miles from the parish church. Sir William Skeffington of Fisherwick was created a baronet 8th May, 1627. Sir John Skeffington, the fifth baronet of this family, married the heiress of Viscount Massarene, so created with remainder to his son-in-law, who became second Viscount Massarene at his death in 1665. Fisherwick Park continued in the Skeffington family till 1756, it soon afterwards became the property of Arthur Chichester, Marquess of Donegal. The old brick mansion of the Skeffington's, with immense semicircular bay windows, remained unaltered in 1760. A superb stone portico was added in 1774, when the plantations were laid out by *Brown*, at an expense, it has been said, for the house and grounds, of 200,000*l.* It was sold in 1810 to Richard Howard, Esq. of Elford, and in the course of a very short time not one stone was left upon another. The park has been divided into farms, and the estate has been resold to different purchasers. Freeford Hall, the seat of Lieut.-Gen. William Dyott, came into possession of the family in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Richard Dyott, one of the privy council to King Charles I. in his court at York, and Steward of Lichfield in the charter of King James I. in 1621, was an active and faithful adherent to the Royal cause in the civil war. He represented the town of Stafford, and afterwards the city of Lichfield during the whole reign of Charles I., and was a great sufferer in his service. It is related that Lord Brook was shot from the battlements of the cathedral of Lichfield by a person called Dumb Dyott: this was John Dyott, brother of Sir Richard Dyott. Buryhill Cottage, half a mile westward, is the seat of —— Stanley, Esq. Elmhurst Hall is the seat of John Smith, Esq. Here was a mansion built by Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., which was levelled with the ground in 1804, when the present seat was erected near the site of the former.

MAVESYN RIDWARE, on the banks of the Trent, 2 miles E. from Rugeley, and 5 miles N.W. from Lichfield, contains 82 houses, and 598 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The hall is the seat of Charles Chadwick, Esq. It derives its name from the family of Malvoisin, a branch of the house of Roswy in Normandy. The old manor-house is entirely demolished, except the gate-house, in which is a chamber said to have been an oratory. The ancient part of the church contains several curious monuments: a stone coffin, in which was deposited the body of Hugo Malvesyn, founder of Blythbury Priory; the altar-tomb of Sir Robert Malvesyn, who slew Sir William Handsacre, lord of the neighbouring manor, ob. 1403, &c.

PIPE RIDWARE, on the Trent, 3½ miles E. from Rugeley, contains 15 houses, and 114 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of

Alrewas, in the cathedral of Lichfield. The church is ancient, and contains an antique font, sculptured with circles interlaced.

ROLLESTON, or *Rolveston*, on the borders of Derbyshire, and near the junction of the Dove with the Trent, 3 miles N. from Burton, contains 114 houses, and 599 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* Sir Edward Moseley of Rolleston was created baronet 20th July, 1640, a title which, becoming extinct, was revived in Sir Oswald Moseley of Rolleston, sheriff of the county in 1715, created baronet 18th June, 1720. The Rev. Sir John Moseley, third baronet, dying in 1779, *sine prole*, his cousin and heir Sir John Parkin Moseley was created baronet 24th March, 1781. Rolleston Hall was rebuilt by him, and the grounds were at the same time greatly improved. The situation amidst the pasture lands on the banks of the Dove is somewhat level. It is now the seat of Sir Oswald Moseley, Bart., D.C.L. Anslow, or *Annesley*, is a township of this parish. Dove Cliff is the seat of T. Thornville, Esq. Monks Bridge near it was built by John Stafford, abbot of Burton, about 1270: the Ikeneld Street passes this way into Derbyshire.

TATENHILL, 3 miles S.W. from Burton on Trent, contains 89 houses, and 426 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The township of Dunstall and the chapelries of Barton under Needwood and Wichnor are in this parish. Barton under Needwood chapel was built in 1528 by John Taylor, a native of the village, now very populous. The Royal Forest of Needwood, formerly extra-parochial, was allotted at its inclosure to the several parishes within its boundary. The extent of the Forest by an ancient survey was 9220 acres, its form and aspect comprehending a great and beautiful variety of one of the finest soils in the kingdom. Gradual eminences and easy vales with meandering rills, and now and then a bolder and more abrupt swell, formed the general feature of the forest. In the northern part, particularly within Marchington Woodlands, the aspect is bolder; here the forest is composed of deep glens, surrounded by abrupt precipices well clothed with wood, amongst which the stout native oak is in great abundance. Swilcar Lawn Oak on this forest is of great antiquity, and is said to contain at least 1000 feet of timber. The forest was stocked with deer, horned cattle, and horses, but no sheep were suffered to feed on it. The stock of deer was supposed to be about 3000.

Wichnor, on the banks of the Trent, derives its name from its situation, *wich* a village, and *onna* a bank. The chapel here forms a conspicuous object for some distance, owing to its position on an eminence, whence many delightful prospects are enjoyed. As a member of the house of Tutbury, it was held by Sir Philip Somerville, in the reign of Edward III. The charter granted by John of Ghent, enjoined the lord of the manor to keep a flitch of bacon hanging in his hall at all times in the year, except in Lent, that it might be delivered to any person who should demand it, and would swear that he or she had been married a year and a day without repenting, and that if they were again single, the claimant would take in marriage the same party again in preference to all others. Few have, however, ventured to claim the bacon; and three couple only have obtained it, one of which having quarrelled about the mode of preserving it, was adjudged to return it. The other two couple were a seaman and his wife, who had not seen each other from the day of their marriage till they met in Wichnor Hall; and a couple in the neighbourhood, of which the husband was good tempered and the wife dumb. Wichnor Lodge was built by Crewe Offley, Esq., upon part of the site of the ancient mansion, which was in ruins in the time of Leland; it is the seat of Theophilus Levett, Esq. Wichnor Bridge, over the Trent, was destroyed by a flood in February 1795, and the present bridge was soon afterwards erected; a large inn on the road from Lichfield to Burton is distinguished by the sign of the Flitch of Bacon, in commemoration of the curious custom of the manor, similar to that at Dunmow in Essex.

THORPE CONSTANTINE, on the borders of Warwickshire, 5 miles N.E. from Tamworth, contains 4 houses, and 40 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* In 1255 Geoffery Costentin held it of the King as of the honour of Lancaster, from whom it derived the addition to its name. It once belonged to the see of Ely, and Bishop Hotham obtained a charter of free-warren in 1316. The hall, built by Richard Inge, Esq. in 1651, is now the seat of William Phillips Inge, Esq.

TUTBURY, on the banks of the river Dove, 5 miles N.W. from Burton, contains 226 houses, and 1444 inhabitants. It has increased in population in consequence of the inclosure of Needwood Forest, and has considerably revived by the introduction of the cotton manufacture. The town consists of a single street, with a stone bridge over the Dove, in the road from Burton to Uttoxeter: here is a market on Tuesday, and fairs 14th February, 15th August, and 1st December, for cattle and pedlary. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire; the edifice belonged to an ancient priory, and exhibits the peculiar character of Anglo-Norman architecture, particularly on the west front. A Benedictine Priory, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was founded by Henry de Ferrers about 1080, and was a cell to the abbey of St. Peter super divam in Normandy, on which account it was surrendered into the King's hands amongst the alien priories; but being at length made demesne, it continued till the Reformation, and was valued at 244*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum: the site was then granted to Sir William Cavendish. Tutbury Castle is supposed to have been the residence of Wulfric Sprott, the founder of Burton Abbey, as it belonged to him. In 1269 it was forfeited by Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, sometimes called Earl of Tutbury, by his rebellion against Henry III., who bestowed it on his son Edmund Earl of Lancaster. In 1322 it was again seized by the Crown, on the rebellion of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who fortified it against Edward II.; he lay at Burton Abbey when the Royal army advanced against him. The King being prevented from passing over Burton Bridge, crossed the Trent at Walton: Tutbury Castle was obliged to surrender, and was demolished. It was rebuilt and enlarged by John of Ghent in 1350. This magnificent residence of the Dukes of Lancaster was long distinguished as the scene of splendour and festivity, and crowds of minstrels assembled here to contend for preeminence and contribute to the entertainments. Mary Queen of Scots was confined here in October 1568, and continued till November 1569, under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury, when she was removed to Coventry. The Queen gives a most dismal description of her residence here, in a letter published in the Life of Lord Egerton. The lodgings appointed for her reception were built of wood, and in a ruinous state. The castle, she says, was situated on a high hill, exposed to every wind, and surrounded by a lofty wall, which in a great measure excluded the sun. She had two small chambers allotted for herself and maids, the walls of which were pierced with fissures, and the plaster had in many places separated from the timber. Although they entrenched themselves behind screens, curtains and blankets, they were always ill with colds. The Queen complains that she had no place where she could walk under cover in the house, and no room to which she could retire, except two little closets, about seven feet square, looking on to a wall, &c. After enduring a series of indignities for several years at different places, the Queen was again removed to Tutbury in March 1585, whence she was conveyed to Chartley, and thence to Fotheringay Castle, the scene of her trial and execution. During the civil war Tutbury Castle was garrisoned for the King, but was taken by the Parliamentary forces; and an order in 1646 finally reduced this once splendid edifice almost to its present ruinous condition.

WHITTINGTON, 3 miles E. from Lichfield, and 5 miles N.W. from Tamworth, contains 124 houses, and 707 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Tamhorn, on the banks of the Tame, is a hamlet of this parish.

YOXHALL, on the Swerburn, a clear and rapid stream that falls into the Trent near Wichnor, is 7 miles N. from Lichfield, on the borders of Needwood Forest, and contains 199 houses, and 1145 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Hoar Cross is a hamlet of this parish.

Southern Division.

ALDRIDGE, 3 miles N.E. from Walsall, contains 159 houses, and 820 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* On the south side of the church is an arch, designed perhaps for the monument of the founder; the tomb of Robert Stapleton bears his figure and shield of arms. Bentley Liberty and Great Barr Chapelry are in this parish. Barr Beacon, an

eminence, is supposed to have been the spot whence the Druids gave notice of their sacrifices; the prospect from it is perhaps as beautiful as from any part of England: near it is Druid Heath, now inclosed. The family of Scott have been seated at Great Barr from the time of Edward I. Sir Simon Degge, who wrote in 1669, says, Thomas le Scott is owner of a pretty gentleman's estate, and may justly be accounted the prince of the yeomanry, he continuing the old manner of housekeeping in hospitality to strangers and relieving the poor; and as he is not sparing to himself in taking recreation with his hounds when his other affairs will give leave, so he is not ashamed to put his hand to the plough to encourage his servants. In truth in these parts I know none who equal his yeomanlike manner of living; but many that take upon them to be gentlemanlike, come far behind him both in estate and manner of living.—Sir Joseph Scott of Great Barr was created baronet 30th April, 1806; he succeeded as heir-at-law to an estate of John Hoo, Esq. of Great Barr, the will being set aside by a paper-maker proving that the paper on which it was drawn up had been made by him several years after the date of the will. At Snails Green is the seat of J. Adams, Esq., and Charlemont Hall, near it, is the seat of T. Price, Esq.

ARMITAGE, 3 miles S.E. from Rugeley, and 6 miles N.W. from Lichfield, contains 140 houses, and 793 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Handsacre. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Handsacre, in the cathedral of Lichfield. Armitage derives its name from a tradition that a hermit resided between the river and the church. Armitage Park, the seat of Thomas Lister, Esq., is in a beautiful sequestered situation, with a fine view over the surrounding country. The Grand Trunk canal passes through a very noble subterraneous cavern adjoining the grounds. In the house are original portraits of Elizabeth Countess of Chesterfield, daughter of the Duke of Ormond; of Francis first Earl of Westmorland; of Dr. Butts, physician to Henry VIII.; and of Cibber the sculptor, father of Colley Cibber. At Handsacre are remains of an ancient house, surrounded by a moat.

CANWELL, on the borders of Warwickshire, 7 miles S. from Lichfield, and 8 miles N.W. from Coleshill, contains 3 houses, and 24 inhabitants. It is extra-parochial, a priory of Benedictine monks having been founded here in 1142 by Geva, daughter of Hugh Earl of Chester and widow of Geoffrey Ridel, dedicated to St. Mary, St. Giles, and All Saints, which was granted in 1525 to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his college. At the Dissolution it was purchased by John Harman, alias Vesey, Bishop of Exeter. The estate afterwards passed by marriage to Sir Thomas Lawley, Bart., who on becoming possessor of Canwell Hall, changed the residence of the family from Spoon Hill in Shropshire to this seat. His descendant Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. now resides here.

DARLASTON, 1½ mile N.W. from Wednesbury, contains 1080 houses, and 5585 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; although a very populous village, many of its inhabitants have removed to the collieries of Wednesbury and West Bromwich.

DRAYTON BASSETT, 3 miles S. from Tamworth, contains 84 houses, and 468 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here was the chief seat of the Bassetts, Barons of Drayton. The curious old house in which the powerful and accomplished Earls of Leicester and Essex often resided, has given way to a modern structure. The estate of Drayton Park was purchased in 1790 by Sir Robert Peel, Bart., whose eldest son is the present proprietor.

ELFORD, on the river Tame, 5 miles E. from Lichfield, and the same distance N.W. from Tamworth, contains 56 houses, and 424 inhabitants. It is supposed to have taken its name from the number of eels with which the Tame here formerly abounded. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the edifice is in the Norman style of architecture, and contains some splendid mouuments in memory of the Ardernes, Stantons, and Stanleys, early lords of the manor. Elford Hall is the seat of the Hon. Fulke Greville Howard, second son of Viscount Templetown.

Near Okeley, on the north of the village, is Elford Low, a tumulus perhaps of the date of the Saxon heptarchy. At the seat of the Stanleys Edward IV. was a frequent visitor for the amusement of hunting; and here the Earl of Richmond slept on his way from Lichfield to Bosworth Field.

FAREWELL, 2 miles N.W. from Lichfield, contains 36 houses, and 202 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Charley. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; it was rebuilt in 1748. Here was a priory founded by Roger, Bishop of Lichfield, about 1140, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for Regular Canons, afterwards changed into a house for Benedictine nuns. It was suppressed by Wolsey, and in 1530 was annexed to Lichfield, towards augmenting the number and maintenance of the choristers.

HAMMERWICK, 3½ miles S.W. from Lichfield, contains 45 houses, and 218 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean aud Chapter of Lichfield. Anciently the village was divided into Nether and Over, and its division seems to have been at the hill, upon which the church is built. In this parish is an extensive reservoir of water for the supply of the Wyrley and Essington canal.

HANDSWORTH, on the borders of Warwickshire, 7 miles S.E. from Wednesbury, and 2 miles N.W. from Birmingham, contains 597 houses, and 3082 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Soho. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* It contains some ancient monuments of the Wyrleys. Soho, an extensive manufactory, was founded by Matthew Boulton, Esq., whence issued an English coinage of copper about 1797, including two-penny pieces, ingeniously contrived to avoid counterfeits. From Mr. Boulton's mint have also issued coinages of copper for the East India Company, of silver for the Sierra Leone Company, and two complete coinages for the Russian Government. In 1762 Mr. Boulton purchased Soho, at that time a barren heath, and laid the foundation of the present celebrated establishment. About 1769 he induced Mr. Watt of Glasgow, who had obtained a patent for the steam-engine, to come and settle at Soho. These two ingenious men formed a partnership, and under their direction a manufactory of these engines was established at Soho, whence most of the great mines and manufactories in England continue to be supplied; and they have since been rendered applicable to almost every mechanical purpose in which great power is required. The buildings in which this establishment is conducted are situated near the base of a considerable elevation, and consist of four squares, that are connected by ranges of workshops sufficiently extensive to accommodate one thousand workmen. On the south side are gardens, giving an air of peculiar cheerfulness to this stupendous seat of art and industry. The residence of Matthew Robinson Boulton, Esq. is at a short distance from the manufactory, surrounded by delightful pleasure-grounds. Perry Barr is a hamlet of Handsworth parish. Perry Hall is the seat of John Gough, Esq.

HARBONE, on the borders of Warwickshire, 5 miles S.W. from Birmingham, and 7 miles S. from West Bromwich, contains 252 houses, and 1400 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. Harbone belonged to the Lords Dudley, and passed from them to the family of Cornwallis, whose residence was at Blackley Hall, now the seat of George Birch, Esq. Smethwick is a hamlet of this parish.

HINTS, 4 miles W. of Tamworth, contains 48 houses, and 250 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Handsacre, in the cathedral of Lichfield. The village is situated on the Watling Street, and derives its name from *Hynt*, in British a common road; near it is a tumulus, supposed of Roman construction.

LONGDON, 3 miles N.W. from Lichfield, contains 234 houses, and 1115 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Longdon, in Lichfield Cathedral. About thirty manors, lordships and villages owe suit and service to the court-leet held at Longdon four times in the year. It was anciently part of the Forest of Cannock, of which Beaudesert constitutes the chief ornament. Stonywell is so called from a well on the road-side leading to Farewell, with a large stone in the middle of it. John Stonywell, a learned abbot of Pershore, was born here. He became a suffragan bishop, by the title of Episcopus Poletensis; he died in 1553, and was buried in

a chapel on the south side of the church of Longdon, which he had built. This chapel is separated by two pointed arches from the body of the church, on the outside of which, upon the buttresses, are sculptured alternately the conjoined initials I. S., and the emblematical Dove and Holy Lamb.

NORTON UNDER CANNOCK, 7 miles W. from Lichfield, and the same distance N. from Walsall, contains 116 houses, and 669 inhabitants, including the township of Little Wyrley. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Handsacre, in the cathedral of Lichfield.

OGLY HAY, 6 miles S.W. from Lichfield, is extra-parochial. It contains 3 houses, and 23 inhabitants; near it is the Essington and Wyrley canal. On Ogly Hay is Cat's Hill, or Canute's Hill, where are two barrows of Roman or British construction, perhaps the sepulchral monuments of eminent chieftains.

RUSHALL, one mile N. from Walsall, contains 123 houses, and 670 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 5*s.* Rushall Hall is the residence of John Parsons, Esq. During the civil wars the Hall was strongly fortified and defended by a garrison. The area of the walls extends over an acre of land, and was once surrounded by a moat. The ancient house is dilapidated; the manor is still held by the Leigh family, one of whom was the author of Critica Sacra, and was buried in the chancel in 1671.

SHENSTONE, 3 miles S. from Lichfield, contains 301 houses, and 1699 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Shenstone Park is the seat of Edward Grove, Esq. The Park, inclosed in 1235, was three miles in circumference, and had three lodges of entrance. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was stocked with deer and game, but was disparked in the time of Charles II. The manor came into the possession of the Fryths, of which family was Rowland Frith, Lancaster Herald, and architect, who gave name to Frith Street, Soho, London. He died in 1712, and was buried at Shenstone. The Hall afterwards became the residence of the Brandreths, who sold it to Samuel Hill, Esq., from whom it passed to Thomas Harwood, Esq., of Tern Hall, Shropshire, who afterwards took the name of Hill, and was grandfather of the present Lord Berwick. The Harwoods, anciently of Compton, Stourton Castle, and Sandwell, were also of Hagbourne and Streatley in Berkshire, and of Goring in Oxfordshire, and this branch was afterwards of Tern and Shrewsbury. Of the Streatley branch is descended the Rev. Thomas Harwood, B.D. F.S.A., author of the History and Antiquity of the Church and City of Lichfield, and editor of A Survey of Staffordshire, by Erdeswick, published in 1820, which has been the source of much information contained in these pages. Henry Doyley, High Constable of England, gave Shenstone Moss to the Abbey of Oseney, at Oxford, and the monks erected a Grange here for their residence, which was granted at the Dissolution to the Stanleys, and is now the property of Henry Case, Esq. At Thickbroom, near Shenstone Park, is a barrow, called Off Low, whence the hundred takes its name: an extensive inclosure has taken place in this parish.

STATFOLD, or *Stotfold*, on the borders of Warwickshire, 3 miles N.E. from Tamworth, contains 3 houses, and 29 inhabitants. In the chapel, which has been long disused, are several memorials to the family of Wolferstan. Statfold Hall is the seat of Samuel Pipe Wolferstan, Esq.

The hamlets of Pipe Hill and Wall form part of the parish of St. Michael in the city of Lichfield. Little Pipe is a prebend in Lichfield Cathedral, and was formerly held by the family of Hill, who afterwards possessed the Friery at Lichfield. Their mansion is now the property of Samuel Pipe Wolferstan, Esq. The Essington and Wyrley canal passes Pipe Hill. Wall was the Etocetum of the Romans, and a gold Otho was dug up here in 1690. It is on the Watling Street. Antoninus's Itinerary makes Wall the next station to Manvessedum, or Manceter, in Warwickshire.

TAMWORTH, at the junction of the rivers Tame and Anker, partly situated in Warwickshire, is 115 miles from London, and 7 miles S.W. from Lichfield, and contains 324 houses and 1636 inhabitants in Staffordshire. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, high steward, under steward, a town clerk, twenty-four principal burgesses, and other inferior officers; the Corporation have power to keep a three-weeks court of record, and a court leet twice a year. Their seal represents a fleur-de-lis, and is inscribed SIG · BVRGI · DE · TAMWORTH · IN · COMITAT · WARWIC · ET · STAF. The manufactures carried on are cotton spinning, calico printing, superfine narrow woollens, and very considerable tan works, and by its short distance from the Coventry canal it has great facilities of water carriage. Here is a market on Tuesday, and fairs 4th May, 26th July, and 24th Oct. for cattle, sheep, and wool. This town sends two members to Parliament; the right of election is vested in the inhabitants, being householders paying scot and lot and not receiving alms, who amount to about two hundred and fifty. The present members are, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., of Fazeley, and Lord Charles Townshend, of Tamworth Castle. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, once collegiate and now a curacy, is supposed to occupy the site of a nunnery: it is surmounted by a massive tower, to which there is a double staircase, the roof of the one being the floor of the other, and each having a separate entrance and exit. The town contains an excellent grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, and a hospital founded and endowed by Thomas Guy, bookseller, also founder of the hospital bearing his name in Southwark, London.

Tamworth Castle, the seat of Lord Charles Townshend, is in Warwickshire. There are two bridges, Bow bridge over the Anker, and St. Mary's bridge, of twelve arches, over the Tame and leading to Coventry. Hopwas Hayes, on the Coventry canal, is extra-parochial, but the townships of Biddescote, Bonehill, Fazeley, and Wigginton, are in the parish of Tamworth. Bonehill Cottage is the residence of William Peel, Esq. M.P. Fazeley, or *Falkesley*, has a bridge over the Tame, through which the Watling Street passes at its entrance into Staffordshire. The chapel here, having gone to decay, was rebuilt and endowed by the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Wigginton belonged for some time to the Comberfords, who had also the Moat House at Tamworth, and the Hall at Wednesbury. The late accomplished architect, James Wyatt, Surveyor General of the King's works, was born at Tamworth in 1747.

TIPTON, or *Tippington*, 2 miles N. from Dudley, and 10 miles N.W. from Birmingham, contains 1973 houses, and 11,546 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Prees, in the Cathedral of Lichfield. The church is in a state of decay, but a new church has been erected to accommodate the increased population. The strata of iron ore in this neighbourhood are very considerable. Iron works, rolling and slitting mills, and a soap manufactory are established on the banks of the Birmingham canal. The extent of the iron trade in all its varieties, wrought and unwrought, for agricultural and other purposes, for home consumption and for exportation, is now very great, and from the abundance of iron ore and fuel, the trade, particularly so far as relates to the production of the metal, is capable of being much extended.

WALSALL, 118 miles from London, 9 miles N.W. from Birmingham, and 8 miles E. from Wolverhampton, contains 1145 houses, and 5504 inhabitants. Its streets are formed by the roads from Lichfield, Stafford, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, and Birmingham. The Corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, twenty-four aldermen, and a town clerk. The mayor, senior alderman, and the late mayor, are in the commission of the peace, and hold sessions four times a year. Here is a market on Tuesday, which is amply supplied, and fairs on 24th Feb., Whit Tuesday, and Tuesday before Michaelmas day. The town is situated upon the Wyrley canal, and possesses a most extensive inland navigation, which is highly conducive to its prosperity. In the neighbourhood of the town are several collieries and iron mines, and its staple manufactures are buckles and chapes; the adjoining villages, particularly Bloxwich, are famous for saddlers' ironmongery, circulated from Walsall to every part of the kingdom. Here is an endowed grammar school. The first Lord Somers and Bishop Hough were educated here. A custom obtains in this town of giving a dole of one penny to all persons in it, even to strangers, on the eve of the Epiphany annually. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew and All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* The edifice stands on a lofty hill, and the entrance into the churchyard from the High Street is by a number of stone steps. At the south-western angle of the church is a massive tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire. Under the eastern part is an archway forming a passage through the churchyard.

The township of Walsall Foreign in this parish includes Great and Little Bloxwich, Caldmore, Little London, and the Windmill. The chapel of Bloxwich is held by a chaplain nominated by the Merchant Tailors' Company first, then St. John's College, but if both decline to nominate, then the parishioners.

WEDNESBURY, 117 miles from London, 3 miles S.W. from Walsall, 8 miles N.W. from Birmingham, and 7 miles E. from Wolverhampton, contains 1194 houses, and 6471 inhabitants. It is situated near the source of the river Tame, on the Birmiugham canal, and is celebrated for its numerous and valuable manufactures, the principal of which are guns, edge tools, cast and wrought iron in almost every form, particularly the heavier kinds of hardware and ironmongery, the town having the advantage of a navigable communication with every part of the kingdom, and a well supplied weekly market on Wednesday. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The edifice, in the pointed style of architecture, is on the summit of a hill on which the ancient castle was situated: it is surmounted by a spire of unusual beauty, and is divided into a chancel, nave, and north and south aisles, the latter being separated from the nave by a range of arches springing from octagonal pillars. In the chancel are stalls ornamented with carving. The church contains a number of monuments in memory of the ancestors of Lord Dudley and Lord Harcourt. Wodensbury, the Saxon name of the town, was derived from Woden the god of battle. In the time of the Mercians it had a castle, fortified by Adelfleda governess of the Mercian kingdom; its vestiges are visible near the churchyard, and the prospect from this spot is amongst the most extensive in the county. The coal in this neighbourhood extends in separate veins from 3 to 14 feet in thickness, and affords to its various proprietors an almost princely revenue, it being beyond all doubt the best in England for the smith's forge, on account of the intense heat which it produces. Here likewise is found that peculiar species of iron ore denominated blond metal, used chiefly in the manufacture of nails, horse-shoes, axes, and tools of a similar description. Some parts also abound with that sort of reddish earth used in painting or glazing vessels of different kinds, known by the name of *pip*.

WEEFORD, or *Weyford*, on Black Brook, a stream which runs through a rich tract of meadows bounded by fertile eminences, is 4 miles S. from Lichfield, andcontains 45 houses, and 278 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Weeford in the cathedral of Lichfield. Swinfen is a hamlet, and Packington a liberty of this parish. Swinfen Hall, the seat of John Swinfen, Esq., is a noble residence, situated in a beautiful demesne, ornamented with an extent of water, lawns, and hanging woods. The ancient chapel of Packington has been long dilapidated.

WEST BROMWICH, 2 miles S.E. from Wednesbury, and 6 miles N.W. from Birmingham, contains 1790 houses, and 9505 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Dartmouth. At Sandwell, or the Holy Well, was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded in the reign of Henry II. by William, son of Guy de Offney, which in 1525 was granted to Cardinal Wolsey. Sandwell Park, the seat of the Earl of Dartmouth, is situated in a romantic valley, with a noble lawn in front of the mansion, tastefully and judiciously ornamented with plantations. The mansion is built on the site of the ancient priory, some of the foundations of the edifice being yet visible. On the lawn near the house is the Holy Well, protected by iron palisades. In the house is a valuable collection of pictures by the old masters.

3. Pirehill Hundred

Derives its name from a hill near Stone, and is bounded on the north-east by Totmonslow hundred; on the east by Offlow hundred; on the south by Cuttlestone hundred, and on the west and north-west by Shropshire and Cheshire. It is separated into northern and southern divisions.

Northern Division.

ADBASTON, on the borders of Shropshire, 5½ miles W. from Eccleshall, contains 18 houses, and 157 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean of Lichfield. The townships of Bishops Offlow, Flashbrook, and Tunstall, are in this parish. Batchacre Park was the seat of the late Earl Whitworth, G.C.B. who was created Viscount Whitworth of Adbaston in 1812, and Lord Adbaston and Earl Whitworth 25th November 1815, titles which, on his lordship's death, 13th May 1825, became extinct. Near Batchacre Park have been found several spear-heads of brass, and swords made of a mixture of copper and brass.

ASHLEY, 8 miles N.W. from Eccleshall, contains 149 houses, and 729 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* It was built by David Kenric, a native of the place and a soldier under Edward the Black Prince.

AUDLEY, 6 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 130 houses, and 583 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the south wall of the church are three stone seats and a piscina, in niches, with trefoil heads. Within an arch on the north side of the chancel is an altar-tomb with a recumbent figure to Edward Vernon, 1622. In the nave is a mural monument to Elizabeth and Alice, daughters and heiresses of Edward Eardley of Eardley; and also a brass plate with the figure of Thomas Audley, ob. 1385. The baronial family of Audley is supposed to be a branch of the ancient and noble house of Verdon, and to have assumed its name from this place. A farm at Apedale now occupies the site of Audley, one of the residences of the heroes of this name; but in later times they inhabited Heleigh Castle, about 3 miles distant, situated on a lofty rock. Lord Audley sold it in 1577 to Sir Gilbert Gerard.

There is a peculiarity in the situation of Hardingwood, near Audley, mentioned by Pennant in his Journey from Chester to London. Whenever the family go to church, which is that of Lawton in Cheshire, they go out of the province of Canterbury into that of York; pass through two counties, Staffordshire and Cheshire; three constablewicks, Tunstall, Chell and Lawton; three parishes, Woolstanton, Audley, and Lawton; two hundreds, Pirehill and Nampt-wich; and two dioceses, Lichfield and Coventry, and Chester.

Audley parish abounds in coal, and comprises the townships of Bignall End, Eardley End, Knowl End, Park End, Talk-o'-th'-Hill, and the liberty of Halmer End. Talk was part of the ancient possession of the Stanleys: the chapel was built in 1749. The river Trent rises near this place.

Batterley, in a beautiful part of the county, on the borders of Cheshire, 3 miles W. from Audley, is a township of Barthomley parish in Cheshire.

BETLEY, on the borders of Cheshire in a fine part of the county, 8 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 171 houses, and 932 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy. The chancel was built, as appears from an imperfect inscription in the east window, by Ralph Egerton in 1610. The vane on the tower of the church is perforated with the date 1713, the time it is presumed when it was erected. Betley Court is the seat of Sir John Fenton Boughey, Bart., and Betley Hall, of George Tollet, Esq., a gentleman celebrated for his spirited and useful improvements in agriculture.

BIDDULPH, 11 miles N. from Newcastle, and 7 miles W. from Leek, contains 317 houses, and 1666 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* The manor house, built in the reign of Elizabeth, was garrisoned in the civil war on the side of the Parliament: it is the seat of John Biddulph, Esq. Three new collieries, a cotton factory, an earthenware manufactory, and an iron forge have been established at Biddulph since 1811. The village presents some curious remains of antiquity. The Bride Stones consist of eight upright stones, two of which stand within a semicircle formed by the other six. The outside stones are six feet from each other. Near them is a pavement of an artificial cave, composed of fragments of stone about two inches and a half thick. Two large unhewn stones about 18 feet long and 6 high, form the sides of this cave. Mole Cop, a hill in Cheshire, is about two miles S.W. from the village.

BURSLEM, 3 miles N.E. from Newcastle, contains 1869 houses, and 9699 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a

curacy, in the presentation of the Rector of Stoke upon Trent. It is a clean town situated on a hill, and is remarkable for its manufactures in earthenware. The markets are on Monday and Saturday, and the fairs 22nd March, 28th June, and 17th October. The township of Hulton Abbey is in this parish.

The district, which is distinguished by the name of the Potteries, reaches from Lane End on the N.E. of Newcastle to Golden Hill, 4 miles N.W. of it, including an extent of ten miles. This situation was probably chosen from coal being abundant, and the other strata consisting most commonly of clays of different kinds, some of which make excellent firebricks for building the potters' kilns, and are also used in forming the saggers, a corruption of the German *schraggers*, which signify, cases or supporters in which the ware is burnt. One of the earliest authors who notices the pottery of this county is Dr. Plott, in his "Natural History of Staffordshire," published in 1686, when all the ware was of the coarse yellow, red, black or mottled kind, with the common glaze produced by lead ore finely powdered, and sprinkled on the pieces of ware before firing. In 1690 two foreigners of the name of Elers invented, at Bradley, a new species of glaze, by throwing into the kiln, when brought to its greatest heat, a quantity of common salt, the fumes of which occasioned a superficial vitrification of the clay. This practice was succeeded in a short time by a capital improvement in the body of the ware itself, which originated in the following incident:—Mr. Astbury, a potter, in his journey to London was recommended by the hostler of his inn at Dunstable to use powdered flint for curing some disorder in his horse's eyes. and for that purpose a flint stone was thrown into the fire to render it more easily pulverizable. The potter observing the flint to be changed by the fire to a pure white, was immediately struck with the idea that his ware might be improved by an addition of this material. He accordingly sent home a quantity of the flint stones from the chalk hills of Dunstable, and tried them with pipe-clay, and thus produced the white stone ware, which soon became the staple branch of pottery.

In the year 1763 Josiah Wedgwood, who had previously introduced several improvements in the composition, form, and colour of this ware, invented the improved kind now generally made. It is composed of the whitest clays from Dorsetshire and other places, mixed with a due proportion of ground flint. The pieces are fired twice, and the glaze applied after the first firing, in the same manner as porcelain. The glaze is a vitreous composition of flint and other white earthy bodies, with the addition of white-lead for the flux, analogous to common flint glass. This compound being mixed with water to a proper consistence, the pieces, after the first firing, are separately dipt into it: being somewhat bibulous, they imbibe a quantity of the mere water, and the glaze which was united with that portion of the water remains adherent uniformly all over their surface, so as to become, by the second firing, a coat of perfect glass. Enamelled ware, after painting, undergoes a third firing to fix the colours. A powerful steam-engine is the first grand agent in the preparation of the raw material; it is employed in performing many of the processes hitherto carried on by manual labour. The water which drains from the coal mines is impregnated with a yellow substance termed *car*, which is used by the potters, and is a necessary ingredient in making that kind of ware called Egyptian Black. The mode of procuring the car is as follows: being of a specific gravity greater than that of water, it forms a sediment at the bottom of the channel of the stream that conveys it from the mine: when a considerable quantity is thus lodged in a certain space, the stream to that extent is diverted from its usual course, and the car is thrown out of the channel whence the water has been turned off upon the adjoining banks, where it remains till dry. Sometimes small pits or ponds are made on the adjoining banks, and the car is scooped from the bottom of the channel, and thrown into them without diverting the course of the water. When it is sufficiently dry it is sold at the rate of one guinea per cart-load.

Cornwall produces three materials of primary importance in the manufacture of porcelain—the steatite of the Lizard, and the granite and decomposed feldspar of the parish of St. Stephen.

Manganese from the mines near Callington in Cornwall is employed in giving the black hue to the Wedgwood ware.

The granite from St. Stephen's in Brannell is exported under the name of China-stone, for the purposes of the porcelain manufactories here. A fine white clay is procured also in abundance from some pits in the same parish, the property of Lord Grenville, for that manufacture, and they are both exported from the neighbouring port of Charles Town. The late Mr. Wedgwood is said to have first applied these valuable articles to the purposes of the porcelain manufacture. A new species of ware also, for which Mr. Wedgwood obtained a patent, being honoured by royal approbation and patronage, received the name of Queen's Ware. Continuing his experimental researches, Mr. Wedgwood afterwards invented several other species of earthenware and porcelain, of which the principal are a *terracotta**, resembling porphyry, granite, Egyptian pebble, and other beautiful stones of the siliceous or crystalline order: *basaltes* or black ware, a black porcelain biscuit† of nearly the same properties with the natural stone, receiving a high polish, resisting all the acids, and bearing without injury a very strong fire: *white porcelain biscuit*, of a smooth wax-like appearance, of similar properties with the preceding: *jasper*, a white porcelain of exquisite beauty, possessing the general properties of basaltes, together with the singular one of receiving throughout its whole substance, from the admixture of metallic calces, the same colours which those calces give to glass or enamels in fusion, a property possessed by no porcelain of ancient or modern composition: *bamboo*, or cane-coloured biscuit porcelain, of the same nature as the white porcelain biscuit; and lastly, a porcelain biscuit remarkable for great hardness, little inferior to that of agate, a property which, together with its resistance to the strongest acids, and its impenetrability to every known liquid, renders it well adapted for the formation of mortars and many different kinds of chemical vessels. These six distinct species of ware, together with the Queen's Ware, have increased by the industry and ingenuity of different manufacturers into an almost endless variety of forms for ornament and use. These, variously painted and embellished, constitute nearly the whole of the present fine earthenwares and porcelains of English manufacture. Such inventions prodigiously increased the number of persons employed in the potteries, and in the traffic and transport of their materials from distant parts of the kingdom. This class of manufactures is considerably indebted to Wedgwood for much mechanical contrivance and arrangement in their operations, his manufactory having had for upwards of thirty years all the efficacy of a public work of experiment. This pottery is near Newcastle, where Mr. Wedgwood built a village named Etruria, from the resemblance which the clay there dug up bears to the ancient Etruscan earth. To promote the interest and benefit of his neighbourhood, he planned and carried into execution a road ten miles in length through the Potteries, thus opening another source of traffic, if by frost or other impediment the carriage by water should be interrupted. At an early period of his life, seeing the impossibility of extending considerably the manufactory he was engaged in, without the advantage of inland navigation, he was the proposer of the Grand Trunk Canal, 90 miles in length, uniting the rivers Trent and Mersey. By it he enabled the manufacturers of the inland part of Staffordshire to obtain from the distant shores of Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Kent, those materials of which the Staffordshire ware is composed, affording at the same time a ready conveyance of the manufacture to distant countries, and thus to rival the foreign markets.

Great improvements have been made in the art of pottery since the time of Mr. Wedgwood. Blue-printed, or blue and white, ware, in imitation of the Oriental china or porcelain, has been introduced with great success in various manufactories, but particularly in that of Messrs. Spode and Copeland, at Stoke upon Trent, now the principal manufactory, and they have been unwearied in their exertions to improve the art of pottery. In the year 1806 their manufactory was visited by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and several of the nobility; Mr. Spode held the appointment of Potter and English Porcelain Manufacturer to his Royal Highness. On this occasion a room of 117 feet in length was fitted up with a splendid assemblage of finished goods. Other manufactories of considerable importance in this district are those of Ridgway, and Hicks and Meigh, both near Hanley.

This manufacture is perhaps superior to any of its kind in Europe, and does not yield in elegance and usefulness to the celebrated potteries of China.

ECCLESHALL, on the river Sow, 7 miles N.W. from Stafford, and 148 from London, contains 235 houses, and 1254 inhabitants. The market on Friday was established by Bishop Durdent about 1161; here are fairs Thursday before Mid Lent Thursday, Holy

* Terracotta, *Ital.* baked earth. † Biscottato, *Ital.* twice baked.

Thursday, 16th August, and first Friday in November, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pedlary. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Bishop Bentham was buried here in 1578, and here are a few monuments of the Bosvile family of Byana. The manor of Eccleshall was annexed at the Conquest to the see of Lichfield, then called the see of Chester; it is of great extent, and still belongs to the bishop. The Castle was founded at a very early period; about the year 1200 Bishop Muschamp had a licence from King John to make a park here, and embattle the walls of his castle. In 1310 it was rebuilt by Bishop Walter Langton, and from his time has been the principal residence of the Bishops of Lichfield.

When Queen Margaret fled hither from Muckleston after the battle of Blore Heath in 1459, Bishop Halse secreted her for a time in the church. In the civil wars the castle was held for the King, and taken by the Parliament, when it was so much damaged as to be untenable at the Restoration. The following account of the siege of Eccleshall Castle is taken from Vicar's Parliamentary Chronicle. "Upon Wednesday, August 30th, 1643, being the fast-day of that moneth, and therefore, as in many of our former victories, so much the more memorable, the brave and strong castle called Ecclesall Castle was taken by Stafford souldiers; and thus in brief it was: Great preparations were made by the Lord Capel, Colonell Hastings, Baggott, and others, to relieve the castle, the old bishop being dead, and his corps unburied, his wife the lady Woolsley and others being also at that time in it. This castle had been besieged about eight weeks, but then the King's forces came to Ecclesall, and ere they went did relieve the castle, and had little opposition therein, though Stafford-men had notice thereof time enough to have prevented it. But whiles the King's forces were at the castle, Captain Bowyer and Captain Snow, with Captain Mason and their souldiers, (who kept Ecclesall church, and were then in it,) saw some of Stafford-horse, commanded by that brave gentleman Colonell Leigh, approach near the town; they in the church (thereupon) gave a great shout; and then instantly some of our dragooners alighted off from their horses, and set upon the King's partie, at Ecclesall townes-end, and Captain Bowyer presently sallied out of the church; whereupon all in the castle, and all the King's partie in the town, cryed out, horse! horse! and presently fled away in such haste and distraction, that they left only one captain and but ten men in the castle, and at the castle-gate had left the bishop's dead corps, and a trunck of plate, which they had brought out to have carried away with them. Hereupon ours seized on all they left behinde, which was a great deal of treasure and plate, and (as was toucht before) store of goods of great value, and worth (as was conceived) many thousand pounds. Now after the King's forces were gone, the castle was shut up fast again; but our men who lay in the church took one of the enemies prisoner that came last out of the castle, who confessed upon examination, that there were but ten men left in the castle. Whereupon that next night our men set upon the castle, and Captain Snow entered the first gate-house and possest the drawbridge; and then he and the captain in the castle entering into a short parlie, the castle was soon delivered up upon free quarter; and so the very strong and almost impregnable castle, and a place of great consequence in these parts, was by the good providence of God taken by ours, with little difficultie, and as little effusion of bloud; which indeed is the highly commendable way of ours, where with any conveniency and possibilitie it may be effected." In 1695 the south front of the castle was renewed by Bishop Lloyd. Bishop Hough, his successor, continued the repairs until it was almost rebuilt. The woods belonging to the bishop in this neighbourhood are very extensive, and are said to contain thirteen hundred acres, well stocked with timber and underwood: the coppices supply the potteries with wood for the purpose of making crates to pack their ware in. North-east from the castle is Byana, an ancient building, once the residence of the family of Bosvile. Eccleshall parish is very extensive, and contains the following townships: Aspley, Bromley, Broughton, Charnes, Chatcull, Chorlton Hill with the Chapelry of Chorlton, Coldmeece, Cotes, Croxton, Horseley, Mitmeece, Pershall, Podmore, Slindon, Great and Little Sugnall, Three Farms, Walton and Wootton.

Broughton Hall is an ancient seat of the family of the same name, one of whom held lands of the Bishop in the reign of Edward I., by the tenure of keeping ward at the Castle of Eccleshall for the space of forty days at his own proper charges. Sir Brian Broughton of this place was created baronet 10th March 1661; he was sheriff of the county, as was also Sir Thomas Broughton in 1772. The principal seat of the family is now at Dodington Hall in Cheshire.

Sir John Peshall of Horseley was created baronet 15th November 1612; the title is now extinct. Sugnall Hall is the seat of C. Rowlands, Esq. At Wootton, or *Woodton*, is a high paved way, which Dr. Plott supposed to be a Roman Via vicinalis.

KEELE, 2½ miles W. from Newcastle, contains 196 houses, and 1061 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. Keele Hall, the seat of Walter Sneyd, Esq., is a curious mansion; it was built by his ancestor Ralph Sneyd in 1581, and has been subjected to few external alterations. It was ordered by the Parliament to be demolished in 1643, but fortunately escaped; it is entirely of stone: the family are distinguished by more than usual liberality to the poor.

MADELEY, 5½ miles W. from Newcastle, contains 210 houses, and 1166 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 16*s.* In it are several monuments of the Egertons, ancestors of the Earl of Wilton, and of the Offleys, who together with the Crewes have been great benefactors to this parish. Madeley Park is the residence of Weston Yonge, Esq. Walton dedicated his Complete Angler to John Offley, Esq. of Madeley; the manor house at that time was a very curious timber framed edifice, extremely pictorial in its general appearance. It passed by marriage from the family of Offley to that of Crewe.

MAER, 7 miles N. from Eccleshall, and the same distance S.W. from Newcastle, contains 42 houses, and 232 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. It appears to have been erected or rebuilt in 1610, as that date is upon the south side of the tower, and contains monuments of the families of Macclesfield and Bowyer. Maer Hall is the seat of Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., second son of the late eminent Josiah Wedgwood of Etruria. It is supposed to take its name from the mere, or lake, westward of the house: the hall has undergone considerable alteration as well as the grounds belonging to it, on which several plantations have been made; the whole of Maer Heath within the manor has been inclosed and cultivated within these few years. Near the village are hills called the Byrth or Bruft, Camp Hill, the Little Byrth, and Cop Low, the last of great height and extent, and of a conical form. The Byrth and Camp Hills on Maer Heath were doubtless the stations of some armies in early times, and it has been ingeniously conjectured that the Earl of Salisbury was posted on the Byrth Hill, and Lord Audley was encamped on the Camp Hill previously to the battle of Blore Heath in 1459. At Willow Bridge in the parish of Maer is a medicinal spring, discovered by Lady Bromley; it was formerly celebrated for the great virtue of its waters in curing distempers. Samuel Gilbert, a physician of the seventeenth century, wrote a pamphlet to recommend the wells. Dr. Plott counted sixty springs rising within a space of ten yards square; the water, according to his account, carries with it the most rectified sulphur of any mineral spring in the county.

The townships of Almington or *Alkmonton*, Blore in Tyrley, and Hales, on the borders of the county, belong to the parish of Drayton in Hales in Shropshire. Blore Heath is celebrated in English history as the scene of a sanguinary combat between the houses of Lancaster and York, in which Lord Audley, the commander of Henry's forces, was slain, together with most of the Cheshire gentlemen who gallantly fought in that cause. Drayton in his Polyolbion commemorates the slaughter of the day. A wooden cross was erected on the field of battle soon after the action, to mark the spot where Lord Audley fell, which having been thrown down, the lord of the manor ordered a stone pedestal to be placed there, with the cross upon it: the height of both is about eight feet; on the pedestal is inscribed

"ON THIS SPOT WAS FOUGHT THE BATTLE OF BLORE HEATH IN 1459. LORD AUDLEY, WHO COMMANDED FOR THE SIDE OF LANCASTER, WAS DEFEATED AND SLAIN. TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF THE ACTION AND THE PLACE, THIS ANCIENT MONUMENT WAS REPAIRED IN 1765 AT THE CHARGE OF THE LORD OF THE MANOR, CHARLES BOOTHBY SKRYMSHIRE."

The stone is in an inclosed field adjoining the road from Newcastle to Drayton in Shropshire, and about two miles from the last place; it stands within a few yards of a brook, which it has been supposed the Earl of Salisbury passed, and when part of Lord Audley's troops were over, and others crossing in confusion, the Earl returned, attacked, and obtained his victory.

MUCKLESTON, or *Muxon*, on the borders of Shropshire, 9 miles N.W. from Eccleshall, contains 30 houses, and 179 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Upon the lofty tower of this church the spirited and unfortunate Margaret of Anjou, beheld the battle of Blore Heath, so fatal to the Lancastrian cause. The townships of Aston, Kneighton, Oakley and Winnington, are in this parish, which is partly in Shropshire. Oakley Park on the banks of the Tern, is the seat of Sir John Chetwode, bart.: his ancestor Sir John Chetwode of Oakley, and Chetwode in Buckinghamshire, was created baronet 6th April 1700.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LYNE, 150 miles from London, and 17 miles N.W. from Stafford, contains 1399 houses, and 7031 inhabitants. The town derives its name from a castle that formerly stood at Chesterton, about two miles north. It began to decay so early as the time of Henry III., who granted it to his son Edmund Earl of Lancaster, and he is supposed to have built a new castle a short distance from it, and to have neglected the more ancient edifice. It now consists of several broad and well paved streets, and is governed by a mayor, two justices, two bailiffs, and twenty-four common councilmen, who hold a court for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* The first charter of incorporation was granted by Henry I., which was confirmed with additional privileges by Queen Elizabeth and Charles II.: the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the clothing trade, the manufacture of hats, and the potteries. Here is a market on Monday, and fairs Shrove Monday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, Monday before July 15th, Monday after September 11th, and 6th November, for cattle. Newcastle first sent members to Parliament 27th Edward III., and the right of election was determined in 1792, by a Committee of the House of Commons, to be in the freemen residing within the borough, who amount to about five hundred. Richardson Borradaile, Esq., and W. H. Miller, Esq. are the present members. The church, dedicated to St. Saviour, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Rector of Stoke upon Trent. At the south end of the town was a monastery of Black Friars, but no trace of it is now visible. The town in 1756 gave the title of Duke to Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle on Tyne, which at his death in 1768, by limitation of the patent, devolved to Henry Earl of Lincoln, who married his niece; and he dying 22nd February 1794, was succeeded by his son Thomas the third Duke, who dying 17th May 1795, was succeeded by Henry the present and fourth Duke. Major General Thomas Harrison, one of the regicides, was born at Newcastle: he was executed at Charing Cross 13th October 1660.

NORTON ON THE MOORS, 5 miles N.E. from Newcastle, on the road to Leek, contains 339 houses, and 1793 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Rector of Stoke upon Trent. Bermersley is a township of this parish. Milton, Whitfield, Ford Green, Ball Green and Woodhouse Lane, are hamlets adjoining. It abounds with coal.

HIGH OFFLEY, 5 miles S.W. from Eccleshall, contains 112 houses, and 569 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Offley, in the cathedral of Lichfield. Loynton is a township of this parish.

STANDON, 4 miles N. from Eccleshall, contains 69 houses, and 415 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

STOKE UPON TRENT, 2 miles E. from Newcastle, contains 826 houses, and 3969 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 41*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; it is an ancient edifice, and exhibits a specimen of the Anglo-Norman style of architecture. The parson of this parish, says Erdeswick, who wrote his "Antiquities of Staffordshire" in the reign of Elizabeth, is the best man in the town, being lord thereof, and it being one of the best parsonages in the county. It is, he continues, a marvel, so many religious houses being near it, how it escaped in all ages the covetousness of them; it resting still, according to the first institution of parsonages, not appropriated. Its numerous hamlets have been separated by an Act of Parliament from this their parent parish, and since the time of Erdeswick have grown into considerable importance in commerce, manufactures, and population. The Mount is the seat of Josiah Spode, Esq., the able successor of Wedgwood. Hanley, a chapelry of this parish, now a populous market-town, contains 1105 houses, and 5622 inhabitants. Its church, founded in 1788, is remarkable for the elegance of its structure. Ridghouse, in the township of Shelton, was purchased by Josiah Wedgwood, and named by him Etruria; it has furnished under him and his descendants a profusion of the most elegant porcelain, and deserves the appellation given to it by its ingenious proprietor.

Besides the chapelry of Hanley and Clayton liberty, the parish of Stoke contains the townships of Longton and Lane End, Penkhul and Boothen, Seabridge and Shelton; these, with the hamlets of Cobridge, Smithfield, Newfield, Longport, Golden Hill, Lane Delft, Lower Lane, and Vale Pleasant, have been raised from comparative insignificance by the manufacture of potters' ware, now very extensive and important, the value of the manufactured article being a creation of the manufacturer from a raw material of no value. There is no doubt but their very rapid extension was much promoted by canal conveyance, with which no county in England is better accommodated. The parish of Stoke upon Trent includes also the townships of Bagnall, Botteslaw, Bucknall, Eaves, Fenton Calvert, and Fenton Vivian, and the entire parish contains no less than 29,223 inhabitants. Longton Hall, near Lane End, is the seat of Richard Edensor Heathcote, Esq. Shelton was the birth-place of Fenton the poet.

SWINNERTON, on the river Sow, 3 miles N.W. from Stone, and 5 miles N. from Eccleshall, contains 141 houses, and 832 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* In the church is an altar-tomb, upon which is the recumbent figure of a knight, supposed to be the monument of Sir Robert Swinnerton, who married Helen, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Beke.

Sir Roger de Swinnerton in 1305 obtained a charter of free-warren in his demesne lands in this manor, and for keeping a market, which has long been disused. He was governor of Stafford in 1317, and afterwards of the Castle of Harlech in Wales. In 1321 he was governor of Eccleshall Castle during the vacancy of the see of Lichfield and Coventry, and being appointed Constable of the Tower of London, was summoned to Parliament 11th Edward III. 1337, and created a knight banneret. About the middle of the sixteenth century, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Humphrey Swinnerton, conveyed the estate in marriage to William Fitz Herbert, fourth son of Sir Anthony Fitz Herbert, the judge, author of the "Book of Husbandry," 1534, frequently reprinted in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth; it was the result of forty years experience in agricultural pursuits, and obtained for Sir Anthony the title of *the Father of English Husbandry*. He died in 1538, and was buried at Norbury in Derbyshire, the original seat of his family. Swinnerton Hall is now the principal seat of Thomas Fitz Herbert, Esq. of Norbury; it stands on a commanding eminence, and from the upper parts of the house is a very extensive prospect of the north-western parts of the county, with Shropshire, Cheshire, and Worcestershire in the distance. In the mansion are several family portraits, besides many valuable pictures. The actual possession of an estate in the male line from an earlier record than that of Norbury, can very rarely be proved. At the time of the compilation of Domesday Boke in the year 1086, it belonged to Henry de Ferrers, by whom or by his son it was bestowed upon the abbey of Tutbury in this county; the Abbot of which, in 1125, granted the manor of Norbury to William the son of Herbert, whose lineal male descendant Thomas Fitz Herbert, Esq., of Swinnerton, is now the owner of it.

TRENTHAM, 5 miles N.E. from Stone, and 3 miles S. from Newcastle, contains 113 houses, and 589 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Marquess of Stafford. Here was formerly an abbey, of which St. Werburgh was appointed abbess by her brother King Ethelred; and here she died in 683. In the time of Henry I. the abbey was refounded by Ranulf, second Earl of Chester, for Canons of St. Augustin. At the Dissolution it was valued at 121*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and was granted by Henry VIII. in 1538 to Charles Duke of Suffolk, and afterwards came to the family of Leveson. The parish of Trentham includes the chapelry of Blurton, and Lightwood Forest, and the townships of Butterton, Clayton Griffith, Hanchurch and Handford. Butterton Hall is the seat of Thomas Swinnerton, Esq.

Trentham Hall, the seat of the Marquess of Stafford, K.G., derives its name from the river Trent winding through the park,

the natural beauty of which has been greatly increased by art. In the valley it has been expanded into a noble lake, while the higher grounds of the domain command diversified and extensive views of the surrounding country. Here the hanging woods with their umbrageous foliage, the verdant lawns with trees and clumps promiscuously disposed, and the spreading sheets of water, lost to the eye by their length and winding forms behind the swelling hill and shady copse, have an imposing and magnificent effect. This admired scenery, originally laid out by *Brown*, a master in the art of landscape gardening, has been considerably improved by subsequent alteration. The mansion, originally built after the model of the Queen's Palace in St. James's Park, was altered from designs by *Holland*, under the direction of the late Marquess. The present nobleman, distinguished as a patron of the British Institution, is equally the admirer of the works of the old masters: besides the family portraits, the apartments contain a very splendid gallery of the most choice productions of the pencil, amongst which are several by the present Marchioness of Stafford; a view of Trentham by *Wootton*, and three views of the same place in the picture-room.

WHITMORE, 4 miles S.W. from Newcastle, contains 44 houses, and 302 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Rector of Stoke upon Trent.

WOLSTANTON, 1½ mile N. from Newcastle, contains 196 houses, and 958 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* It is an ancient building, having a nave, side aisles, and a chancel with a tower, on which is a spire at the east end of the north aisle, a conspicuous object to the country round; the church contains several monuments of the family of Sneyd. The parish, which is in two divisions, north and south, comprehends the townships of Chell, Wedgwood, Brerehurst, Stadmerslow, Thursfield, Oldcott, Rains Cliff, or *Ravens Cliff*, and Tunstall court liberty in the north; and Wolstanton, Knutton, Chesterton, and Chatterley in the south. Manufactories of earthenware and china are established at Tunstall, and between Newcastle and and Chesterton is a cotton work, erected in 1797, which employs a great number of hands. Clay, iron, stone, and coal, abound in the neighbourhood, and brick and tile works are at Chesterton and Tunstall; near the last place the Grand Trunk canal passes more than a mile through a tunnel at Harecastle Hill. Coal is obtained at different depths, from twenty to one hundred and thirty yards from the surface; at Kid Crew on the north side is an improved kind of machinery for raising coal. Iron ore is smelted near Golden Hill, and at Apedale. The agriculture of this neighbourhood has been improved by the establishment of lime-kilns on the banks of the canals, which are the means of conveying the limestone from Derbyshire, &c. to be burnt, and hence the farmers are supplied.

New Chapel is a chapelry, 5 miles north from Wolstanton; here is an altar-tomb, with the following inscription: "James Brindley of Turnhurst, engineer, was interred September 30th 1772, aged 56." This extraordinary man, who planned and conducted the inland navigation of great part of the kingdom, was born in a humble rank of life; but by his superior genius and industry was enabled to acquire an ample fortune by the benefit he conferred upon his country. Some of his relatives and descendants are still living in and near this parish.

Southern Division.

BARLASTON, 4 miles N. from Stone, and 5 miles S.W. from Newcastle, contains 85 houses, and 462 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Marquess of Stafford. The Grand Trunk canal is on the west side of the village.

BLITHEFIELD, on the river Blithe, 3½ miles N. from Rugeley, contains 33 houses, and 207 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Bagot. In the chancel are many fine monuments of the fifteenth century, in honour of the Bagot family; there is also a monument to one of the Astons of Broughton, in Longdon parish. Blithefield is the seat of Lord Bagot. The park, at some distance from the house, is remarkable for its towering oaks, which for number, height, straightness, and value, are esteemed the finest in England. In the great irregularity of the ground, and the variety and extent of the views from different parts, it is not surpassed by any in the kingdom. The house was formerly surrounded by a deep and extensive moat, now filled up; it surrounds a quadrangular court, and underwent great alteration in 1822. The whole is embattled, and presents a mass of building, ornamented with towers, turrets, and pinnacles, of great extent. It contains a splendid collection of pictures, by the ablest masters.

Newton is a liberty in the parish of Blithefield.

ABBOTS BROMLEY, 4 miles N.E. from Rugeley, contains 305 houses, and 1533 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The hobby-horse dance, an ancient custom, was observed here till the civil war; ten or twelve of the dancers carried on their shoulders deers' heads, painted with the arms of Paget, Bagot, and Welles, to whom the chief property of the town belonged. The horns yet hang up in the church, but the custom is now discontinued. The parish includes Bromley Bagots liberty and Bromley Hurst township. Bagots Park is the deer-park of Lord Bagot, whose seat is at Blithefield.

CHARTLEY, 6 miles S.E. from Stone, and 8½ miles N.W. from Stafford. This place now consists of a lodge with a large park, and is extra-parochial; it is the property of the Marquess Townshend. Chartley Castle, the seat of Lord Ferrers of Chartley, and afterwards of the Earl of Essex, was destroyed accidentally by fire in 1781, and scarcely any thing remains to mark its site. Near it, on the summit of an artificial hill, stand the ruins of a castle, built by Richard Blundeville, Earl of Chester, in 1220, on his return from the Holy Land, which had fallen to decay in the time of Leland. Its present remains chiefly consist of the parts of two round towers, and a wall twelve feet in thickness; the loop-holes are so constructed as to allow arrows to be shot in the ditch in a horizontal direction, or under the tower. The keep appears to have been circular, and fifty feet in diameter. The more modern castle at Chartley is remarkable as having been for some time the prison of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. Queen Elizabeth visited Chartley in August, 1575, in her progress to Stafford. Scarcely any thing but the moat which surrounded it remains.

CHEBSEY, 2 miles E. from Eccleshall, contains 73 houses, and 377 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. In the churchyard is a lofty stone of pyramidal form, supposed to be a Danish memorial. Oncote Grange, near Chebsey, once belonged to Ronton Abbey. Cold Norton is a township of this parish.

COLTON, 2 miles N. from Rugeley, contains 118 houses, and 569 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* The old hall at Colton, large enough to contain fourscore lodging-rooms, was burnt down in the time of Charles I. Colton Hall is the seat of —— Burt, Esq. A grange at Colton formerly belonged to the Priory of St. Thomas, near Stafford. Bellamour Lodge is the seat of W. Blount, Esq.

COLWICH, 3 miles N.W. from Rugeley, contains 302 houses, and 1646 inhabitants, including Great Haywood and Wolseley. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Colwich, in the cathedral of Lichfield. The ancient church contains monuments to the memory of the families of Anson and Wolseley.

Great Haywood is situated at the junction of the river Sow with the Trent. Wolseley Hall is the seat of Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart.; near it the river Trent passes Wolseley Bridge in the road from Lichfield to Stone, at the foot of the hanging woods in the park. In the reign of Edward IV., Ralph Wolseley, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, had licence to inclose a park here, and to stock it with deer from Cannock Chace, to which it is contiguous. The *deer-leaps*, by which the park is replenished with deer from the Chace, still exist. The pleasure-grounds are beautifully varied, and embellished by the meandering of a branch of the Trent. The curious old hall has been considerably altered; the staircase and drawing-room are of oak, finely carved. Sir Robert Wolseley of Wolseley was created baronet 24th November, 1628. Fradswell is a chapelry of Colwich parish.

Bishton Hall, the seat of John Sparrow, Esq., stands in a beautiful situation near Wolseley Bridge, having the river Trent and the

canal in front. The Trent near Bishton or Bishopton flows through a valley remarkable for its prodigality of beauty.

Shugborough Park is the seat of Viscount Anson; the house was long an episcopal residence, having been built by Bishop Langton: the remains now give the appearance of reality and ruin to some beautiful Grecian columns and other fragments of ancient architecture. The principal front of the present mansion is adorned with a magnificent portico of the Ionic order, and the interior contains many valuable pictures and a fine collection of antique statues. The grounds are embellished with beautiful models of classical architecture, by Athenian Stuart: those of Adrian's Arch, the choragic monument of Lysicrates, and of the octagonal tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes, do great credit to the taste of his patron. The late Lord Anson carried the improvements of his estate to a very great extent. He removed the old village, and cut a new channel for the river Sow, on the banks of which the house formerly stood. A bridge which crossed the river at Hollisford he also removed about half a mile higher up the stream. The lodges at the entrance of the principal approach to Shugborough Park are very much admired.

CRESWELL HALL, 6 miles N.E. from Stone, and 3 miles S.W. from Cheadle, is extra-parochial, and is the seat of the Rev. T. Whitby.

ELLENHALL, 2½ miles S.E. from Eccleshall, contains 51 houses, and 287 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy.

GAYTON, 6 miles N.E. from Stafford, contains 57 houses, and 284 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy.

INGESTRIE, or *Ingestre*, anciently Ingestrent, 3 miles N.E. from Stafford, contains 23 houses, and 125 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Talbot. It was built in 1676 at the expense of Walter Chetwynd, Esq., a gentleman distinguished for his skill in antiquities, and for his encouragement of researches into the history of his native county. To this church he presented the tithes of Hopton. Ingestre Park is the seat of Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of the county. It is bounded by the Trent, from which it rises by a gradual ascent towards the south, where is the Ley Park, the Deer Park, and the Wilderness, a fine tract of forest scenery, one part being a close thicket, and the other an open grove of majestic oaks. The approach to the house is through an avenue of beech-trees of uncommon size and beauty, beneath which shelter stands the ancient mansion on the declivity of the hill. It was built in the reign of James I., and its appearance is very striking.

MILWICH, 5 miles E. from Stone, contains 102 houses, and 567 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

RONTON, 3 miles S. from Eccleshall, contains 54 houses, and 334 inhabitants. Ronton, or Essars Abbey, was founded by Robert Fitz Noel, in the reign of Henry I. The episcopal confirmation of the endowment was made by Hugh de Nonant, between the years 1188 and 1199, for canons of St. Augustine, and was made subordinate to Haughmond Abbey in Shropshire. At the Dissolution, Ronton Abbey was granted to John Wiseman. Some remains of it are yet standing, consisting chiefly of a lofty tower, the outer walls of the church, and part of the cloisters. The south part of the manor-house is very ancient; it is the property of Viscount Anson.

SANDON, 5 miles N. from Stafford, contains 99 houses, and 513 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.*: it stands on the summit of a hill. Amongst other monuments is a handsome one of freestone, against the north wall of the chancel, to the memory of Sampson Erdeswick, author of "The Antiquities of Staffordshire," formerly lord of the manor: he died in April, 1603; also a plain altar-tomb to George Digby, who died in 1649. Sandon Hall is the seat of the Earl of Harrowby; the present mansion was built by Lord Archibald Hamilton, near the site of an ancient half-timbered edifice, the residence of Erdeswick, which was surrounded by a moat. The house commands a luxuriant prospect over the Trent, and an extensive tract of country; the steep slope of the hill is clothed with plantations. On a bold wooded knoll, opposite the south front of the house, is a Doric column, erected to the memory of Right Hon. William Pitt, in 1806.

SEIGHFORD, 2½ miles N.W. from Stafford, contains 151 houses, and 851 inhabitants, including Aston and Doxey townships. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Seighford Hall is the seat of Francis Eld, Esq.; near Aston is Pyre Hill, which gives name to the hundred; Aston Hall is the seat of the Earl of St. Vincent.

STAFFORD, 141 miles from London, contains 991 houses, and 5736 inhabitants. This town, nearly in the centre of the county, is situated on the river Sow, its larger streets being disposed in the form of a cross, and the two principal ones occupying the sides of the road from Newcastle under Lyne to Wolverhampton. Stafford is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty common-councilmen, a town clerk, two serjeants at mace, and inferior officers. The arms of the town are, *Gules, a quadrangular castle, with four towers domed, on each a pennon, all proper; in chief two Stafford knots, or; in base, a lion passant gardant of the last.* This town, which was long represented by the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, returns two members to Parliament, and has done so since the 23rd of the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, amounting to about four hundred. The present members are J. Campbell, Esq., and T. Gisborne, Esq. The manufactures consist of cloth, shoes, and cutlery; and being situated in the vicinity of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, it enjoys a share in the inland trade. The market is on Saturday; and the fairs are 10th February, 14th May, 27th June, 16th, 17th, 18th September, 2nd October, and 4th December. The charities are a free-school, twelve alms-houses, an hospital; and near the town is the county infirmary. In ancient times Stafford was surrounded by a wall, and had four gates, and was likewise defended by a castle. Some workmen, under the late Sir William Jerningham, being employed to search for an ancient wall, discovered that all the basement story of the old castle lay buried under the ruins; he immediately ordered the whole to be excavated. Lord Stafford, son of Sir William Jerningham, rebuilt the castle, and Edward Jerningham, Esq., his lordship's younger brother, supplied the designs and superintended its restoration. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was collegiate, and is now a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown: it is chiefly in the early pointed style of architecture. Here are some ancient monuments of the Astons of Tixall, and one to Lady Barbara Compton. St. Chad's church is a very ancient building, now cased with brick; the tower bears the arms of Stafford and Neville.

STONE, on the river Trent, 141 miles from London, and 7 miles N. from Stafford, contains 532 houses, and 2855 inhabitants. It principally consists of four streets, formed by the roads from Stafford to Leek, and from Lichfield to Newcastle under Lyne. By its situation on the Trent and Mersey canal navigation, it commands a considerable trade, and has a market on Tuesday, and fairs Shrove Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, and 5th August. The church, dedicated to St. Wulfad, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Crown. It is a modern building; in the churchyard is a spacious cemetery of the Jervis family. Wulfere, the first Christian King of Mercia, founded here a college of secular canons about 670: and Ermenelda his wife founded a nunnery of the order of St. Benedict, afterwards made a cell to the abbey of Kenilworth. Many magnificent tombs of the great family of Stafford remained in the church of this nunnery till the Dissolution, when they were removed to the Augustin Friary at Stafford: a remain of the nunnery is yet visible on the road side at the southern extremity of the town. The liberties of Beech, Hilderstone, Kibblestone, and Normicott, are all in this parish. On Stonefield, a large tract of ground, William Duke of Cumberland drew up his army in 1745, in expectation of an engagement with the forces of the Pretender.

STOWE, 7 miles N.E. from Stafford, contains 225 houses, and 1185 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. It was once remarkable for its numerous monuments, in honour of the family of Devereux of Chartley, only one of which remains, the tomb of Walter, first Viscount Hereford: he died in 1558, but the monument was erected during his life-time, and is a beautiful model of sepulchral architecture. On the chancel floor is a brass plate, to the memory of Thomas Newhat, Steward of the

Household to Walter, first Earl of Essex, who died in 1587. In this parish land has been divided into small allotments, and many houses built within the last twenty years.

TIXALL, 4 miles E. from Stafford, 12 miles N.W. from Lichfield, contains 26 houses, and 198 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Constable, Bart. It was rebuilt in 1772. Tixall House, the seat of Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, Bart., was originally built by James Lord Aston in 1750, to which additions were made by the late baronet. The library contains a large picture, by *Edward Bird*, R.A., of the landing of Louis XVIII. at Calais in 1814, rendered valuable from the number of portraits it contains. A picture of the embarkation at Dover had been previously painted by the same artist for His Majesty George IV. Here is also a celebrated portrait of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, by *Holbein*, and many portraits of the Aston family. The gate-house of the old mansion, an elegant edifice, was built in 1580 by Sir Walter Aston; behind it are the remains of the ancient seat of the Astons. The late Sir Thomas Constable published a topographical and historical description of Tixall in 1817: he died at Ghent 25th February 1823, æt. 60.

WESTON UPON TRENT, 5 miles N.E. from Stafford, contains 93 houses, and 442 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The Trent and Mersey canal passes it. Yarlett liberty is in this parish.

4. Seisdon Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Cuttlestone hundred; on the east by Offlow hundred; on the south by Worcestershire; and on the west by Shropshire. It is separated into northern and southern divisions.

Northern Division.

BUSHBURY, or *Bishbury*, anciently Bishopsbury, 2 miles N. from Wolverhampton, contains 111 houses, and 569 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* The township of Essington, and Moseley, a hamlet, are in this parish.

The church of Bushbury belonged to the priory of St. Thomas, near Stafford. The monument of Hugh Byshbury, who built the chancel, is in the church. Here is also the tomb of Thomas Whitgreave, remarkable for his faithful protection of Charles II. On the Sunday after the battle of Worcester, 3rd September 1651, King Charles II. was concealed at Moseley Hall, then possessed by Thomas Whitgreave, Esq., and remained till the following Tuesday night, when he went away with Colonel Lane, who lodged him at his house at Bentley.

HIMLEY, 4 miles W. from Dudley, contains 61 houses, and 371 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Dudley; it was built in 1764 by John Viscount Dudley and Ward. In the reign of Edward III. John de Sutton, Lord Dudley, died possessed of this manor; and it has descended to the present noble owner, together with Dudley Castle. Himley Hall, the seat of Earl Dudley, is a noble mansion, well furnished with pictures. In the music-room is one of the best private organs in the kingdom, the late lord being much devoted to music. Himley Hall was long celebrated for the splendid exhibitions of fireworks upon all public and loyal occasions. On a remarkably old yew-tree in the steep walk is affixed an inscription by the late W. T. Fitzgerald. On Pensneth Chace, which once abounded with game, are numerous coal-pits.

KINGS SWINFORD, 3 miles N. from Stourbridge in Worcestershire, and 7 miles S. from Wolverhampton, contains 2051 houses, and 11022 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In this vicinity are extensive mines of coal lying upon a stratum of clay, esteemed very excellent for making glass-house pots.

PENN, 2 miles S. from Wolverhampton, contains 116 houses, and 539 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Lower Penn is a township of this parish.

ROWLEY REGIS, 3 miles S.E. from Dudley, and 7 miles W. from Birmingham, contains 1034 houses, and 6062 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy. Rowley is a lofty tract of country, producing a singular species of quartzose stone called Rowley Ragstone. Turners Hill, in this parish, is the highest ground in the south of the county; the other high points of the Rowley mountain are Oakham and Corney Hills.

SEDGELEY, 3 miles S. from Wolverhampton, contains 2991 houses, and 17,195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Dudley.

TETTENHALL REGIS, 2 miles N.W. from Wolverhampton, contains 301 houses, and 1464 inhabitants, including Tettenhall Clericorum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. A collegiate church, and one of the king's free chapels, was founded here as early as the reign of Edgar. It had a dean and four prebendaries. The present church was probably part of the original foundation, the college standing at the east end of it.

The village derived its name from Theotenhall, the Hall of Pagans; and in 910 a battle was fought here between the Danes and Edward the Elder, in which the English were victorious. The township of Pendeford, and the hamlets of Wrottesley, Oaken, Pirton, and Trescott, are all in this parish. Wrottesley Hall is the seat of Sir John Wrottesley, Bart., it was built about 1696; the estate is remarkable for its fine woods of well grown timber, and its extensive plantations. Pirton, or *Perton*, was probably so called from a peculiar species of pear, which grows in this district in great abundance.

WOLVERHAMPTON, 123 miles from London, contains 3338 houses, and 18,380 inhabitants. It is situated on a gentle declivity, near the Birmingham canal. The streets, which are very irregular, have been much improved in their appearance since 1777, when an Act of Parliament was obtained for lighting and paving the town, of which the greater part of the houses are well built; the government is vested in two constables; and by its situation on the Birmingham canal, the town enjoys a very extensive navigable communication, and has great manufactures in iron, brass, japanned ware, and toys executed in gold, silver, brass, mother-of-pearl, &c. The staple manufacture of this town is its locks, which are of every kind, and the very best quality. The principal charities consist of two schools for boys, and one for girls: the petty sessions for the hundred are held here. A medicinal spring has lately been discovered in the vicinity, the virtue of which is highly commended. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Peter, was accounted one of the King's free chapels, and was annexed by King Edward IV. to the deanery of Windsor. It is collegiate, and is of great antiquity; the pulpit, of stone, is of peculiarly beautiful workmanship. In the chancel is a brass figure of Admiral Richard Leveson, who served under Sir Francis Drake. Here are monuments to the memory of John Leveson, ob. 1575; and to Colonel John Lane, of Bentley, who displayed his fidelity in the concealment of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. In the churchyard is the remains of a very ancient cross. The new church, dedicated to St. John, was erected by subscription in 1776. Bilston is a chapelry of this parish, although a separate district, and very populous; the east window of the chapel was painted by *Willement*. Dunstall, the seat of James Horden, Esq., was built by one of the Wightwick family, in the reign of James I. It contains some painted windows, by *Willement*.

Southern Division.

UPPER ARELEY, on the river Severn, 5 miles N.W. from Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, contains 156 houses, and 715 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; it is ancient, and contains a monumental figure of a knight in complete armour cross-legged; a Roman road passes in the eastern part of it. In Areley Wood are the remains of a Roman camp.

BOBBINGTON, on the borders of Shropshire, 9 miles W. from Dudley, contains 80 houses, and 393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary or Holy Cross, is a curacy.

BROOM, in a detached part of this hundred, situated in Worcestershire, 4 miles S. from Stourbridge, contains 19 houses, and 134 inhabitants. The church, which is very small, is dedicated to St. Peter, and is a rectory, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

CLENT, adjoins Broom, 3 miles S.E. from Stourbridge, and con-

tains 166 houses, and 885 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Clent was the place where Kenelm King of Mercia was murdered, by the order of his sister Quendrida, about the year 820. St. Kenelm's chapel, founded on the spot where he was buried, is mentioned under Hales Owen, p. 104.

The hills of Clent are at and near their summits composed of a light soil intermixed with small broken fragments of rock; a considerable part of these hills are a sheep-walk, covered with a fine tufted herbage. The hill summits are very high ground, nearly equalling those of Rowley.

CODSALL, on the borders of Shropshire, 5 miles N.W. from Wolverhampton, contains 116 houses, and 659 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir John Wrottesley, Bart. The manor has long been the property of his family. In the beautiful church is a noble monument in honour of Walter Wrottesley, Esq.

ENVILLE, 5 miles W. from Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, and 10 miles S.W. from Wolverhampton, contains 151 houses, and 842 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* On the north side of the chancel is the monument of Thomas Grey, ob. 1559. Enville Hall, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, is a noble mansion, situated on a fine sloping lawn, ornamented by a spacious lake skirted with trees. The grounds are greatly indebted to their original projector, the poet Shenstone, to whose memory a building is here dedicated.

KINFARE, or *Kinver*, 3½ miles W. from Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, contains 376 houses, and 1735 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. On Kinver Edge is an extensive encampment, supposed to have been the work of the Danes, now occupied by sheep. Prestwood Hall is the seat of the Hon. Edward Foley, to whom the ruins of Stourton Castle belong.

PATSHULL, or *Patteshull*, on the borders of Shropshire, 7 miles W. from Wolverhampton, contains 29 houses, and 144 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy. Patteshull Park is the seat of Sir George Pigot, Bart. The church, rebuilt by Sir Richard Astley, contains a monument of Sir John Astley, K.G.

PATTINGHAM, partly situated in Shropshire, 6 miles W. from Wolverhampton, contains 175 houses, and 866 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

TRYSULL, 5 miles S.W. from Wolverhampton, contains 112 houses, and 539 inhabitants, including Seisdon, which gives name to the hundred. It is a curacy. Apewood Castle is supposed to have been a British work.

WOMBOURNE, 4 miles S. from Wolverhampton, contains 252 houses, and 1308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Orton is a liberty of this parish. Woodford Grange is extra-parochial.

5. Totmonslow Hundred

Derives its name from a sepulchral monument of a Saxon commander: and is bounded on the north by Cheshire; on the east by Derbyshire; on the south by Offlow hundred; and on the west by Pyrehill hundred. It is separated into northern and southern divisions.

Northern Division.

ALSTONEFIELD, 8¾ miles E. from Leek, contains 142 houses, and 677 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The townships of Upper and Lower Elkstone, Fairfield-Head, Heathy-Lee, Hollinsclough, and the chapelries of Longnor, Quarnford, and Warmslow, are in this parish.

BLORE, 9 miles N.E. from Cheadle, contains 55 houses, and 288 inhabitants, including the township of Swainscoe. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* The chapelry of Calton is in this parish.

CAVERSWALL, 3¾ miles W. from Cheadle, contains 92 houses, and 555 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The township of Weston-Coyney and Hulme is in this parish. Sir William de Carswall, temp. Edward II., built a large and strong stone castle, surrounded by a deep moat. There were square turrets at the heads of extensive pieces of water round the castle, as an additional defence. Weston Coyney Hall is the seat of Walter Hill Coyney, Esq.

CAULDON, 7 miles N.E. from Cheadle, contains 64 houses, and 350 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy.

CHEDDLETON, 3 miles S.W. from Leeke, contains 204 houses, and 1061 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a curacy, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The townships of Basford and Cunsall are in this parish.

DILHORNE, 2¼ miles W. from Cheadle, contains 141 houses, and 744 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield and Coventry. The township of Forsbrook is in this parish.

GRINDON, 6 miles S.E. from Leek, contains 42 houses, and 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* The township of Grindon is in this parish. There are quarries of variegated marble in this neighbourhood.

HORTON, 2¼ miles N.W. from Leek, contains 76 houses, and 381 inhabitants, including the township of Horton-Hay. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, value 20*l.* The township of Blackwood and Croborough is in this parish.

ILAM, 9½ miles N.E. from Cheadle, contains 36 houses, and 253 inhabitants, including the townships of Throwley and Castern. The church, dedicated to Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

LEEK, 22 miles N. from Stafford, and 154 N.W. from London, contains 783 houses, and 4361 inhabitants, including the townships of Bradnop, Longdon, Heaton, Leek-Frith, Rushton-James, Rushton-Spencer, Stanley, Tittisworth, Rudyard and Caudery, with the chapelries of Endon and Onecote. It is situated on a branch of the river Churnet, and is very irregularly built. The high road from Ashborne to Macclesfield passes through the principal street, and on each side are some good modern-built houses. The manufactures consist of ribbons, sewing-silk, silk-twist, and buttons; the town has also been long noted for fine ale. It has a market on Wednesday, and fairs on Easter Wednesday, 18th of May, Whit Wednesday, 3rd and 28th of July, Wednesday after the 10th of October, Wednesday before Candlemas, and 13th of November, for cattle and pedlary. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 1½*d.*; in its chancel is a curious piece of antiquity, a Danish cross.

In the churchyard of Leek are the remains of a cross ten feet high, having three steps at the base. There is here a large surface of rough unpolished stone upon a supporter of the same, on the brow of a hill, a little declining at one end, called the Hanging Stone.

Near Rushton James is Dieulacres, a Cistercian abbey, founded by Ranulph Blundeville Earl of Chester, in 1214, who transferred hither monks from Pulton in Cheshire. It was granted at the Dissolution to Sir Ralph Bagnall. There are yet some remains of this abbey. Rushton James seems to have once belonged to a family of the name of James. Rushton Spencer is so called for the same reason.

OAKOVER, 10 miles N.E. from Cheadle, contains 10 houses, and 69 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Oakover is remarkable for the barrows of Hallsteds and Arbor Close, which are supposed to have been of Roman construction.

The old mansion has been taken down, and another erected on its site. It is the seat of Haughton Farmer Oakover, Esq. Among other valuable paintings is a Holy Family, by *Raphael.*

Southern Division.

ALTON, or *Alveton*, 4 miles E. from Cheadle, contains 200 houses, and 1103 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.* The townships of Cotton, Denston, and Farley, are in this parish.

Alton Abbey is the principal seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The park is large, and is entered through a lodge, which is situated at the foot of a steep hill, leading from the town of Alton, and over a bridge that crosses the river Churnet. On ascending the hill by a serpentine road to the mansion, which is more than a mile, through pine woods, the eye is frequently relieved with a view of a square lofty embattled tower, built on the descent of the hill as an observatory. The form of the house is irregular, having in the centre a gable, with a large pointed window, under which is the principal entrance to the hall; the front extends on each side by embattled towers. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are truly romantic. A light iron bridge, cast in imitation of Southwark-bridge, London, erected under the superintendence of *Gardiner*, crosses a canal. Upon a pedestal in the grounds, is a colossal head of the Right Hon. William Pitt; and opposite, upon a very elevated spot, is a conservatory, of great beauty and extent. The rides, from the inequality of the grounds and beauty of the surrounding country, are varied and picturesque.

BRADLEY IN THE MOORS, 3¼ miles S.E. from Cheadle, contains 17 houses, and 84 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, value 16*l.* 10*s.*

BRAMSHALL, 2 miles W. from Uttoxeter, contains 35 houses, and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

Loxley Park, the seat of Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq., is situated in that part of the county called the Woodlands, two miles west from the town of Uttoxeter. The estate is well wooded, and watered by the river Blithe, and a small stream which, rising above Bramshall, passes through Loxley, and falls into the river Dove below Uttoxeter. The house has been partly rebuilt, its front cased with stone, and adorned with a portico of the Doric order. It stands upon a considerable elevation, and commands a picturesque view of the hamlet of Loxley, the villages of Bramshall, Churchleigh, and a beautiful tract of country. The entrance-hall, forty feet long by twenty-four wide and thirty high, contains a curious relic of old wainscot, embellished with paintings, of the Saviour; Virgin and Infant; the Flight into Egypt; the Apostles and Evangelists; and the Last Supper. On the frieze or cornice are the arms of the Royal Family of Stuart; the nobility and gentry of the kingdom; and the potentates of Christendom, about the year 1607, in good preservation. As early as the reign of Henry II. it was settled upon a younger son of Ferrers, Earl of Derby, whose principal seat was at Tutbury, in this county, and was possessed by a branch of that great family for some generations.

CHEADLE, 14 miles N.E. from Stafford, and 146 N.W. from London, contains 746 houses, and 3862 inhabitants; and is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a hill facing the south, and in the most fertile part of the moor lands. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs 25th March, Holy Thursday, 21st August, and 18th October, for horses and cattle. The church, an ancient structure dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. The town is surrounded with coal of a good quality, and has manufactures of tape, iron, copper, and brass. In the neighbourhood rises a very high ground, called Cheadle Park, affording a most extensive prospect.

CHECKLEY, 5½ miles N.W. from Uttoxeter, contains 311 houses, and 1591 inhabitants, including the township of Team. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The liberty of Madeley-Holme is in this parish.

CROXDEN, 4½ miles N.W. from Uttoxeter, contains 44 houses, and 258 inhabitants, including the township of Great Yate. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy, value 12*l.* Part of the township of Calton is in this parish.

The ruins of a once extensive abbey here are very venerable. Bertram de Verdon in 1176 gave to the Cistercian monks of Aulney in Normandy, land at Chotes, to build an abbey of their order, which three years after was removed here. The founder died in 1192, and was buried at Acre; but most of his descendants were interred at this abbey. The heart of King John was buried here. At the Dissolution the abbey was granted to Geoffrey Foljambe.

DRAYCOTT IN THE MOORS, 2¾ miles S.W. from Cheadle, contains 94 houses, and 579 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

ELLASTONE, 7 miles N.E. from Uttoxeter, contains 72 houses, and 350 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* The townships of Calwick, Prestwood, Ramshorn, Stanton, and Wootton, are in this parish. The petty sessions for the southern division of the hundred of Totmonslow are held here.

Wootton, or *Wotton*, is on the southern declivity of Wever Hill. From its local situation, it is supposed, arises the proverb, although it is much exposed to the sun:

Wotton under Wever,
Where God came never.

Here are estates belonging to the families of Unwin and Davenport. The seat of the latter, Wootton Hall, is remarkable for having afforded an asylum to the eccentric Jean Jaques Rousseau, in 1766. Wootton Lodge, about a mile distant, the residence of Colonel Wilson, is a beautiful specimen of the architecture of the reign of Elizabeth, built wholly of stone.

GRATWICH, 4 miles S.W. from Uttoxeter, contains 19 houses, and 115 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

IPSTONES, 4½ miles N. from Cheadle, contains 194 houses, and 1010 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The township of Morrage and Toxt is in this parish.

KINGSLEY, 2½ miles N.E. from Cheadle, contains 176 houses, and 917 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Warburgh, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 15*s.* The township of Whiston is in this parish.

KINGSTON, 3¼ miles S.W. from Uttoxeter, contains 49 houses, and 355 inhabitants. It is a curacy, value 10*l.*

LEIGH, 4½ miles N.W. from Uttoxeter, contains 184 houses, and 947 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* The township of Field is in this parish.

MAYFIELD, 9 miles N.E. from Uttoxeter, contains 156 houses, and 890 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The townships of Butterton and Woodhouses, with part of that of Calton, are in this parish.

ROCESTER, 4 miles N. from Uttoxeter, contains 184 houses, and 1037 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* The church was part of an abbey for Black Canons, founded and endowed by Richard Bacoun, nephew to Ranulf Earl of Chester, about the year 1146. The site of this monastery was granted in 1539 to Robert Fentham, Esq., and no vestiges of it remain. The monuments of some of the Staffords yet remain in the church. Woodseat is the property of Thomas Bainbrigge, Esq.

SHEEN, 8 miles N.E. from Leek, contains 69 houses, and 429 inhabitants. It is a curacy, value 4*l.* 13*s.*

UTTOXETER, 12½ miles N.E. from Stafford, and 135 miles N.W. from London, contains 926 houses, and 4658 inhabitants. It is situated on the declivity of a hill sloping to the river Dove, over which it has a good stone bridge. The principal streets unite in a spacious market-place, and branch off on the north to Ashborne, on the east to Derby, on the south to Abbot's Bromley, and on the north-west to Cheadle. The houses are in general well built; and the whole appearance of the town is gradually improving. The church, which has a fine lofty spire, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The manufactures consist of various kinds of ironmongery; and in its neighbourhood are several iron forges. The market is on Wednesday, and the fairs on 6th May, 5th July, 1st September, and 27th November.

WATERFALL, 7 miles S.E. from Leek, contains 95 houses, and 461 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, value 7*l.* Part of the township of Calton is in this parish.

WETTON, 7½ miles S.E. from Leek, contains 112 houses, and 609 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

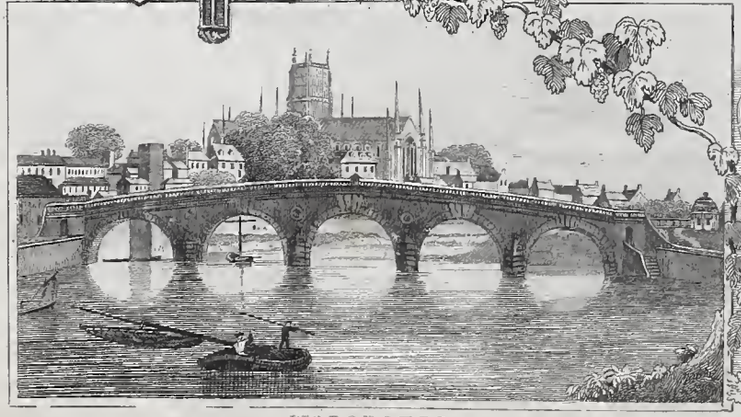
Worcestershire.



GREAT MALVERN.

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.
1 Blackenhurst.
2 Doddingtree.
3 Halfshire.
4 Oswaldslow.
5 Pershore.

Scale of 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles



WORCESTER



CROOM COURT.

Engraved for MOULE'S ENGLISH COUNTIES by J.& C. Bradley, Charles St. Goswell R.d

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Oxford Circuit.*

This county, which is towards the centre of the kingdom, is bounded on the north by Staffordshire and Shropshire; on the east by Warwickshire; on the south by Gloucestershire; and on the west by Herefordshire and Shropshire. The greatest length is thirty-six miles, being twenty-six in breadth, and one hundred and thirty in circumference. It was included in the Roman province Flavia Cæsariensis, and was inhabited by the Cornavii or Dobuni. During the Saxon Heptarchy, Worcestershire formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia. There are encampments at Bredon, Kemsey, Malvern Hill, Wichbury Hill and Woodbury Hill, and there were formerly abbeys at Bordesley, Evesham, Pershore, and Worcester; also priories at Astley, Blockley, Bredon, Claines, Cokehill, Dodford, Kemsey, Little Malvern, Great Malvern, Wicton, and Westwood. The castles of its earlier lords were at Bengworth, Castle-Morton, Elmley, Hagley, Hanley, Hartlebury, Holt, Caldwell, Weoly and Worcester. The ancient forests were Feckenham, Ombersley, Horewell and Malvern. This county contains one city, Worcester, eleven market-towns, one hundred and fifty-two parishes, 34,738 inhabited houses, and 184,424 inhabitants. It is in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Worcester, excepting Tenbury, which is in the diocese of Hereford. Worcestershire returns nine members to Parliament; two for Worcester, one for Bewdley, two for Droitwich, two for Evesham, and two for the county—the Honourable H. B. Lygon, brother of the Earl Beauchamp, and the Honourable T. Foley. The air is soft, warm and healthy, there being but few lakes and little boggy land; the soil south of Worcester is mostly a rich clay or marl; north of the city it is chiefly gravel or sand. The part of the Malvern Hills, which is distinguished from the Herefordshire range by the name of the Worcestershire Beacon, rises 1300 feet above the level of the plain. This range of hills appears to be one vast rock, principally of limestone towards the west, and quartz towards the east. A variety of springs rise in these hills, the most noted of which are the Malvern Wells, which have acquired a reputation for curing many disorders. The view from the summit of the hill is peculiarly extensive and delightful; and in the month of May, when the orchards in Herefordshire are in full blossom, presents one of the most enchanting landscapes in the kingdom. The Lickey Hills are on the north, the Bredon Hills on the south-east, and the Abberley Hills on the north-west. The valleys of this county are particularly rich and fertile, and the productiveness of the Vale of Evesham is not exceeded by any tract in the kingdom. The rivers of Worcestershire are the Arrow, Upper Avon, Leden, Rea, Salwarpe, Severn, Stour, and Teme. The Severn, famous for its salmon, rises in Plinlimmon Hill in Montgomeryshire, and enters this county a little above Bewdley. At Mitton it receives from the east the Stour, and pursuing a southern course it is further augmented by the Salwarpe; it then runs with a swift current through the city of Worcester, two miles below which it receives the river Teme; and after washing Stoke and Upton, enters Gloucestershire, where it is joined by the Upper Avon, which rises in Northamptonshire, and traversing Warwickshire enters Worcestershire at Cleeve Prior, flows through Evesham, and having united with the Little Stour near the last town, turns to the south at Pershore and falls into the Severn at Tewksbury. The Teme rises in Radnorshire, enters this county above Tenbury, and falls into the Severn two miles below Worcester, after having watered a rich country particularly famous for its many hop-grounds. The canals of Worcestershire are the Droitwich, Dudley, Leominster, Staffordshire, Stourport, and the Worcester and Birmingham. The chief manufactures are hardware, iron, china, and glass, carpets and worsted shag. Croome Park, near Pershore, is the seat of the Earl of Coventry, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Blackenhurst Hundred,

On the south-east side of the county, is bounded on the north by Warwickshire; on the south and east by Gloucestershire; and on the west by Oswaldslow hundred. It has two divisions, the upper and lower.

Lower Division.

ABBOTS MORTON, or *Stony Morton*, on the borders of Warwickshire, 8 miles N. from Evesham and 5 miles W. from Alcester, contains 44 houses, and 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, which formerly belonged to the abbots of Evesham,—whence the name.

EVESHAM, or *Eovesholme*, on the river Avon, 100 miles from London, and 19 miles S.E. from Worcester, contains 722 houses, and 3487 inhabitants, including Bengworth. The only manufacture is one for knit-stockings, but the corn trade is considerable. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in gardening, which is carried on to a great extent for the supply of Cheltenham, Worcester, Birmingham, and even Bath. Here is a weekly market on Monday; and fairs, famous for strong black horses, on 2d February, Monday after Easter-week, Whit-Monday, and 21st September. The market-house, built by Sir Edward Hobby, is used by the Corporation for a Sessions House, and formerly the general assize of the county was held here. The town was incorporated by King James I., at the desire of the Prince of Wales, in 1605, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, and 24 assistants, with a chamberlain, town-clerk and other officers; their privileges are of

a very extensive nature, the mayor and 4 aldermen being justices of the peace, justices of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, with the power of punishing all crimes, except high treason, committed within their liberties. The arms granted to the Corporation with their charter are, *Azure, a garb of the earldom of Chester crowned with a prince's crown or, between two ostrich feathers of Wales argent, within a border of the earldom of Cornwall, sable bezanty.* Evesham sends two members to Parliament, a privilege granted 23rd Edw. VI.; and the right of election is vested in the common burgesses, who amount to about 600. The election in 1830 was rendered void by a Committee of the House of Commons. Here is a well endowed grammar-school, a charity-school, and alms-houses. The Vale of Evesham, now so remarkable for its beauty and fertility, was once equally celebrated for the magnificent abbey, one of the largest and most stately in the kingdom, founded as early as the year 709 by St. Egwin for Benedictine monks, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Within the precincts of the abbey, besides its own church, were the churches of All Saints and St. Lawrence, the last now in ruins. The Abbot's Tower, almost the only remains of this once splendid abbey, is advantageously situated on an eminence near the banks of the river Avon, and from the road to Worcester on the opposite shore presents an exceedingly picturesque appearance between the two churches, and seeming to form the parts of one building. It was erected for a bell tower or campanile, by Clement Lichfield, abbot, in the reign of Henry VIII. The east and west fronts are exactly similar, consisting of an archway, two chamber stories with windows, an open worked battlement and pinnacles; the whole height to the tops of the pinnacles is about 110 feet, and the tower is 22 feet square at the base; the north and south fronts present a slight difference, being less ornamented at the lower part, and the north having a double window like the others, but on the south is only a single window placed out of the centre towards the west; there are graduated buttresses at the angles covered with panelling: it contains a peal of eight large bells. Both from its situation and the beauty of its architecture, this building is a great ornament to the vicinity. The Abbot of Evesham was a mitred parliamentary abbot, and held his barony in the counties of Worcester, Gloucester and Northampton, of the King by the service of four knights' fees and a half. The arms of the abbey were, *Azure, a chain, in chevron, with a ring on the dexter and a fetter-lock on the sinister, between three mitres, or.* At the general Dissolution the possessions of this monastery were valued at 1268*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* per annum, when the site was granted to Philip Hobby 34th Hen. VIII. In Evesham are three parishes, All Saints, St. Lawrence, and St. Peter in Bengworth. All Saints is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The church was probably built in the early part of the thirteenth century. At the west end is an embattled tower, in a style of architecture which corresponds greatly with that period; it is surmounted by an octagonal spire; a porch projecting from the base of this tower, built by Abbot Clement Lichfield in the reign of Henry VIII., is of very beautiful construction; it is enriched with panelled arches on its exterior, and finished with an open worked parapet: the body of the church is nearly 130 feet in length, and its greatest breadth, including the aisles, is about 73 feet. In the south aisle is the chapel of Clement Lichfield, the 55th Abbot of Evesham, who after having been a most munificent benefactor of his convent, had the mortification to outlive its total demolition. He was elected in 1513, and resigned the abbacy in 1533 in favour of Abbot Hawford, who surrendered the abbey to the Crown in the same year. Abbot Lichfield retired to Offenham, and at his death in 1546 was buried in this chapel; but his monument is now defaced. The north aisle was called the Derby chapel. In the same churchyard, which is a large square planted with trees, is the church of St. Lawrence; a curacy, in the presentation of the Crown. This edifice is a pleasing specimen of elegant architecture, fast falling to decay. In 1730 money was collected, by brief, for its restoration, and the north side was then rebuilt: a new roof was constructed, and the whole rendered applicable to divine service; but the church is again in ruins. On the south side are remains of a very beautiful chapel, covered with panelling and tracery; the east end of the church is also remarkably fine and worthy of preservation. St. Peter's church in Bengworth is a curacy; it is a large irregular ancient edifice. Amongst other monuments is one to Thomas Watson, of Evesham, ob. 1561, and one to John Deacle, ob. 1706, who founded a free school at Bengworth. Evesham is separated from Bengworth by the river Avon, over which is an ancient bridge. At the east end of Bengworth was formerly a castle belonging to the Beauchamp family, which was rased to its foundation by Abbot Andeville as early as 1156. The site is still called The Castle, and is surrounded by a moat of some depth, which communicates with the river.

GREAT HAMPTON, 1 mile W. from Evesham, contains 67 houses, and 324 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, formerly belonged to the abbey of Evesham; the arms of which are sculptured on the west front. It is now a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. Little Hampton is a township of this parish.

NORTON, or *Abbots Norton*, 3 miles N. from Evesham, contains 76 houses, and 386 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the abbots of Evesham. The church, dedicated to St. Egwin, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and contains some ancient monuments of the family of Bigg, who resided at Lench Wick, a tithing of this parish.

OLD BERROW, or *Oldborough*, situated in a detached portion of this hundred, 11 miles S.E. from Bromsgrove, contains 19 houses, and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester.

Upper Division.

BADSEY, 2 miles S.E. from Evesham, contains 64 houses, and 334 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. Sir Peter Courteen of Aldington, a hamlet of this parish, was created baronet 18th May 1622; but the title is now extinct.

BRETFORTON, or *Bratforton*, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 3 miles E. from Evesham, contains 87 houses, and 451 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 5*s.* The village is situated on a dry gravelly soil, one of the pleasantest spots in the Vale of Evesham.

CHURCH HONEYBORN, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 5 miles E. from Evesham, contains 25 houses, and 136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Egwin, is a curacy. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Evesham; and the inhabitants had several remarkable customs, amongst which was an annual procession, with a cross and banners, to the abbey in the time of Pentecost. The manor of Poden in this parish was once the property of the Hobbys, and afterwards of Walwyn Graves, grandson to Richard Graves the antiquary, and ancestor of Morgan Graves, Esq., of Mickleton in Gloucestershire.

NORTH LITTLETON, 5 miles N.E. from Evesham, contains 61 houses, and 342 inhabitants, including the township of Middle Littleton. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford, but is a ruin: and the chapel at Middle Littleton Dr. Nash describes as remarkably dirty, where pigeons breed, and by no means fit for divine service.—*Hist. of Worcestershire*, vol. ii. p. 105.

SOUTH LITTLETON, one mile S. from the above, contains 35 houses, and 204 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford.

OFFENHAM, 2½ miles N. from Evesham, contains 81 houses, and 342 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Milburgh, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. It formerly belonged to the abbots of Evesham, who had a manor-house here, to which Abbot Lichfield retired, and who resided here after the dissolution of the abbey.

WICKAMFORD, on a branch of the Avon, 2 miles S.E. from Evesham, contains 23 houses, and 130 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. On the north side of the chancel is a large monument to the memory of Sir Samuel Sandys, eldest son of Edwyn Sandys Archbishop of York, who died 2nd Sept. 1626, æt. 63, and of his son Sir Edwyn Sandys.

2. Doddingtree Hundred,

On the western side of the county, is bounded on the north by Shropshire; on the east by Oswaldslow hundred; on the south by Pershore hundred; and on the west by Herefordshire. This hundred has two divisions, upper and lower.

Lower Division.

ABBERLEY, 6 miles S.W. from Bewdley, contains 112 houses, and 574 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* It contains several monuments of the family of Walsh, formerly lords of the manor. William Walsh, a critic and poet of this family, was the friend and contemporary of Dryden and Pope. He died in 1708, æt. 46, and was buried in a chapel on the south side of the church. Abberley Lodge is the seat of Henry Bromley, Esq. The County Courts are supposed to have been once held under a tree on Abberley Hill, an eminence south of the village, which is seen from every part of the county.

ASTLEY, 5 miles S. from Bewdley, contains 170 houses, and 784 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the church are several monuments of the Blounts and Winfords. An alien priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Taurinus near Ebroix, was founded here by Ralph de Todeni before 1160. The frequent seizure of this estate into the King's hands, during the early wars with France, induced the abbot and convent of St. Taurinus to obtain leave from King Richard II. to sell it to John Beauchamp, who possessed it some time. In the reign of Edward IV. the priory was annexed to the college of Westbury in Gloucestershire; and at the Dissolution was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Ralph Sadler. Sir T. Winford, of Glasshampton, was created baronet 3rd July 1702. Glasshampton is now the seat of Rev. Denham Cooke. At Redstone ferry is a high rock, out of which was hewn a chapel or hermitage, on the banks of the Severn.

BAYTON, on the borders of Shropshire, 6 miles W. from Bewdley, and one mile E. from Cleobury, contains 86 houses, and 466 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Shakenhurst, called by corruption *Sheekminster*, was long the property and residence of the Meysey family. It is now the seat of Thomas Wigley, Esq.

DODDENHAM, on the river Teme, 7 miles W. from Worcester, contains 55 houses, and 252 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. Ankerden is a manor of this parish.

MAMBLE, 7 miles S.W. from Bewdley, contains 65 houses, and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the chancel are ancient monuments of the Blounts and of the Meyseys of Shakenhurst. Sir Walter Blount, of Sodington, was created baronet 5th Oct. 1642. The house, situated on an eminence and moated round, now belongs to Sir Edward Blount, Bart. whose principal seat is at Mawley, near Cleobury Mortimer in Shropshire.

BEWDLEY, in the parish of Ribbesford, 129 miles from London, and 14 miles N. from Worcester, contains 892 houses, and 3798 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the Severn, over which is a bridge. The Corporation of Bewdley, by charter of James I., consists of a bailiff, recorder, high-steward, town-clerk, twelve capital burgesses, and other officers. The bailiff is a justice of the peace and of the quorum for the year he officiates; as also for the succeeding year. Arms of the borough, *Argent, an anchor, in pale, surmounted by a fetterlock azure, within the fetterlock, on the dexter side a sword erect, and on the sinister side a rose, both proper.* From its situation on the Severn, and in the midst of a populous and manufacturing country, Bewdley has long been a flourishing town. Several trades are exercised here. Tanning of leather has long been established; and the Monmouth or sailors' caps made here employ a number of hands. The market is on Saturday, and fairs are held 23rd April for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen and woollen cloth; Monday before 26th July for cattle, cheese, and other goods; 10th Dec. for horses only; and 11th Dec. for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen and woollen cloth. Bewdley returns one member to Parliament; and the right of election is vested in the bailiff and capital burgesses, who elect other burgesses to vote with them, and not in all the inhabitants of the borough. The present member is Wilson Aylesbury Roberts, Esq., lord of the manor of Bewdley. The church of Ribbesford, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* It still contains some painted glass, arms of Mortimers, Beauchamps, &c. broken, and several ancient monuments. Many of these memorials had been effaced by modern *improvements*, according to Dr. Nash; but as he does not state the improvements, it may be supposed an inadvertent expression. The chapel in Bewdley, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt in 1748, and contains neither arms nor monuments of note; but a long list of the decorations of the old chapel is preserved in Habington's MSS. Tickenhill House is the seat of Mrs. Onslow. Tickenhill Manor belonged anciently to the Mortimers; Richard Earl of March, son and heir of Richard Plantagenet Earl of Cambridge and Anne sister and heiress of Edmund Mortimer, is said to have originally built the mansion on the summit of the hill here; which coming afterwards into possession of the Crown, it was repaired by Henry VII. for his eldest son Prince Arthur: the ceremony of that prince's marriage in his own person with Katherine the Infanta of Spain, by her proxy, was here performed on Whitsunday, 19th May 1499. The prince died soon afterwards at Ludlow Castle, and his corpse rested here on the night after St. Mark's day 1502, on its way to Worcester. After Prince Arthur's death the Court of the Marches of Wales was held alternately at Tickenhill and Ludlow Castle. The park here was famous for its large spreading oaks, resembling those in the neighbouring forest of Wyre, part of which is within the precincts of the borough of Bewdley, and was once remarkable for its great quantity of timber. The manor-house at Tickenhill was considerably damaged in the Civil War, but was afterwards repaired by Mr. Ingram. It still belongs to the Crown, and is held under a lease. Winterdyne House, the seat of W. M. Moseley, Esq., commands a delightful view of the river Severn, with its pendant rocks and woods. The situation is peculiarly healthy; and the environs of Bewdley are confidently described as the pleasantest part of the county, if not of all England. This seat was built by Sir Edward Winnington, Bart., of Stanford Court, after he had resigned the ancient seat of the family to his son Sir Edward Winnington, the second baronet. Ribbesford was formerly the seat of Lord Herbert of Chirbury. Spring Grove is the seat of John Taylor, Esq. At Blakiston Rock near Bewdley is a hermitage of some extent.

ROCK, or *Aka*, 5 miles S.W. from Bewdley, contains 245 houses, and 1266 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Alton, or *Alwinton*, Snead, Hightington, and Lindons. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The body of the edifice is of Anglo-Norman architecture; but the south aisle and the large tower and steeple were erected by Sir Humphrey Coningsby, one of the justices of the King's Bench, in 1510.

SHELSLEY BEAUCHAMP, or *Great Sheldesley*, on the river Teme, 10 miles N.W. from Worcester, contains 52 houses, and 282 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* King's Shelsley is a hamlet of this parish.

SHRAWLEY, 8 miles N. from Worcester, contains 83 houses, and 484 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

STOCKTON, on the river Teme, 8 miles S.W. from Bewdley, and 13¼ miles from Worcester in the road to Tenbury, contains 28 houses, and 168 inhabitants. The church, erected about the time of Henry II., contains several monuments of the family of Walsh, formerly lords of the manor.

GREAT WITLEY, 10 miles N.W. from Worcester, contains 79 houses, and 354 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Redmarley. The Petty Sessions are held here. Witley Court, the seat of Lord Foley, is situated in a most beautiful park, commanding various prospects, not only over the domain, but including the delightful though distant vale of Severn. In the grounds are a variety of well-placed seats and lodges, with spacious lawns and ornamental sheets of water. The estate was purchased of the Russells of Strensham by Thomas

Foley, a rich iron-manufacturer of Stourbridge, who died in 1677, the grandfather of the first Lord Foley created in 1711. This title having become extinct was revived in the person of Thomas eldest son of Thomas Foley, Esq., of Stoke Edith in Herefordshire, who was created Lord Foley of Kidderminster 20th May 1776. The church of Great Witley, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Foley. The present edifice was built by the first Lord Foley and Mary his widow; and there is a very handsome closet on the north side the altar communicating with the house, facing which is a sumptuous marble monument of the founder and his family. The windows of the church were painted by *Price* in 1719, and the ceiling by *Verrio*. The last was brought from Canons in Middlesex.

In this parish the river Teme passes under Woodbury Hill, a beautiful eminence, on the summit of which is an entrenchment called Owen Glyndwr's Camp, but is probably of more remote antiquity.

Upper Division.

ACTON BEAUCHAMP, on the borders of Herefordshire, 13 miles S.W. from Worcester, and 3 miles from Bromyard, contains 49 houses, and 258 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 4*l.* It was the only parish in this county of which the Beauchamps, Barons of Powick, were absolute lords.

KING'S ARELY, or *Lower Arely*, on the river Severn, 3½ miles S. from Bewdley, contains 76 houses, and 358 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Dunley. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* Arely Hall is an ancient seat of the Mucklow family.

BOCKLETON, on the borders of Herefordshire, 6 miles S. from Tenbury, contains 52 houses, and 294 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of the treasurer of Hereford Cathedral. In the church is a monument of Richard Barnaby, lord of the manor in the reign of Elizabeth.

CLIFTON UPON TEME, 10 miles N.W. from Worcester, contains 86 houses, and 520 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Kellom, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* This town was constituted a borough 50th Edward III., and privileged with fairs, and a weekly market on Thursday, with many other immunities, by a charter granted to Mortimer, then lord of the manor. Home Castle, an ancient seat of the Jefferies family, is eastward of the village.

COTHORIDGE, on the river Teme, 4 miles W. from Worcester, contains 44 houses, and 277 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Howson and Otherton. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy. In the chancel is the monument of Thomas son of Sir Rowland Berkeley of Cothoridge, who died in Greece in 1669.

EAST HAM, on the river Teme, 4 miles E. from Tenbury, contains 65 houses, and 347 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Hanley Child and Orleton are chapelries of this parish, which produces very good hops and cider.

EDVIN LOACH, or *Yedefen Loges*, locally situated in Herefordshire, 9 miles S.E. from Tenbury, and 3 miles from Bromyard, contains 13 houses, and 63 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 2*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

HANLEY WILLIAM, or *Upper Hanley*, 6 miles S.E. from Tenbury, contains 23 houses, and 124 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

GREAT KYRE, or *Kyre Wyard*, 4½ miles S. from Tenbury, contains 37 houses, and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Kyre Park is the seat of Edmund Pytts, Esq. The mansion is large and handsome; the park, watered by the Kyre brook, a trout stream, and also by an ornamental sheet of water, is 25 acres in extent; the views are exceedingly pleasing, and the plantations well designed. The Clee Hills in Shropshire, about seven miles distant, produce excellent coal. Little Kyre is a hamlet of Stoke Bliss in Herefordshire.

MARTLEY, 6½ miles N.W. from Worcester, contains 226 houses, and 1126 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 10*s.* Hillhampton is a hamlet of this parish.

SAPEY PRITCHARD, or *Lower Sapey*, on the borders of Herefordshire, 12 miles N.W. from Worcester, contains 43 houses, and 200 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Upper Sapey is in Herefordshire.

SHELSLEY WALSH, or *Little Sheldesley*, 10 miles N.W. from Worcester, contains 11 houses, and 57 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* In the chancel is a large monument to the memory of Francis Walsh, Esq. ob. 1596. Sir Walter Walsh, who arrested Cardinal Wolsey at Cawood, was of this family.

STANFORD, on the river Teme, 14 miles N.W. from Worcester, contains 31 houses, and 194 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Edward Winnington; it was built in 1768: an offertory dish preserved here, in which oblations to the abbot and convent of Evesham were formerly received, is exceedingly curious. Stanford Court, the seat of Sir Edward Winnington, Bart., is situated in a very extensive park, abounding with delightful prospects and fine groves of oak; here are two large pieces of water. The mansion has lately been much enlarged, and is a neat plain edifice, without architectural pretension. In the park is a curious hermitage, and in the garden is a cedar of Lebanon more than three yards round. Sir Edward Winnington of Stanford was created baronet 15th February 1775.

Stanford bridge, over the Teme, was originally built of wood, by *Humphrey Pakington* of Chaddesley Corbet, in 1548. It has been rebuilt.

SUCKLEY, or *Sukeley*, on the borders of Herefordshire, 10 miles S.W. from Worcester, contains 109 houses, and 622 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Alfrick and Lulsley are chapelries of this parish; the last is situated on the banks of the river Teme about a mile below Knightsford bridge.

TENBURY, on the river Teme, which here separates the county from Shropshire, 133 miles from London, and 21 miles N.W. from Worcester, contains 210 houses, and 1008 inhabitants. It is the only market-town in this division. The market-place is ancient; and a new butter-cross has added to the convenience of the inhabitants. The principal trade of the town is in hops and cider. The market is held on Thursday, and the fairs are on 23rd April, 18th July, and 26th September. Three streets of the town form the roads leading to Bromsgrove, Worcester, and Cleobury Mortimer, and at the upper end of the principal street the little river Kyre flows with a rapid course under a handsome bridge. The bridge over the Teme, on the north side of the town, is of stone, consisting of six arches. This river is subject to great floods; one of which in 1770 greatly damaged the church; and in the repairs no regard was paid to the style of architecture in which it was originally erected. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is a rectory, value 21*l.* In the chancel on the north side is the figure of a child in armour under an arch, his legs crossed, and under his feet a talbot. In the south aisle is a monument of Thomas Acton of Sutton, ob. 1546. Berrington and Sutton are hamlets of the parish of Tenbury.

3. Halfshire Hundred,

Is the north-east part of the county, is bounded on the north by Staffordshire and a detached part of Shropshire; on the east by Warwickshire; and on the south and west by Oswaldslow hundred. It is separated into upper and lower divisions.

Lower Division.

BELBROUGHTON, 5 miles N.W. from Bromsgrove, contains 311 houses, and 1476 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the

Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 19*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Oxford. The edifice is of Anglo-Norman architecture. Bell Hall is the seat of Mrs. Noel.

CHADDESLEY CORBET, 5 miles N.W. from Bromsgrove, in the road to Kidderminster, contains 262 houses, and 1343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cassyon, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It is an Anglo-Norman edifice; and the font, adorned with rude sculpture, has the appearance of great antiquity.

CHURCHILL, on a branch of the river Stour, 3½ miles N.E. from Kidderminster, contains 26 houses, and 141 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The parish coffer, kept in the church, is of singularly rude workmanship, consisting merely of a huge block of oak hollowed, with a thick cover.

DUDLEY, situated in a detached part of the county, 119 miles from London, and 26 miles N.E. from Worcester, contains 3184 houses, and 18,211 inhabitants. It is an ancient town, and formerly sent members to Parliament; the principal street being the great thoroughfare from Bridgnorth to Birmingham, has the appearance of much bustle and business. The manufactures consist of all sorts of hardware, ironmongery, and flint glass: possessing great facilities of water carriage, by means of its canal, it is continually increasing in opulence and population. Within the parish is a coal-mine, having a vein, called from its prodigious size the Ten-yard Vein; additional coal-mines and ironstone-mines have been opened, and a correspondent number of iron-works erected within a few years. The petty sessions are held here, and here is a free Grammar-school.

The market is on Saturday, and fairs are held, on 8th May for cattle, wool, and cheese; 5th August for lambs; and 2nd October for horses, cattle, wool, and cheese. In the town are two churches, situated at each extremity of the longest street, the one dedicated to St. Edmund, and the other to St. Thomas; they are both united in one vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* in the patronage of Earl Dudley. The church of St. Edmund was demolished by Colonel Leveson in 1646, and was rebuilt at the expense of Richard Bradley. An account of the monuments and painted glass in the old church is printed in Dr. Nash's History of Worcestershire, but many of them are not to be found in the present church. In 1815 an Act of Parliament was obtained for taking down and rebuilding St. Thomas's church, when the present edifice was afterwards built. Earl Dudley subscribed 2000*l.* towards its erection; his lordship had previously contributed 400*l.* towards the building of a chapel in the adjoining parish of Sedgley in Staffordshire, and gave the land on which that edifice stands.

Gervase Paynell, lord of the manor, founded a priory here about 1161, and established a certain number of Cluniac Monks, from Wenlock, to which it was accounted a cell. It was dedicated to St. James, and valued at 36*l.* 3*s.* per annum at the Dissolution, when it was granted as parcel of Wenlock to Sir John Dudley, and afterwards by Queen Mary to Sir Edward Sutton Lord Dudley; the remains of this priory afford but a faint idea of its former state. Dudley Castle is said to have been originally built by William Fitz Ansculph, and fortified by Gervase Paynell, in the reign of Stephen, for Maud the Empress. In 1175 it was demolished as a punishment for Paynell being in rebellion with Prince Henry. In 1263 the castle was rebuilt, with license from King Henry III., by Roger de Somery. Considerable additions were made to it by John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, in the reign of Queen Mary, and it was formerly very extensive. The castle stands on the summit of a high hill, and the prospects from the ruins are extremely grand and diversified; seven English and two Welsh counties may be distinctly seen on a fine day; numerous ridges of mountains, rich and fertile vales, populous towns, the spires of different churches, and various seats, are included in the view. Ann, great-granddaughter of Sir Edward Sutton, son and heir of Lord Dudley, who sold Dudley to the Duke of Northumberland, carried the estate by marriage to Humble Ward, created Lord Ward of Birmingham, in 1643. During the civil war, the castle was twice besieged: in 1644, when after a resistance of three weeks, it was relieved by some of the King's forces from Worcester; and in 1646, when it was surrendered to Sir William Brereton, Commander of the Parliamentarian forces, by Colonel Leveson, Governor for the King. This noble family are said to have resided here for some years after the Restoration, but at length abandoned it, and left it in the ruinous condition to which it had been reduced by the siege. The title of Viscount Dudley was renewed in 1763, in the person of John Lord Ward, by the title of Viscount Dudley and Ward, of Dudley, and John William, fourth Viscount, was created Earl Dudley 24th September 1827. The ruins of this baronial mansion consist of numerous buildings, surrounding a court, and encompassed by a wall, flanked with towers. The keep, the gate-house, and the chapel are very ancient; the other parts are of more modern date.

The Dudley canal forms a communication between the Birmingham canal and the Stourbridge canal. The Dudley extension canal joins the former near Netherton, and passing through a tunnel in Combe's Wood, on the north of Hales Owen, enters Lapal tunnel, nearly two miles in length, and shortly after joins the Worcester and Birmingham canal. There are two collateral cuts from the canal at Windmill End towards Dudley.

ELMLEY LOVETT, 5 miles S. from Kidderminster, in the road to Worcester, whence it is distant 10 miles, contains 76 houses, and 447 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* It derives its name from the Lovett family, who held great estates in this county soon after the Conquest. In the chapel of St. Nicholas, in the church, was a perpetual chantry to pray for the soul of Sir John Lovett, and of his ancestors and successors; but it was of small value, and no notice is taken of it after 1335. The successors of this family in the manor were the families of Beauchamp, Acton, and Townshend; the last held it partly by inheritance and partly by purchase.

FRANKLEY, 6½ miles N.E. from Bromsgrove, and 3½ miles S.E. from Hales Owen, contains 32 houses, and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy; it was originally built, according to Dr. Nash, about the reign of Henry III.; but in 1751 the tower was rebuilt of stone from the ruins of Frankley Hall. The Hall or manor house was the birth-place of that great lawyer Sir Thomas Lyttleton, *alias* Westcote, styled by Lord Coke the English Justinian. It was garrisoned for the King by Prince Rupert in 1642, but when he could no longer keep it, he burnt it to the ground, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy; since which time it has never been rebuilt, and this family have resided at Hagley Park. George Lyttleton was created Lord Lyttleton of Frankley, 19th November 1757, extinct in 1779.

The chapelry of Cradley, and the hamlets of Luttley, and Warley Wigorn, are all in the adjoining parish of Hales Owen, in Shropshire.

HAGLEY, 6 miles W. from Kidderminster, and 3 miles S. from Stourbridge, contains 124 houses, and 595 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Lyttleton; the parish contains the small hamlet of Wassel, and certain lands called Harborow. On Wichbury hill is a large encampment, and on Clent heath are five barrows or lows. The chancel of the church of Hagley, rebuilt in 1754, contains several monuments of the Lyttleton family, who have resided here at different times ever since they purchased the manor in the reign of Elizabeth.

Hagley Park, the seat of Lord Lyttleton, may be considered a classical spot, having been celebrated by several of our best poets. Thomson, in his poem of Spring, has called it the British Tempé, and it was long regarded as a masterpiece in the art of landscape gardening; a tower on the highest ground in the park commands an extensive prospect, bounded by the Clent and Malvern Hills, the Black Mountains in Wales, the Wrekin and the Radnor Trump. At a short distance from a cascade in the park is a Palladian bridge leading to a column surmounted by a statue of Frederick Prince of Wales, the father of George III. The mansion was built by the first Lord Lyttleton, created 1757. Its elevation is extremely plain, presenting none of the enrichments of architecture on either of its four fronts, which are nearly similar; but in the housekeeper's room is a fine old carved chimney-piece, which belonged to the great parlour of the old house, and is of the Elizabethan age. In the house is a collection of pictures, the list of which has been frequently printed: it contains, besides family portraits of some interest, portraits of the friends and co-patriots of the first Lord Lyttleton; a portrait of Pope and his dog Bounce; another of Thomson; and one of Gilbert West, the intimate friend and companion of Lord Lyttleton; and busts of Rubens and Vandyck. William Henry Lord Westcote, of Baltimore, in Ireland, was advanced to the British peerage by the title of Lord

Lyttleton of Frankley, 13th August, 1794; he died in 1808, and was succeeded by his eldest son George Fulke Lord Lyttleton.

KIDDERMINSTER, on the river Stour, 128 miles from London, and 14 miles N. from Worcester, contains 2353 houses, and 12,752 inhabitants, including the suburbs, called the Foreign. The hamlets on the east side of the river within the parish are Broadwaters, Hircott, Wannerton, Blakedown, Heathy Mill, Commerton and Aggborough. On the west side of the river are the hamlets of Blackbrook, French, High and Low Abberley, Trimpley, Eymore, Hall, Wassall, Hoarestone, Wribbenhall, Sandburn, Blackstone, Lickhill, Upper and Lower Mitton, and Stourport. This flourishing town consists chiefly of two principal streets, one of which runs nearly parallel to the river, and through the other, about a mile in length, passes the road from Bewdley to Birmingham. It occupies rather a low situation; but its appearance is very striking from the hill after passing Hartlebury; and the approach to it from either Bewdley or Stourbridge is advantageous for a view of the town: many of the houses are cut out of the solid rock, while the central part lies in a bottom. The town is governed by a bailiff, twelve aldermen, twenty-five common-councilmen, a recorder, and town-clerk. The petty sessions are held here, and the magistrates of the county have concurrent jurisdiction in the borough. The town-hall stands in the centre of the market-place, and the council-room occupies the principal story, while the lower part is used as a market-house; the market is on Thursday, and fairs are held in the town on Palm Monday, Holy Thursday, 20th June, and 4th September. Both trade and manufacture flourish here, especially wool-spinning and carpet-weaving. The carpet trade was introduced in 1735, with the manufacture of Scots or flat carpets, without a pile, and in 1749 the cut carpets like those of Wilton were made. Kidderminster carpets are remarkable for the brilliancy and durability of the colours, a circumstance attributed to the peculiar properties of the water of the Stour, for scouring and striking, it being strongly impregnated with fullers earth and iron. The manufactures in the town are altogether upon a very extensive scale, but that of carpets is certainly the most considerable. In 1671, an Act of Parliament was passed for regulating the manufacture of Kidderminster stuffs, but it is now obsolete; the linseywoolseys or Kidderminsters were succeeded by a stuff of worsted and silk mixed, known by the name of Spanish poplins. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 30*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* It stands on the brow of a knoll, at the end of a street leading from the market-place. The tower is uncommonly fine, and during a late repair, the style of the building was carefully preserved. In 1640, Richard Baxter, the celebrated non-conformist, was minister here. The monuments in the church claim particular attention; the more ancient are those of the Cokeseys and the Blounts. On the banks of the river at Caldwell, a short distance from the town, stand the ruins of a castle of considerable antiquity, formerly the seat of the Cokeseys, whose monuments are in the church. It consists of a tower of reddish stone, incorporated into the modern residence of a manufacturer. The charities of this town are very numerous; the principal is an excellent well endowed free school. By means of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal a very considerable trade is carried on; on the banks is a commodious quay, warehouses, &c. There are very pleasant walks on the side of the Stour, and of the canal, with diversified prospects from the contiguous eminences; the principal of these leads to Round Hill, about half a mile distant, where there is a chalybeate spring; there is also one at Sandburn. On Wassal Hill, about three miles N.W. near the banks of the Severn, are the remains of an encampment. Lower Mitton is a chapelry of Kidderminster, and contains 483 houses, and 2544 inhabitants, not included in the above statement of the population of the parish. Lea Castle is the seat of J. Knight, Esq., and Hircott House is the seat of —— Hallen, Esq.

STOURPORT, an extensive village at the junction of the river Stour with the Severn, four miles below Kidderminster, has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Easter Monday and 13th September for cattle and hops. A handsome cast-iron bridge of one arch has been constructed over the Severn. The basin of the canal here was finished in 1771; it was constructed under the inspection of *Brindley.*

OLD SWINFORD, on the Swin, one mile S. from Stourbridge, contains 932 houses, and 4980 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the name of this parish, of which Stourbridge is a township, is derived from a ford over the Swin rivulet; with the addition of Old, to distinguish it from the neighbouring parish of King's Swinford, in Staffordshire. Here is a school, founded by Thomas Foley, of Stourbridge, for clothing, maintaining and educating sixty boys of this and the neighbouring parishes, besides three other charity schools. Within three miles of this town, but in the county of Stafford, are very extensive mines of coal.

PEDMORE, 2 miles S. from Stourbridge, contains 57 houses, and 307 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* It is bounded on the south by Hagley. Here is a free school, founded about 1699 by Thomas Foley, Esq.

RUSHOCK, 5 miles W. from Bromsgrove, contains 32 houses, and 181 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The Merchant Taylors' Company of London hold the manor of Rushock.

STONE, 2 miles S.E. from Kidderminster, in the road to Bromsgrove, contains 86 houses, and 464 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It was dedicated in 1269.

STOURBRIDGE, 122 miles from London, and 5 miles S.W. from Dudley, contains 979 houses, and 5090 inhabitants. It is a township of the parish of Old Swinford, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, assisted by some of the principal inhabitants, a town-clerk, and other officers. The petty sessions are held here. It derives its name from its situation on the river Stour, over which there is a stone bridge, and has a well attended market on Friday, and fairs 29th March and 8th September. There are several manufactures of hardware, but the chief production of the town is glass, which is here made, and cut with extreme elegance. The church is a brick building, situated at the west end of the town; here is also an excellent free school, founded by King Edward VI., containing an extensive library. This library was built, and many books were given, by Henry Hickman of London about the year 1665. The ancient chapel of Stourbridge was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was situated where the school now stands. A new chapel here was erected about the reign of Elizabeth. By means of the Dudley canal Stourbridge enjoys a communication with several adjacent counties. Dennis is the seat of —— Hill, Esq.

Upper Division.

BROMSGROVE, near the source of the Salwarpe, 116 miles from London, and 12 miles N.E. from Worcester, contains 1513 houses, and 7519 inhabitants. It is an ancient borough, and is governed by a bailiff, recorder, aldermen, and other officers. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of nails, needles, and coarse linens. It has a good market on Thursday, and fairs 24th June and 1st October, for linen, cloth, cheese, and horses. The parish is divided into ten *Yields*,—the Town Yield, Burnford, Fockbury, Catshill, Chadwick, Shepley, Burcot, Padesbourne, Timberhanger, and Woodcot Yield. It also contains eight manors, Bromsgrove, Bunhill, Chadwick, Cudford, Dyers, Gannow, Grafton, and the manor of the rectory. The lord of the manor holds a Court Baron every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*, in the Town-hall. Here is a free Grammar-school. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 41*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. It stands on an eminence, with an ascent of fifty steps; the tower and spire are not surpassed in architectural beauty by any other church in the county; on the west front of the tower is the statue of St. John the Baptist, between the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul. It contains some fine ancient painted glass; in the east window is the figure of St. Wolstan, and several coats of arms, now mutilated. Here is the monument of Sir John Talbot, ob. 1550 and others of that family, besides many other curious monuments. Several springs rise in this parish; one at Gannow divides itself into two streams, one of which directing its course towards the north falls into the Rea, and the other towards the west falls into the Stour; a great number of springs which rise in the Lickey Hill run to almost all points of the compass, whence some conclude that hill to be the highest ground in this part of the kingdom. Hawkesley House, the seat of the Middlemore family, on the north side of the Lickey Hill, was fortified and garrisoned by the Parliament in the reign of Charles I. It was besieged and taken by the King in person, 15th

May, 1645, when Captain Gouge the governor and eighty men were made prisoners; the King that night slept at Cofton Hall. The Padesbourne brook passes through Bromsgrove, and unites with the Salwarpe. Finshall House is near Bromsgrove and Whiteford Lodge; the last is the seat of Mrs. Lawrence.

CHURCH LENCH, on the borders of Warwickshire, 6 miles N. from Evesham, contains 39 houses, and 203 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Sheriffs Lench or *Shreve Lench*, and Atch Lench or *East Lench*, are hamlets of this parish.

COFTON HACKET, or *Corton Hacket*, 5 miles N.E. from Bromsgrove, contains 35 houses, and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. Bilberry Wake is kept on three successive Sundays after Midsummer: Cofton Hill is remarkably productive of that fruit. Cofton Hall, formerly the seat of Thomas Jolliffe, Esq. who enlarged it, descended to Michael Biddulph, of Ledbury: here is a portrait of Thomas Jolliffe, represented with a key in his hand, said to have been given him by Charles I. when in prison, that he might have access to him when he pleased. *Vide* Dr. Nash's History of the County. This was certainly a most unusual present from a prisoner. He, it is added, continued faithful to his Sovereign till the last, and attended his execution. The Worcester canal passes the east side of the village.

DOVER-DALE, 4 miles N.W. from Droitwich, contains 6 houses, and 60 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

DROITWICH, on the Salwarpe, 6 miles N.E. from Worcester, and 126 from London, contains 453 houses, and 2176 inhabitants, exclusive of Dodderhill parish, its northern suburb, which contains 145 houses, and 734 inhabitants. It was anciently named *Wich*, and is a borough town; the Corporation consists of two bailiffs, a recorder, town-clerk, and eleven burgesses. In some instances the magistrates of the county have concurrent jurisdiction; the petty sessions are held here. The arms on their seal is, a sword *in pale*, the hilt *in chief*, surmounted by two lions *passant*. Here is a market on Friday, and fairs are held on Friday in Easter-week, 18th June, 24th September, and 18th December, for cattle, cheese, wool, and other goods. Droitwich returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred upon the town 23rd Edward I., by which the right of election is vested in the burgesses of the Corporation, who amount to about 40: the bailiffs are the returning officers; and the present members are the Earl of Sefton, and John Hodgetts Hodgetts Foley, Esq. of Prestwood House, near Stourbridge.

Droitwich contains three parishes, St. Andrew and St. Mary Witton, a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Nicholas, a rectory, value 4*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; and St. Peter Witton, a vicarage, value 6*l.*, besides Dodderhill, the church of which is dedicated to St. Austin, and is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* In this part of the town of Droitwich was a free chapel or hospital, founded in the reign of Edward I. by William de Dovere, rector of Dodderhill, consisting of a master and some poor brethren. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and was under the government of the priory of Worcester, but was suppressed with the free chapels in the reign of Edward VI. At Droitwich was a house of Friars Heremites, of the order of St. Austin, founded by the ancestors of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, before the time of Edward III. It was granted by Henry VIII. to John Pye. Droitwich is chiefly celebrated for its salt-works, which are very ancient. In Domesday Book shares of the salt-works appear annexed to many estates in the county, some of them at the distance of ten or fifteen miles: the only fuel then used for boiling the brine was wood, and the lords of manors had *Salinæ* or vats of brine granted in proportion to the wood their lands afforded. The strength of the Droitwich brine it is said exceeds that of any other, excepting that at Barton in Lancashire, and some at the pits at Northwich. The Droitwich brine certainly exceeds all others in purity. A canal commences at Droitwich and communicates with the Severn near the mouth of the Salwarpe, being a navigable course of five miles and a half, with a fall of fifty-six feet six inches. High Park is the seat of P. Greesley, Esq. Elmbridge is a chapelry of Dodderhill parish.

FECKENHAM, 7 miles E. from Droitwich, and on the borders of the ancient forest of the same name, contains 460 houses, and 2383 inhabitants. Here are several needle-manufactories. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. In the town is a free school, endowed by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., founder of Worcester College Oxford. John Feckenham, a learned monk of Evesham, was born here in the forest; he became chaplain to Queen Mary, who appointed him Dean of St. Paul's and Abbot of Westminster; he was held in much favour at Court both in her reign and that of Elizabeth; but opposing the supremacy of the Crown he was committed to the Tower and afterwards to Wisbeach Castle, where he died in 1585. Feckenham Pools formerly belonged to the abbey of Bordesley. Feckenham Forest, enlarged by Henry II., had been very much thinned of its timber to supply the neighbouring salt-works. It was disafforested in 1629, 5th Charles I. Pyperode Forest was a member of it.

GRAFTON MANOR, 2 miles S.W. from Bromsgrove, contains 7 houses, and 45 inhabitants. It is extra-parochial, and the chapel is in ruins. The old manor-house belonging to the Talbots was burnt down about 1710. The porch and part of the dining-hall remains. Grafton Hall is the seat of R. Lucas, Esq.

HADSOR, one mile S. from Droitwich, contains 22 houses, and 135 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Hadsor Common was inclosed in 1773, and was then planted. Hadsor House is the seat of the Rev. Dr. Amphlett.

HAMPTON LOVETT, 2½ miles N.W. from Droitwich, contains 30 houses, and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 16*s.* In a chapel on the north side of the chancel are several monuments of the Pakingtons of Westwood. Hampton Court, the ancient seat of this family, built in the reign of Henry VIII., was burnt down during the civil war, but large additions having been made to Westwood Lodge, it became afterwards their principal seat. The plan of Westwood Lodge is somewhat singular, being a square building with a projecting wing at each angle, surmounted by a high-roofed turret. The park, of about two hundred acres, contains much wood, and is ornamented with a lake covering nearly sixty acres; the woods are planted with wide avenues converging towards the centre, where the house stands, upon rising ground, encompassed by rich and stately oaks. Sir John Pakington of Westwood was a favourite at the Court of Queen Elizabeth, and a member of the Privy Council; his son was created a baronet 22nd June 1620, being one of the first two hundred created by King James, the founder of the order. The late Sir John Pakington, eighth baronet, died on 6th January 1830, æt. 69, when the title became extinct: the disposition of his property, directed by his will, is very singular; having bequeathed his large landed estates to the eldest son, that may be born of a child, then four years of age, who is the son of his nephew John Somerset Russell, Esq. of Powick Court, near Worcester. So that the income must accumulate for nearly forty years. In default of issue the estates go to the descendants of the second son of Sir W. B. Cooke of Wheatley, near Doncaster; and in case of a second default, to a grandson of I. Knight, Esq. of Lea Castle, near Kidderminster. Dorothy Lady Pakington, daughter of Thomas Lord Coventry, is the supposed author of "The Whole Duty of Man," the first edition of which was published in 1659: it retained its popularity for more than a century.

KING'S NORTON, 8 miles N.E. from Bromsgrove, contains 684 houses, and 3651 inhabitants. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs are held 25th April and 5th September. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy. The petty sessions are held here. The parish of King's Norton includes the hamlets of Headley, Moseley, Moundsley, and Rednall. The Worcester and the Stratford-on-Avon canals pass the village.

Moseley Hall, the seat of Mrs. Taylor, is pleasantly situated within two miles of the town of Birmingham. The late John Taylor, Esq. was one of the principal sufferers during the memorable and disgraceful riots which took place here in the year 1791. The present seat is built upon a more extensive scale than the former, no cost having been spared to render it one of the most capital residences in the county. The grounds, the situation of which must ever be admired, amidst beautiful woods, exhibit great taste in the various

dispositions in which they are arranged, and were laid out by *Repton*. John Taylor, Esq., the son and heir of the late possessor of Moseley Hall, resides at Spring Grove, near Bewdley.

KINGTON, or *Kingston*, 8½ miles E. from Worcester, contains 26 houses, and 148 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 8*l*. Here was formerly a seat of the Toky family, whence it is sometimes called Tokyngton.

NORTHFIELD, 5 miles S.E. from Hales Owen, contains 278 houses, and 1567 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 14*l*. 15*s*. 2*d*. Here are some remains of Weoley Castle; its space originally included about half an acre, surrounded by a broad and deep moat supplied from a brook on the north. The vicinity is well wooded, and affords very rich and beautiful prospects.

The Pigeon House is the seat of S. Ryeland, Esq.

SALWARPE, on the river of the same name, 3 miles W. from Droitwich, contains 65 houses, and 462 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 14*l*. 14*s*. 7*d*. In the chancel is the monument of Thomas Talbot, ob. 1613.

TARDEBIGG, 3 miles S.E. from Bromsgrove, contains 581 houses, and 2998 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 8*l*., in the patronage of the Earl of Plymouth. The church was pulled down and entirely rebuilt in 1774. This parish contains some hamlets in Warwickshire. At Bordesley, which is a chapelry of this parish, Maud the Empress built, in 1138, a Cistercian abbey in honour of the Blessed Virgin; its revenues amounted to 392*l*. 8*s*. 6*d*. per annum: the site, as related above, was granted to Andrews Lord Windsor. Sir Thomas Cookes, founder of Worcester College Oxford, lived at Bentley, where he had a good house, and was buried in the chancel of the old church of Tardebigg. Hewell Grange is the seat of the Earl of Plymouth. This mansion is singularly divided between the counties; the northern part being in Warwickshire, and the southern part in Worcestershire. It is a large building, nearly quadrangular, adorned with Doric pilasters. The north-west front is one hundred and nine feet six inches in length; and the north-east, which faces a beautiful lake covering thirty acres, is one hundred and twenty-seven feet six inches. It was built about 1712, but greatly improved and finished in 1758: a collection of family and other portraits by *Lely*, *Kneller*, &c., adorn the walls of the principal apartments. The park is large, and admits of the greatest variety of landscape, from the undulating form of the ground, which rises in gently swelling hills covered with plantations, abounding with fine old oaks. Andrews Lord Windsor of Stanwell, in the reign of Henry VIII., accepted of Bordesley Abbey, with all its lands and appurtenances, comprising the manor of Tardebigg, in exchange for the ancient seat of the family at Stanwell, and being commanded to quit his residence immediately, though he had laid in his Christmas provisions for the keeping of his wonted hospitality there, he left all in the house, saying they should not find it "*bare Stanwell*." The male line of the ancient Barons Windsor became extinct in 1642. Elizabeth, sister of the last Lord Windsor, having married Dixie Hickman, Esq., their son Thomas was created Lord Windsor of Bradenham, in Buckinghamshire, June 16th, 1660; and in the same reign, December 6th, 1682, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Plymouth. Other, the fifth Earl of Plymouth, died June 11th, 1799, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, the present peer, who married Lady Mary, eldest daughter of John Frederic Duke of Dorset, at Knole, in 1811.

UPTON WARREN, on the Salwarpe, 3 miles N. from Droitwich, contains 60 houses, and 463 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*. The west door of the church is of Anglo-Norman architecture.

YARDLEY, on the borders of Warwickshire, 4 miles E. from Birmingham, contains 440 houses, and 2313 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edburgh, is a vicarage, value 9*l*. 19*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Crown. Marston chapel, in this parish, was built and endowed by Job Marston, Esq., about the year 1704.

4. Oswaldslow Hundred.

This hundred lies chiefly in the centre of the county, but has detached portions in several other parts. It is bounded on the north by Doddingtree and Halfshire hundreds; on the east by Warwickshire; on the south by Pershore hundred; and on the west by Doddingtree hundred. It has three divisions, the lower, middle, and upper division. This hundred was granted to St. Oswald Bishop of Worcester and the monks of St. Mary, by King Edgar, in 964, and consisted of all the lands that then belonged to them. It contains certain parcels of land separated from the rest of the county, all which, as they belonged to the church, were included within this hundred.

Lower Division.

BERROW, or *Berga*, in a detached part of the hundred, 5 miles S.W. from Upton, and 7 miles W. from Tewksbury, contains 77 houses, and 464 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a vicarage, value 7*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Dean and chapter of Worcester. The village is sometimes called Nether Berrow, as distinguished from Over Berrow. West bridge, Farley bridge, and Old Strike bridge are repaired by the vicar.

BREDICOT, 3 miles E. from Worcester, contains 7 houses, and 37 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 3*l*. 18*s*. 1*d*., in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

BROADWAS, on the river Teme, 6 miles W. from Worcester, contains 47 houses, and 272 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 10*l*. 9*s*. 2*d*., in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The meadow grounds in this parish are rich; and the uplands fruitful in hops, and orchards.

CHURCHILL, 4 miles E. from Worcester, contains 22 houses, and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

CLAINES, 2 miles N. from Worcester, contains 496 houses, and 2509 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. A branch of the Birmingham and Worcester canal passes the village. Whiston is a large tithing of this parish, where a new gaol has been erected. Barbone Bevere, Tapenhall, Hollow, Astwood, Milnham and Hayford, Northwick, Smith and Tollerdine, are hamlets.

A nunnery of the order of St. Benedict, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was founded at Whiston by Walter de Cantelupe, Bishop of Worcester, in 1255; the nuns were called White Ladies, from the colour of their dress. The site of this priory still retains the name of the White Ladies, and is held under the governors of a charity, founded soon after the Reformation by Queen Elizabeth, for the support of a Blue-coat school in the city of Worcester. Bevere was the residence of the Rev. Treadway Russell Nash, D.D. F.S.A., rector of Leigh, and father of the magistracy of the county, of which he was a member nearly fifty years. He was the editor of the History of this County, the first volume of which was published in 1781. The original collectors for this work were Thomas Habington of Henlip, and his son William; the MSS. of both, augmented by those of Dr. Thomas and Bishop Lyttleton, were bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries. The second volume appeared in 1784, and the editor died 26th January, 1811, æt. 85.

CROOM D'ABITOT, 5 miles W. from Pershore, contains 18 houses, and 129 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 7*l*., in the patronage of the Earl of Coventry. In 1763 the old parish church, which formerly stood on what is now the lawn of Earl Coventry's park, was pulled down, and a new one erected, on a commanding eminence, having a most extensive prospect over the country. It is built in the pointed style,

and all the family monuments, with the bodies, &c., were removed to this building. The situation of the old church is now marked by two trees on the lawn. Croom Court is the seat of the Earl of Coventry, Lord-Lieutenant of the county. The lordship was originally purchased in 1563 by Sir Thomas Coventry, who was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas, who in the 18th of James I. was appointed Attorney-general, and advanced, 1st of Charles I., to the office of Keeper of the Great Seal; and in the fourth year of the same reign he was created a peer, by the title of Lord Coventry of Aylesborough. After continuing in office upwards of fifteen years, with unblemished reputation, he died at Durham House, in the Strand, January 14th, 1639. Thomas, the fifth Lord Coventry, was by William III, April 16th, 1697, advanced to the title of Viscount Deerhurst and Earl of Coventry. The greater part of the old house at Croom was taken down the beginning of last century, and the present mansion erected on the site and partly on the walls of it. The style of architecture of the house is plain; it is built wholly of stone, and has a handsome portico of the Ionic order on the south front. The architect was *Launcelot Brown*. Many valuable pictures embellish this mansion, amongst which are the family portraits.

EARL'S CROOM, or *Croom Simon*, 2 miles N.E. from Upton-on-Severn, contains 37 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* In the chancel are monuments of the family of Jefferies. William Jefferies, Esq., Cofferer of the Household to Henry VIII., resided here; to his grandson Thomas Jefferies, who resided here in 1634, Samuel Butler, the author of Hudibras, was Secretary. Some of the family portraits in the house are said to have been painted by *Butler*, who was the intimate friend of Samuel Cooper, the most eminent English painter of that period.

HILL CROOM, 4 miles E. from Upton-on-Severn, contains 31 houses, and 188 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

GRIMLEY, on the Severn, 5 miles N. from Worcester, contains 130 houses, and 666 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester, who has also a fine demesne on the banks of the river. The house, built in 1511, was entirely pulled down in the time of Bishop Hough. Monk Wood is within the manor.

HALLOW, on the Severn, 3 miles N. from Worcester, contains 221 houses, and 1081 inhabitants. It is a curacy. In this parish was formerly the Gulf or Wier-pond of Henwyke, in the Severn, whence the convent of Worcester was supplied with fish. Hallow is delightfully situated on the ascent of a hill that rises from the river, the summit of which is crowned by Hallow Park, formerly belonging to Reginald Lygon, Esq., surrounded by pleasure-grounds and commanding one of the most rich and beautiful prospects imaginable, enlivened by the vessels on the Severn, which are constantly passing. Near Hallow on the north is Thorngrove, the seat of Richard Griffiths, Esq., once the property of Lucien Buonaparte, elder brother of the Emperor Napoleon; in front is an extensive lawn, ornamented by a serpentine stream, the banks of which are planted, and the view is bounded by the Abberley Hills.

HARTLEBURY, 5 miles S. from Kidderminster, contains 326 houses, and 1676 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. Here is a free grammar-school.

Hartlebury Castle, the seat of the Bishop of Worcester, was completed by Bishop Gifford, in the reign of Henry III.; it had been founded by Bishop Walter de Cantelupe, and was surrounded by a moat; the gate-house was erected by Bishop Carpenter in the reign of Henry VI. This castle surrendered to Colonel Morgan in 1646, but was restored to the Bishop in the reign of Charles II. Bishop Hough made several additions and alterations; and Bishop Hurd built a new library in 1782, to which he presented many books. He was visited here by His Majesty George III. in 1788. Upper Mitton is a hamlet of this parish.

HENLIP, 4 miles N. from Worcester, contains 18 houses, and 129 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 16*s.* In the church are many curious monuments of the Habingtons. Henlip House was founded by John Habington, Esq., Cofferer of the Household to Queen Elizabeth. It contains a collection of family portraits, and here was preserved a small enamelled casket presented to Cardinal Wolsey by the King of France, afterwards in the possession of Anne Boleyn. Thomas Habington of this family was implicated in the Gunpowder Plot; he was the original collector of the Antiquities of the County, published by Dr. Nash. Garnett, one of the conspirators, was hanged in St. Paul's churchyard, 3rd May, 1606.

HOLT, or *Holt Castle*, on the western bank of the Severn, 5½ miles N. from Worcester, contains 64 houses, and 355 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin is a rectory, value 15*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The church contains several monuments of the Bromleys, particularly that of Sir Henry Bromley, son of the Chancellor, who died in 1615. Holt Fleet Bridge, over the Severn, consists of one arch, the span of which is 150 feet, of iron, and two stone arches at each end; the whole length is 266 feet. It was opened to the public on New Year's Day 1828. The castle of Holt is supposed to have been built by one of the D'Abitots, the Norman Earls of Worcester; a tower and some of the walls remain near the house erected by Sir John Bourn. The manor afterwards came to the Beauchamps, of which family John Lord Beauchamp of Holt, Steward of the King's Household, was the very first Baron, created by patent 5th October, 1387. Holt Castle, in the reign of Elizabeth, was the seat of Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor of England. The trees in the avenue were planted about 1670. It is now the seat of Henry Chillingworth, Esq. Little Witley is a chapelry of this parish.

ST. JOHN BEDWARDINE, a suburb of the city of Worcester, but situated without the liberties, on the western bank of the river Severn, contains 235 houses, and 1161 inhabitants, exclusive of the populous township of Wick Episcopi on the Teme, which contains 247 houses, and 1263 inhabitants. It derives its name of *Beodwardine* from the Saxon, having been allotted to supply the table of the monks of Worcester with bread and provisions. There is a fair kept annually at St. John's on the Friday before Palm Sunday, when the mayor and aldermen of Worcester walk in procession, attended by the sword-bearer, constables, &c., through it, but have no jurisdiction. Lawern, in this parish, derives its name from a rivulet, and once belonged to the Knights Templars. The church of St. John is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

KEMPSEY, or *Kemsey*, on the Severn, 4½ miles S. from Worcester, contains 235 houses, and 1129 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. It contains a monument and effigy of Sir Edmund Wyld, ob. 1620; and many others.

KNIGHTWICK, on the borders of Herefordshire, 9 miles W. from Worcester, and 5½ miles N.E. from Bromyard, contains 24 houses, and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. Kenswick is a chapelry of this parish. Knightsford bridge over the Teme is about a mile northward from the village.

LINDRIDGE, on the river Teme, in a detached part of this hundred, 5 miles E. from Tenbury, contains 116 houses, and 635 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. Corn Wood, in the hamlet of Newnham in this parish, contained 282 acres in 1649. Lindridge is particularly distinguished for the cultivation of hops, especially near the Teme side, where are some of the finest hop-yards in the county. Knighton-upon-Teme and Pensax are chapelries of this parish.

LITTLE MALVERN, 3 miles S. from Great Malvern, 7 miles W. from Upton-on-Severn, and 12 miles S.W. from Worcester, contains 14 houses, and 67 inhabitants. It is situated on a wooded slope of the range of hills, of which the Herefordshire Beacon forms a conspicuous object. Here, about the year 1171, two brothers Joceline and Edred founded a Benedictine priory, subordinate to the priory at Worcester. It was dedicated to St. Giles, and continued till the dissolution of the lesser monasteries in 1538, when it was valued at 98*l.* per annum. Its possessions were then granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple. The present church, which belonged to the priory, was built about 1482. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Mrs. Wakeman. In descending the hill from Led-

bury, the eye glances over the tower of the church and penetrates into Gloucestershire, the intermediate country being finely variegated.

NORTON BY KEMPSEY, 4 miles S.E. from Worcester, contains 78 houses, and 517 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy.

ODDINGLEY, 3 miles S. from Droitwich, contains 32 houses, and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Oddingley Heath, now inclosed, belongs to several parishes.

OMBERSLEY, 4½ miles W. from Droitwich, contains 355 houses, and 1814 inhabitants, including the townships of Borley, Hadley and Hay Elms, Mayeux and Chatley, Northampton Parsonage and Powers, Sychampton, Brookhampton and Comhampton, Uphampton, Winnal, Acton and Dunhampton. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* It contains many monuments of the Sandys family. Samuel Sandys was created Lord Sandys of Ombersley, 20th December 1743, and was made cofferer of His Majesty's Household. Edwin, second Lord Sandys, died without issue in 1797; his niece and heiress the Marchioness of Downshire was created Baroness Sandys of Ombersley, 15th June 1802, with remainder to her second son, &c. Ombersley Court is the seat of the Marchioness of Downshire.

PENDOCK, 5 miles S.W. from Upton-on-Severn, contains 53 houses, and 276 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

REDMARLEY D'ABITOT, on the borders of Herefordshire, 8 miles S.W. from Upton-on-Severn, contains 161 houses, and 955 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*; the tower, built in 1738, contains eight bells. There was formerly a chapel at Inneston, or *Inardeston*, in this parish. The D'Abitots lived at Down House, now the seat of — Dowdeswell, Esq.

RIPPLE, 2½ miles S.E. from Upton-on-Severn, contains 142 houses, and 780 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 42*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. The hamlet of Holdfast and the chapelry of Queenhill are in this parish. Queenhill Manor, on the banks of the Severn, in the reign of Edward III., was held of the King by the service of finding a *brach* yearly on the feast of St. John the Baptist. A brach, or little dog for hunting hares and foxes, frequently occurs in the old Italian romances; and perhaps this kind of rent might be reserved because the manor lay within Malvern Chase.

SPETCHLEY, 3 miles E. from Worcester, contains 18 houses, and 121 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Robert Berkeley, Esq., who has a handsome seat here. Sir Robert Berkeley, the second son of Rowland, inherited Spetchley, with the contiguous manors of White-Lady-Aston, Churchill, and Warndon; he was one of the justices of the King's Bench in the reign of Charles I. On the 3d of May, 1811, the first stone of the present mansion was laid by Robert, son and heir of Robert Berkeley, Esq., who died Dec. 19, 1804, aged 91; the building was completed under the direction of *Tasker*. A beautifully winding road across the grounds for three quarters of a mile, leads to the principal entrance in the west front, ornamented with a portico of the Ionic order. The length of this front is eighty feet, and with the offices one hundred and forty-five feet. The architrave and cornice are continued round the principal fronts, supported by pilasters. The whole is of Bath stone. The library contains a Bible, and the Book of Common-Prayer, both which were in the possession of Charles I.: they are covered with red velvet, with the arms of England richly embossed. Amongst the family portraits is one of Judge Berkeley. In the front of the house is a large piece of water, shaded by luxuriant foliage of beech and oak; amongst the latter, many are much admired for their size and venerable appearance. The Malvern Hills on the right, Bredon on the left, and the distant Gloucestershire Hills in front, greatly contribute to give the scenery a grand and picturesque appearance. At the back of the house is the parish church; amongst the monuments, is one with the figures of Rowland Berkeley, Esq. and Catherine, his wife, in alabaster; and another of the Judge, in black marble.

STOULTON, 4½ miles N.W. from Pershore, contains 55 houses, and 380 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. It contains monuments of the Actons of Little Wolverton in this parish.

WARNDON, or *Warmedon*, 2½ miles N.E. from Worcester, contains 28 houses, and 177 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* It was consecrated in 1542. The parish comprehends part of Smyte, Tollerdine, and Trotswell.

WELLAND, 2½ miles W. from Upton-on-Severn, contains 94 houses, and 453 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It is a part of the ancient chase of Malvern.

WHITE LADY ASTON, 5 miles S.E. from Worcester, contains 54 houses, and 342 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* It formerly belonged to the White Ladies of Whiston. Oliver Cromwell is said to have made his head-quarters at the house of Mr. Symonds, in this parish, previously to the battle of Worcester. This estate in 1708 came into the possession of Bishop Lloyd, who founded with it the Bishop's Charity-schools in Worcester in the year 1713.

WICHENFORD, on a branch of the Severn, 5 miles N.W. from Worcester, contains 48 houses, and 334 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence in 1269, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. It contains several monuments of the Washbornes; of one of this family, John Washborne, Esq. living in 1632, Habington says he was the best continual housekeeper and the best beloved gentleman in this county.

WOLVERLEY, on the river Stour, in a detached part of the hundred, one mile N. from Kidderminster, contains 256 houses, and 1529 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Blakesall, Caunsall, Cookley, Haustley, Horseley, Kingsford, Low, Sion-hill, and Little Wolverley. The iron and tin manufactures, for which the parish is famous, have much increased lately. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The old church here was taken down in the year 1769, and the new one was opened for divine service, 20th Sept. 1772. At Sion-hill is the seat of John Smith, Esq.

THE CITY OF WORCESTER, nearly in the middle of the county, 114 miles N.W. from London, contains 3037 houses, and 17,023 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the river Severn, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, rebuilt in 1781, by *Gwynn*. The City is in circumference about four miles; the houses are well built, and the streets, remarkably clean and well paved, rise gradually from the margin of the river. Its general appearance is equalled by very few cities in the kingdom. The Corporation of Worcester, by charter of King James I., consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, six aldermen, who are acting magistrates, a town-clerk, two coroners, two chamberlains, twenty-four common-councilmen, forty-eight assistants and other officers. The arms of the city are, *Quarterly, gules and sable, over all, a castle triple-towered argent. On a canton of the last, a fesse between three pears sable.* The Guildhall, situated near the centre of the high street, is of brick, and was erected, about 1720, by *White*, an architect of this city. In niches on the front are statues of Queen Anne, and Charles I. and II.; the whole building presents a noble appearance. The assizes and sessions are always held here. The manufactures are chiefly confined to gloves and china, the last superior in beauty. The porcelain manufactory is in Mardyke. The Worcester china exceeds all the rest in fineness and whiteness, in which it equals even the porcelain of China, and is found to be much harder and more durable than the body of any other whatever. It is perfectly clear and transparent, which is a quality that peculiarly distinguishes it from the others of European manufacture; and the finer sort, which is enamelled, so nearly resembles in every particular the oriental pieces, that where it has been made in imitation of these, as has often been the case, in order to match and make up sets that have been broken, the difference is scarcely discernible. The markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, five of which are toll-free,

the second Monday in February, and the first Mondays in May, June, July, and November. The hop-market, in the season, is one of the most considerable in the kingdom, and the quantity of cherries brought to market in a plentiful year is surprising. Fairs, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Saturday in Easter-week, 15th August, 19th September, and first Monday in December. Worcester returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred 23rd Edward I. The right of election is vested in the citizens, admitted to their freedom by birth, servitude, or by redemption, and the sheriff is the returning officer. The present members are Col. Davies, of Elmley Castle, and G. R. Robinson, Esq. Worcester contains nine parishes: All Saints, a rectory, value 13*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Albans, a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop; St. Andrews, a vicarage, value 10*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter (the spire of this church is much admired for its beautiful tapering form; it was erected in 1751 by *Wilkinson*, and is 245 feet in height from the ground); St. Clements (within and without), a rectory, value 5*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; St. Helen, a rectory, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop; St. Martin (within and without), a rectory, value 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; St. Nicholas, a rectory, value 16*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop; St. Peter the Great (within and without), a vicarage, value 12*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; St. Swithin, a rectory, value 15*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. The See of Worcester, of Anglo-Saxon origin, was founded by Ethelred, King of the Mercians, in the year 679, and taken from the see of Lichfield, of which it composed a part; he likewise originally built the cathedral church, and endowed the same. This fabric, which was dedicated to St. Peter, becoming ruinous, Oswald, the eighteenth Bishop of Worcester, began to repair it, and his successors finished it; he likewise displaced the married priests, and settled monks in their stead in 964; but his foundation was destroyed by the Danes; and the church which now stands was begun by St. Wolstan, the twenty-fifth bishop of this see, about the year 1030, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. The Bishops of Worcester, in ancient times, were the peculiar chaplains of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and by their office said mass in all general assemblies of the clergy where the Archbishop was present. This see has given to the church of Rome four saints, and to the English nation five Lord Chancellors, and three Lord Treasurers. The diocese contains all Worcestershire, excepting twenty-one churches and chapels, which belong to the see of Hereford; about a third part of Warwickshire; two parishes in Staffordshire, one parish in Shropshire, and two chapelries in Gloucestershire, making in all 241 parishes, whereof 71 parishes are impropriations. This see has an Archdeacon of Worcester, and is valued in the King's books at 1049*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, but is computed to be worth annually upwards of 4000*l.* The clergy's tenth is 228*l.* To this cathedral belong a bishop, a dean, a treasurer, a chancellor, ten prebendaries, ten minor-canons, ten lay-clerks, ten choristers, forty scholars, two schoolmasters, and other officers. The arms of the bishopric are *Argent, ten torteaux.* The total length of the cathedral from east to west is 410 feet, and of the transepts from north to south 130 feet. The height of the tower to the points of the pinnacles is 196 feet. Parts of the church built before 1150 may be traced; and the nave, erected about 1218 by William de Blois, is extremely beautiful both in style and proportion. The choir, of the same period, was consecrated in the presence of King Henry III. and a great assemblage of nobility. The stalls with the Bishop's throne were made in 1397; they are of oak, richly carved: the east end is inclosed on the sides by stone screens of elegant design, crowned with a series of open-worked quatrefoils. The openings in the screens are glazed. The altar-screen now corresponds, the Grecian altar-piece having been removed about 1812.

The eastern window was at the same time repaired, and brought more into view; it is glazed with stained glass of rich colours, which would admit of re-arrangement. The much admired stone pulpit stands in the centre of a range of screens of corresponding elegance; it is octagonal, and is sculptured with the emblems of the Evangelists, the Royal arms, and the arms of the bishopric; at the back is a representation of the New Jerusalem, as described in the Revelations. Our Lady's Chapel was built by Thomas Cobham, Bishop, in 1327, and is sometimes called the Presbytery.

The monuments in this cathedral are numerous, and many of them of great interest, particularly that of King John, the most ancient Royal monument now remaining in England; the King died 19th Oct. 1215. Here is also the very beautiful monumental chapel of Arthur Prince of Wales, on the south side of the choir; round the verge of his tomb is the following inscription:

Heere lyeth buried Prince Arthur the first begotten sonne of the right renowned King Henry the Seaventhe, which noble Prince departed out of this transitory life att the Castle of Ludlow the seventeenthe yeere of his fathers reign and of our Lord God one thousande five hundred and two.

The badges of the House of Tudor upon this chapel are extremely curious; they consist of, 1. The Tudor rose, showing the descent of the family from the Houses of York and Lancaster: 2. The portcullis of the House of Beaufort, with an ostrich feather above it, and the motto *Altera securitas*, implying a more decided right to the Crown than was given by his descent: 3. A single ostrich feather, with a label inscribed *Ich Dien;* in other parts of the chapel two ostrich feathers are placed together, and even three are united by a scroll, but without the coronet, which is an addition to this badge of the Princes of Wales, first borne by Edward, afterwards Edward VI.: 4. A rose, *en soleil*, with the motto *Semper vivat in eterno:* 5. A fleur-de-lis: 6. A falcon on a fetter-lock: 7. A pomegranate slipped, a badge of the House of Arragon; and 8. A sheaf of arrows, also a badge of Arragon, derived from the conquest of Grenada by the superiority of the archers.

The monuments of Bishops Gauden, Blandford, Fleetwood, and Stillingfleet, and of Bishops Hough, Maddox, and Johnson, are interesting from the celebrity of the several prelates. The cloisters erected in 1372, and in fine preservation, are one hundred and twenty feet square, on the south side of the church; the east cloister leads to the deanery, an ancient building, formerly the prior's lodging, but enlarged and modernized; on this side of the cloister is the chapter-house, a decagon fifty-eight feet in diameter, now appropriated as a library, and on the south is the college hall, the monk's refectory. The audit house was built in 1320 by Prior Braunsford, afterwards Bishop.

The entrance to the college-green is by an ancient gate-house, called Edgar's Tower. St. Michael Bedwardine joins the cathedral within the college precincts: this church is a peculiar, subject to the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter; it is extra-parochial, and contains 793 inhabitants.

Whittington, 1½ mile S.E. from the city, is a chapelry, in the parish of St. Peter, or Sidbury, and contains 42 houses, and 207 inhabitants. In this parish are the manors of Battenhale, Barnes, and Timberdine. The commandery, a house of preceptores or commanders, is also in the parish of Sidbury or St. Peter's; part of the ancient building remains. At the battle of Worcester, in 1651, the heat of the engagement lay near this house, at a small distance from which was the Royal battery. The Duke of Hamilton when wounded was brought here and died.

Middle Division.

ALVECHURCH, or *Allchurch*, in a detached part of this hundred, 4 miles N.E. from Bromsgrove, contains 269 houses, and 1413 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Hopwood and Lea End. It is called a borough, and is governed by a bailiff, chosen annually at the court of the lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. It is a large structure of Anglo-Norman architecture, but the tower is modern. It contains some very ancient monuments; a hospital here was founded by Nicholas Lewkenor, of Hadsor, in 1580. The Bishops of Worcester had formerly a palace here. Bishop Brian, Chancellor of England in the reign of Edward III., and to whom the Black Prince wrote a particular account of the victory of Poictiers, died here in 1361. Bishop Latimer repaired it in the reign of Henry VIII.; it appears to have been a timber building. It was not inhabited by any of the Bishops since the Restoration, and has been entirely pulled down nearly a century, when the park was converted into farms. The river Arrow, which rises in the Lickey Hills, runs through the parish towards Beoley Park and Warwickshire; and the Ikenild-street also passes it.

BISHAMPTON, in the Vale of Evesham, 4 miles N.E. from Pershore, contains 73 houses, and 374 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester.

BREDON, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 7 miles S. from Pershore, and 3½ miles N.W. from Tewksbury, contains 202 houses, and 928 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Hardwick and Mittons, Kinsham and Westmancoate. Cutsdean, on the Cotswold Hills, twelve miles distant, is also in this parish. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 11*s.* Norton by Bredon is a chapelry, at the western extremity of Bredon Hill. From the summit of the hill is a very interesting view, embracing Broadway Hill, Lord Coventry's Tower, and the woods beneath the Cotswold Hills, with the town of Cheltenham, Gloucester Cathedral, Tewksbury, with the junction of the Severn and Avon, on the race-ground, May Hill, the Black Mountains in South Wales, the Malvern Hills, the church of Great Malvern, the Shropshire Hills, the city of Worcester, Cracombe Hill, and Evesham, with the Abbott's Tower, and the church of All Saints, furnish a sublime panorama. On the Breedon Hill is an encampment, with a double trench, inclosing about twenty acres; on the brow of the hill is a prospect-house, and near it is the Bramsbury Stone, large and conspicuous.

CROPTHORN, on the river Avon, 3 miles E. from Pershore, and 3½ miles N.W. from Evesham, contains 62 houses, and 304 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. In the north aisle is a fine monument of Francis Dineley, Esq., of Charlton, ob. 1624. Charlton and Netherton are hamlets of this parish.

CROWLE, 5 miles S. from Droitwich, and the same distance E. from Worcester, contains 69 houses, and 461 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* Froxmore Court was the seat of Richard Amphlett, Esq.

ELMLEY CASTLE, 4 miles S.W. from Evesham, contains 66 houses, and 316 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. A castle was built here on an eminence under Bredon Hill, by Robert D'Abitot, in the reign of William the Conqueror, which descended to the Beauchamp family, Earls of Warwick, by the marriage of Walter Beauchamp with Emmeline daughter and heiress of Urso D'Abitot Earl of Worcester, together with the hereditary sheriffalty of the county. Richard Earl of Warwick repaired the castle, and Guy Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Edward II., founded a chapel in the castle, which he dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin. Elmley Castle falling into the King's hands upon the attainder of the Earl of Warwick, the old castle was destroyed, and in the reign of Henry VIII. the manor was granted by the King to Christopher Savage. Elmley castle is now the seat of Colonel Davies, M.P. for the city of Worcester.

FLADBURY, on the Avon, 3 miles E. from Pershore, contains 80 houses, and 451 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 81*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. It contains a monument of William Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, who died 1719. Hill and Moor is a township of this parish. Hob Lench, or *Abbott's Lench*, is a hamlet. Stock and Bradley, Throckmorton and Wyre Piddle, are chapelries of the parish.

HANBURY, 3 miles E. from Droitwich, contains 161 houses, and 1042 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* It is situated on a hill, whence there is a fine prospect; from the parsonage-house to the church is an ascent of one hundred and eighty steps; it contains many monuments of the Vernons. Hanbury Hall, the seat of J. Phillips, Esq., was erected by Thomas Vernon, Esq., a celebrated lawyer, about the year 1710; it consists of a centre and two wings. The hall and staircase were painted by *Sir Godfrey Kneller;* the subjects are allegorical: Sacheverell is represented carried away by the Furies. Amongst the pictures was a fine original of Charles XII. of Sweden. The park includes about one hundred and thirty acres, well stocked with fine timber, and commands many very beautiful prospects.

HARVINGTON, or *Hereforton*, 4½ miles N. from Evesham, contains 61 houses, and 353 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

HIMBLETON, on a branch of the Avon, 4 miles S.E. from Droitwich, contains 84 houses, and 437 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The small hamlet of Shell is in this parish.

HUDDINGTON, or *Hodington*, 4½ miles S. from Droitwich, contains 17 houses, and 125 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of St. Wolstan's Hospital, in the city of Worcester. In the chancel is a monument of Sir George Wintor, Bart., ob. 1658. The ancient manor-house, the seat of the Wintors, is moated, but has been neglected since the Gunpowder Plot in 1606, in which the Wintors were deeply concerned. Granger mentions a print of the conspirators, inscribed Robert Catesby, Thomas Percy, Robert Wintor, &c. In a window of the great chamber are the Royal arms, and the arms of Wintor, A.D. 1584. Sir George Wintor of Huddingdon was created baronet 29th April, 1642.

INKBERROW, or *Inteborough*, on the borders of Warwickshire, 10 miles S.E. from Droitwich, and 4 miles W. from Alcester, contains 352 houses, and 1667 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Abergavenny. The steeple was built and repaired by the Dysons, and the south aisle, built by the Savages of Dormston, contains a monument of John Savage, of Egioke, ob. 1631. Noberry, or *Newborough*, and Knighton Park, both in this parish, belong to the Earl of Abergavenny. At Cokehill, or *Cookefield*, about two miles E. from Inkberrow, a priory was founded by Isabel Countess of Warwick in 1260; the ruins of the chapel, in which the founder was buried, still remain. It was valued at the Dissolution at 35*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Morton Underhill was a seat of the Gowers.

OVERBURY, on the southern side of Bredon Hill, 6 miles S. from Pershore, and 6 miles N.E. from Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire, contains 90 houses, and 395 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester; the body of the church is of Anglo-Norman architecture, but the chancel and aisles are of later date. Overbury is the seat of John Martin, Esq., M.P. for Tewksbury; the mansion, originally built in 1735, was burnt down a few years after; the present house was inhabited about 1767.

Conderton, or *Canterton*, is a hamlet of this parish, and Alstone, Teddington, and Little Washbourne are chapelries; the latter are nearly surrounded by Gloucestershire. Little Washbourne is sometimes called Knights Washbourne, from a family of the same name, who flourished here previously to the reign of Edward III. On Kemerton Hill, eastward of Overbury, but in Gloucestershire, is an encampment of a triangular form, the north and west sides of which are defended by the steep precipice of Bredon Hill; the area is about twenty-one acres.

ROUSE LENCH, or *Lench Radulphi*, on the borders of Warwickshire, 11 miles E. from Worcester, and 6 miles W. from Alcester, contains 54 houses, and 258 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Sir Thomas Rouse, of Rouse Lench, was created baronet by King Charles I. 23rd July, 1641. His family was the great support of Oliver Cromwell in this county. At the siege of Worcester, in 1646, Sir Thomas Rouse signed the summons for the surrender of that city; and when the governor consented to give it up, was nominated one of four commissioners to treat for terms. His name stood first of the five members returned for the county during the Commonwealth in 1654, for which he was re-elected in 1656. The oak is still shown on Rouse Lench Hill, where he was sitting when the voters, returning from one of these elections, announced that the choice had fallen upon him. In 1660 he was representative for the borough of Evesham. Sir Thomas Rouse, the fourth baronet of this family, died 29th Dec. 1721, when the title became extinct; the estate descended to Thos. Phillips, Esq., who assumed the name of Rouse, and was sheriff of the county in 1733: he died in 1768, and left his estate to Charles William Boughton, Esq., M.P. for Evesham in 1783, who took the name of Rouse, and was created baronet 21st June, 1791, but succeeded to a baronetage in his own family on the death of his brother Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. of Lawford in Warwickshire in 1794, after which Sir Charles placed his own name last. He was the father of Sir Charles William Edward Rouse Boughton, Bart., now of Downton Hall, Shropshire, and of Rouse Lench. In the church are several monuments of this family.

SEDGEBERROW, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 4 miles S. from Evesham, contains 49 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated 16th Sept. 1331, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

STOKE PRIOR, 2 miles S. from Bromsgrove, contains 176 houses, and 900 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. In this parish is the chapel of St. Godwale, rebuilt in 1772, when the parish was inclosed by Act of Parliament. The Worcester canal passes through it.

TIBBERTON, 4 miles N.E. from Worcester, contains 55 houses, and 288 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to God and St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Upper Division.

BLOCKLEY, in a detached part of the county, surrounded by Gloucestershire, 10 miles S.E. from Evesham, and 2½ miles N. from Morton-in-the-Marsh, contains 235 houses, and 1158 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 54*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. The church is ancient, but the tower was rebuilt in 1727, when the Right Hon. Sir John Rushout, Bart. laid the first stone. In the north aisle is a monument of the Rushout family, by *Rysbrach*. This parish includes the hamlets of Aston Magna, Ditchford, Dorne, Draycott, Northwick and Paxford, and the whole is about twelve miles in circumference. Northwick Park about a mile northward is the seat of Lord Northwick. Sir James Rushout, who purchased the estate in the reign of Charles II., was created baronet 17th June 1661. The old manor-house was altered in 1730, under the direction of the Earl of Burlington, celebrated for his taste in architecture, and was again altered in 1778 by Sir John Rushout, the fifth baronet, who greatly improved the estate; he was M.P. for Evesham, and was created Lord Northwick 26th Oct. 1797. The park is extensive, well wooded and stocked with deer. In the house are some family portraits, one of Lord Lechmere, and a fine original of Addison, who was M.P. for Malmsbury at the same time with Sir John Rushout. Dorne is supposed to have been a Roman station; the foss-way is carried through it to Stretton-upon-Foss, in Warwickshire. The parish of Blockley is well watered by a branch of the Stour, upon which are several corn- and silk-mills. The manufacture of silk employs a number of persons; the first mill was erected about 1700.

CLEEVE PRIOR, on the river Avon, which here separates the county from Warwickshire, 5 miles N.E. from Evesham, and 7 miles S. from Alcester, contains 68 houses, and 343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. Cleeve Hill commands a view of the rich meadows on the banks of the river, terminated by the woods of Warwickshire on the north, and on the south by Bredon Hill. Here are quarries of very good stone, some of which bears a fine polish; and by means of the Avon it is sent to distant parts of the country.

DAYLESFORD, 4 miles E. from Stow-on-the-Wold, is locally situated in Gloucestershire, and contains 19 houses, and 103 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* Daylesford is the seat of Mrs. Hastings. As early as the reign of Henry II., Milo de Hastings held this estate of the Bishop of Worcester, for which he owed suit to the court of Blockley. Daylesford was so highly favoured by the see of Rome, that when the whole kingdom was interdicted in the reign of King John, the church enjoyed the full exercise of religious worship. On this estate was first introduced the cultivation of sainfoin, a French grass, brought into England by John Hastings, Esq. in 1650. After the decay of the old mansion, the Hastings family resided for some time at Yelford in Oxfordshire. The patrimonial estate has been re-purchased, and the present handsome mansion was built by the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings, Governor-General of Bengal. It partakes in some respects of the architectural character of the East, and is crowned by a light airy dome. The situation is at once conspicuous and commanding, being on a rising ground covered with trees, and looking down upon a well-wooded glen.

The late Right Hon. Warren Hastings retired from his arduous situation, as Governor-General of Bengal, in 1785; after which he was kept on a trial of impeachment for seven years, at the bar of the House of Lords. The sentence of acquittal which the House passed upon that occasion did not redound more to his praise than did his enduring patience, his dignified comportment, and his undisturbed temper, during this protracted trial. In the neighbourhood of his retirement, all who knew him loved him. He died at this seat, August 22, 1818, in the 86th year of his age; and in the north transept of Westminster Abbey is a tablet erected to his memory, surmounted by a very finely executed bust, by *J. Bacon*, jun.

EVENLOAD, or *Emlade*, locally situated in Gloucestershire, 3½ miles E. from Morton-in-Marsh, contains 42 houses, and 297 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Near this village is the four-shire stone, an ornamental pillar, where Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire are contiguous.

ICCOMBE, or *Ickham*, in a detached part of the county, 3 miles S.E. from Morton-in-Marsh, is partly situated in Gloucestershire, and contains 33 houses, and 164 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. That part of Iccombe which is situated in the county of Gloucester is extra-parochial, and consists only of two farms, separated from this county by the river Evenlode.

SHIPSTON UPON STOUR, so called from its situation on that river, in a detached part of this county, surrounded by Warwickshire, 12 miles E. from Evesham, contains 314 houses, and 1562 inhabitants. The principal street of the town is formed by the road to Stratford-on-Avon, whence it is distant ten miles and a half. John Hart, Esq., who was sheriff of this county in 1739, established a manufacture of shaggs in this his native town, in which business he employed a great number of hands; but the trade is represented to be now in a declining state. Here is a very considerable market on Friday for the sale of corn; and fairs are held 27th June, and on Tuesday after 10th October, for horses and cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 8*d*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and of Jesus College Oxford; the last presenting twice, and the first alternately once. It was formerly a chapel annexed to the parish of Tredington. This part of the county consists in general of small well-cultivated farms; even the pastures are inclosed by hedge-rows, considerable attention having been paid to agriculture.

TIDMINGTON, on the river Stour, in a detached part of the county, 1½ mile S. from Shipston, contains 12 houses, and 70 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Tredington, Shipston-upon-Stour, and Tidmington form altogether a distinct portion of Upper Oswaldslow hundred, being locally situated in Warwickshire.

TREDINGTON, on the river Stour, 2 miles N. from Shipston, contains 51 houses, and 226 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a rectory, value 99*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Oxford. The parishes of Shipston-upon-Stour and Tidmington were taken out of this parish, which now contains the hamlets of Armscott, Blackwell, Darlingscott, and Newbold. Halford bridge, over the Stour, in the road to Warwick, is about a mile northward of Tredington. Near it is Eatington Hall in Warwickshire, the seat of Evelyn John Shirley, Esq.

5. Pershore Hundred,

On the southern side of the county, is bounded on the north and east by Oswaldslow hundred; on the south by Gloucestershire; and on the west by Herefordshire. It has two divisions, upper and lower.

Lower Division.

BIRTS MORTON, or *Brutes Morton*, 5 miles S.W. from Upton-on-Severn, contains 41 houses, and 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The altar-piece was presented to the church by the last Earl of Bellamont.

In the church is a very curious ancient monument of Sir John Nanfan, of Trerice in Cornwall, and several others to members of the same family. The manor-house, moated round, is very ancient. In a parlour, panelled with oak carved, is a chimney-piece bearing the arms of Nanfan and those of the alliances of the family, Harley and Cornwall: round the room are painted the arms of Harley, Baskerville, Cornwall, Crofte, Throckmorton, Pole, Copley, Blount, Rudhall, Wyet, Bromwich, Minors, Vaughan, Manington, Cole, and De la Bere. Sir Richard Nanfan, of Birch Morton, Sheriff of this county in the first year of the reign of Henry VII., which he held two years, was Constable of Elmley Castle; he was also Treasurer and Deputy Lieutenant of Calais, and Esquire of the Body to the King. The last of this family who possessed the estate, was Bridges Nanfan, Esq., who died in 1704. His daughter Katherine married Richard Earl of Bellamont, whose son Richard the second Earl left an only daughter and heiress Judith, who died unmarried in 1771, leaving this estate to Charles Coote, created Earl of Bellamont 15th August, 1767, who dying in 1800 the title again became extinct.

BUSHLEY, on the river Severn, 5 miles S. from Upton, and 2 miles N. from Tewksbury in Gloucestershire, contains 62 houses, and 366 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dowdeswell family. Pull Court, the seat of Lieutenant-General Dowdeswell, is in this parish; it formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewksbury: it is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river. A staircase window, of painted glass, was executed by *Willement*.

CASTLE MORTON, or *Morton Foliot*, 4 miles S.W. from Upton-on-Severn, contains 137 houses, and 738 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Vicar of Longdon. A hill on the western side of the village is the site of a castle, probably built by the Foliots. Castle Morton was afterwards the seat of the Bartletts.

CHASELEY, or *Chadesley*, 7 miles S. from Upton-on-Severn, contains 46 houses, and 337 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, in the presentation of the vicar of Longdon. Chaseley, Eldersfield, and Staunton form a distinct portion of this division of Pershore hundred, being the south-western corner of the county.

ELDERSFIELD, 7 miles S.W. from Upton-on-Severn, contains 146 houses, and 743 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

HANLEY CASTLE, 1¼ mile N.W. from Upton-on-Severn, contains 256 houses, and 1424 inhabitants. The parish, consisting of the upper and lower divisions, extends westward to the Malvern Hills: and the resort of invalids and others to Malvern Wells has greatly increased the population of the neighbourhood. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 15*s.* Hanley was part of the great Chase or Forest of Malvern; and on that side which is bounded by the Severn stood a castle, the residence of the De Spensers, Earls of Gloucester, and afterwards of the Beauchamps. Henry Duke of Warwick was born here in 1424. The castle descended to Richard the great Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, slain at the battle of Barnet in 1471. He was attainted of high treason, when his estate was forfeited to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted Hanley to John Hornyhold, of Standon in Hertfordshire. Blackmore Park is the seat of Thomas Hornyhold, Esq. The Rhydd is the seat of Sir Anthony Lechmere, created baronet 3rd October, 1818. Severn End, the seat of Mrs. Lakin, was the residence of Nicholas Lechmere, Attorney-general in the reign of George I., created Lord Lechmere of Evesham 25th August 1721, to whom there is a monument in the church of Hanley Castle; he died in 1727, when the title became extinct. Drakes Place is the seat of John Allen, Esq.; and Drips Hill is the seat of William Chambers, Esq. Belmont Lodge, near Malvern Wells, is the seat of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart.

LEIGH, on the river Teme, 5 miles W. from Worcester, contains 301 houses, and 1546 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Brockamine, Hows Hills, Sandlin, Sherrards, and Sinton. The church, dedicated to St. Edburgh, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The ceiling of the chancel is painted, and represents the firmament, with this inscription: "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy work." The church contains several ancient and curious monuments, viz., to the memory of Edmund Colles, ob. 1606; William Colles, ob. 1615; Sir Walter Devereux, Bart., ob. 1633,—the monument was erected in 1642; Essex Devereux, ob. 1639; William Colles, ob. 1558. Bransford is a chapelry of this parish, partly situated in that of Powick; there are very rich meadows on the banks of the Teme, over which Bransford bridge is in the road from Worcester to Hereford. The manor-house of Cowleigh, under Malvern Hill, which formerly belonged to the Abbots of Pershore, is said to be the boundary of this county and to separate it from Herefordshire. After the dissolution of Pershore Abbey it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the family of Colles.

LONGDON, 3 miles S. from Upton-on-Severn, contains 117 houses, and 640 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

MADRESFIELD, 6 miles S.W. from Worcester, contains 39 houses, and 202 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.* Madresfield Court, the seat of Earl Beauchamp, was formerly a manor belonging to the Abbot of Westminster. The mansion, built in the reign of Henry VIII., notwithstanding its modern alterations, retains some characteristic remains of its original construction. The hall rises to the whole height of the house, with a framed timber roof. A staircase in one of the ancient towers leads to the winter drawing-room, decorated by a collection of miniatures of distinguished characters, from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Charles II. Near the long gallery is the King's room, in which King Charles II. slept the night before the battle of Worcester. The park is flat, but extensive and richly wooded.

GREAT MALVERN, 9 miles S.W. from Worcester, contains 293 houses, and 1568 inhabitants. It is situated near the northern extremity of the Malvern Hills, the highest parts of which are distinguished by the names of the Worcestershire and Herefordshire Beacons, about four miles distant from each other; the former rising 1300 feet, and the latter 1260 feet above the level of the plain. A variety of springs descend from these hills; and the Malvern Wells, in the parish of Hanley Castle, have long been a fashionable resort in the summer season. Malvern is also celebrated in ecclesiastical history, and is said to owe its origin to a hermitage established in "the wild forest" here, anterior to the Norman Conquest, by certain monks of the priory of Worcester. Aldwin, one of the anchorites of Malvern, at the instigation of St. Wolstan, founded a priory and church for thirty monks, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, about 1083. In this work he was greatly assisted by Gislebert, Abbot of Westminster, who at the same time stipulated that the patronage of the priory should belong to the Abbots of Westminster. It was therefore regarded as a cell to that abbey, and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster still hold estates in its vicinity. At the Dissolution its possessions were valued at 375*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The demesne was granted, 36 Hen. VIII., to William Pinnock, who transferred it to John Knotesford, Sergeant-at-arms, by whose descendants it was sold to James Oliver, of the city of Worcester, about 1774. The Gate-house of the ancient priory remains in very good preservation; as also a timbered edifice, supposed to have been the refectory, or audit-hall, now converted to a barn and stabling. The priory church was purchased by the inhabitants of Malvern, of John Knotesford, for 200*l.* and made parochial; it is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Edward Foley, Esq., of Stoke Edith, in Herefordshire. The church is a spacious edifice, cruciform in plan, with a lofty tower at the intersection of the nave and transepts. The pillars and arches of the nave are of Anglo-Norman architecture, but the principal part of the building is in the pointed style of the time of Henry VII. Sir Reginald Bray, K.G. was the architect, and Henry himself, his queen, and family are said to have assisted in the erection of this interesting pile. The painted glass that formerly filled the windows, and of which many beautiful specimens remain, is stated to have been executed at the charge of these illustrious personages. Besides numerous subjects from Scriptural history, of which enough remains to attest its original splendour, there were also figures of Henry VII., Elizabeth his queen, the Princes Arthur and Henry their sons, Sir Reginald

Bray, K.G., Sir John Savage, and Thomas Lovell, all of whom were Henry's Privy Councillors. The figures of Prince Henry and Sir R. Bray only are preserved, excepting the lower part of that of the Queen. About the year 1810 the church was repaired by a subscription of the gentry of the surrounding country; and through the exertions of the Rev. Dr. Card in 1818, a more complete reparation and improvement was effected. The length of the church is one hundred and seventy-three feet, and its breadth sixty-three. Near the altar are ranged on a low semicircular wall a number of curiously painted tiles, part of the ancient pavement of the church; the date of these is about 1463. On each side the choir are placed the ancient stalls of the monks, the *subcellæ* of which exhibit various grotesque carvings. Several monuments of great antiquity and curiosity remain in the transepts; and on the south side of the chancel is that of John Knotesford before mentioned, who died in 1599. The road from Great Malvern to Ledbury over the Wytch, cut though the summit of the hill, presents an extensive and beautiful view.

MATHON, or *Mathin*, on the western side of Malvern Hill, and on the borders of Herefordshire, 9 miles N.W. from Upton-on-Severn, and 7 miles N.E. from Ledbury, contains 98 houses, and 633 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. This part of the county is famous for the cider and perry made here.

POWICK, or *Powycke*, 3 miles S. from Worcester, contains 287 houses, and 1360 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Coventry. Priors Court formerly belonged to the Priors of Great Malvern, and Beauchamps Court was an ancient seat of the Beauchamps. John Lord Beauchamp of Powick was so created 25th Henry VI., and died in 1475. Anne daughter and heiress of Richard Lord Beauchamp married Thomas Lygon, Esq., whose descendant, through the Pindar family, William Lygon, was created Lord Beauchamp of Powick, 26th Feb. 1806, and Earl Beauchamp, 30th Sept. 1815. Clieveload and Woodsfield are hamlets of this parish. At the battle of Powick, in September 1642, Colonel Sandes was killed and is buried at Worcester. Powick bridge is over the Teme, in the road to Upton-on-Severn.

SEVERN STOKE, or *Stoke-upon-Severn*, 7 miles S. from Worcester, and about the same distance W. from Pershore, contains 142 houses, and 666 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denys, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Coventry. Clifton, in this parish, anciently belonged to the priory of Malvern. The village affords many delightful prospects, embracing the whole range of the Malvern Hills, and the picturesque country towards Worcester.

STAUNTON, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 9 miles S.W. from Upton-on-Severn, contains 55 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 5*s.* This parish is watered by two streams, the Leden, which rises in Herefordshire, and unites with a branch of the Severn near Maisemore; on this stream are several corn-mills: very good cider and perry are made in the neighbourhood. On Gildens Green, about a mile westward from the village, was formerly a stone cross.

UPTON UPON SEVERN, 10 miles S. from Worcester, 7 miles N. from Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire, and 111 miles from London, contains 464 houses, and 2319 inhabitants. From its situation, on the banks of the Severn, over which is a bridge of six arches, built in 1605 at the expense of the county, the town has a considerable trade in corn, malt, coals, &c., with a commodious wharf. Here is a market on Thursday; and fairs, Thursday after Midlent, Thursday in Whitsun-week, 10th July, and Thursday before September 21, for cattle, horses, drapery, pedlary, &c. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 27*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester: the old church was pulled down, and a new one erected in 1758; but the tower was not entirely completed till 1772. Ham Court, the seat of the Rev. Joseph Martin, is situated on a rising lawn, studded with plantations, on the banks of the Severn, about two miles south from Upton.

Upper Division.

ABBERTON, 7 miles N.E. from Pershore, contains 13 houses, and 82 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* In this parish are medicinal springs little inferior to those at Cheltenham.

ALDERMINSTER, on the river Stour, in a detached part of the county, situated in Warwickshire, 10 miles E. from Evesham, 7 miles N. from Shipston, contains 90 houses, and 443 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BEOLEY, on the borders of Warwickshire, in the north-east part of the county, 8 miles E. from Bromsgrove, contains 119 houses, and 640 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* A chapel on the north side of the chancel contains several monuments of the Sheldon family. Here was anciently a castle, the residence of the Beauchamps, burnt in 1303. The manor-house at Beoley, the seat of the Sheldons, was also burnt down in the civil war by the Cavaliers to prevent the enemy making a lodgement.

BESFORD, 3 miles W. from Pershore, contains 29 houses, and 154 inhabitants. It is a curacy. This estate was the seat of Sir Edmund Harewell, K.B., sheriff of the county 39th of Elizabeth, who sold it to William Sebright of London. His relative Sir Edward Sebright, of Besford, was created a baronet 20th December 1626; but since the acquisition of Beechwood in Hertfordshire, that has been the principal seat of the family.

BIRLINGHAM, on the river Avon, 3 miles S. from Pershore, contains 52 houses, and 327 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

BROADWAY, in the south-east corner of the county, 5 miles from Evesham, and 7 miles N.W. from Morton-in-the-Marsh in Gloucestershire, contains 278 houses, and 1382 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edburgh, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* On the top of Broadway Hill is Farnham Abbey, late the seat of Colonel Cotterell, commanding a most delightful prospect westward over Worcestershire. Middle Hill, the seat of Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., overlooks one of those winding valleys which so frequently intersect these hills, and commands a fine view of Bredon Hill, with part of the extensive Vale of Evesham, behind which rises the irregular outline of the Malvern Hills; and still further in the distance are seen the summits of the Blorenge in Wales. The earliest mansion at Middle Hill was erected about the year 1724 by William Taylor, Esq., Recorder of Evesham. Part of the edifice built by him still remains. Mr. Taylor bequeathed it to Robert Surman, Esq. of Valnetines, in Essex, who left it to Thomasina, his daughter, wife to the Honourable John Boscawen, by whom he had issue William A. Spenser Boscawen, who sold it to George Savage, Esq., who added three fronts to the house, and also made the plantations behind it. Upon his demise his sisters sold it to Thomas Phillips, Esq., third son of William Phillips, Esq. of Broadway. He died November 1, 1818, and left this estate to his son, the present possessor. The house contains a fine library of MSS., part of it consisting of the greater portion of the celebrated collection of manuscripts formerly preserved in the College of Jesuits, of Clermont, at Paris, which on the suppression of the order of Jesuits in France, 1762, were sold to Baron Meerman of the Hague, on the extinction of whose family they were dispersed into various hands. Middle Hill library includes about six hundred volumes of the Meerman collection. There are also about fifteen thousand ancient deeds relative to the history of monasteries in France, together with several cartularies, rentals, obituaries, &c., of many religious houses in England, France, Holland and Germany.

Spring Hill is the seat of the Honourable John Coventry. It is embosomed in woods: on these bleak hills very extensive plantations have been made in belts, which shelter the lands and improve the temperature, but are not likely to prove valuable as timber.

BROUGHTON HACKET, 4½ miles E. from Worcester, contains 27 houses, and 123 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the chancel is a memorial of Thomas Moule, M.A., rector, who died 6th March 1647, æt. 46.

GREAT COMBERTON, 3 miles S. from Pershore, contains 48 houses, and 206 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

LITTLE COMBERTON, northward of the above, 2 miles S. from Pershore, contains 40 houses, and 172 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* The prior and convent of Worcester granted to John Sonneburne, rector, in the reign of Richard II., a chamber in the priory, decent and suited to his rank, to be repaired and furnished at their expense, and likewise a loaf of the larger size, another of the *sponsable* size, and a draught of the best beer that the convent drank, every day during his life, together with the sum of fifty-two shillings yearly.

DORMSTON, an insulated parish of this hundred, 8 miles S.E. from Droitwich, and 6 miles W. from Alcester, in Warwickshire, contains 21 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, anciently appropriated to the priory of Studley, is a curacy.

ECKINGTON, on the river Avon, 4 miles S. from Pershore, contains 109 houses, and 668 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. It contains monuments of the Hanfords of Wollashall, now the seat of Francis Hanford Esq. The house, which fronts the north, is built with an excellent hard stone. Over the porch is "MEMORARE NOVISSIMA," and the date 1611. The hall is in length thirty-four feet, in width twenty-two feet, and is eighteen feet high; it is adorned with a carved screen and gallery, and presents a noble appearance. Amongst the pictures are a few original portraits, viz. Sir George Wintor, by *Vandyck;* Lady Wintor, by *Sir Peter Lely;* and Queen Henrietta Maria, by *Vandyck*. It would be difficult to select a finer situation for a country-seat than Wollashall: the most complete view of the Vale of Evesham may be found near the house; from the bowling-green are seen Strensham, Upton-upon-Severn, the abbey and town of Pershore, with the white sails of the craft on the Avon meandering amongst groves, orchards, and through open pasture.

FLAVEL FLYFORD, 8 miles E. from Worcester, contains 30 houses, and 159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

GRAFTON FLYFORD, 7 miles E. from Worcester, contains 43 houses, and 241 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Hill Court is on the north.

MARTIN HUSSINGTREE, or *Husentree*, an insulated parish of this hundred, 3 miles S.W. from Droitwich, contains 35 houses, and 217 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The Droitwich canal passes on the western side of the village.

NAUNTON BEAUCHAMP, on the river Piddle, 5 miles N. from Pershore, contains 25 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It contains a monument of Humphrey Littleton, ob. 1624, and others to members of the same family, which was seated at Sheriff's Naunton in this parish. On the church-tower are sculptured bears, the badges of the family of D'Abitot.

PEOPLETON, or *Pibleton*, 3 miles N. from Pershore, contains 36 houses, and 264 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.*

PERSHORE, on the river Avon, 10 miles S.E. from the city of Worcester, 6 miles N.W. from Evesham and 106 miles from London, contains 487 houses, and 2328 inhabitants. The town chiefly consists of one long street. The petty sessions are held here. Its only manufacture is that of knit stockings; but a considerable trade is carried on by means of the river Avon, which unites with the Severn at Tewksbury, and is navigable; the inhabitants importing groceries and coals, and exporting corn, malt, and perry. The market on Thursday is well supplied with excellent provisions, and fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, 26th June, and Tuesday before the 1st of November; All Saints-day for cattle, horses, pedlary and clothes. The beautiful situation of this town, and the salubrious temperature of the atmosphere, have occasioned a considerable influx of persons, who have made it their permanent residence. It consists of two parishes, St. Andrew's, a vicarage, value 8*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; and the Holy Cross, a curacy, in the presentation of the vicar of St. Andrew's. The parish church of St. Andrew was built about the year 1147, and was then in the gift of the monks of Malvern, but was appropriated to the convent of Westminster about 1337. The church was repaired in 1776; it has no monuments which are remarkable. The centre tower, south transept, and beautiful choir, the only remains of the abbey, are now used by the parish of Holy Cross: it was repaired in 4177. Oswald, one of the nephews of Ethelred King of Mercia, is said to have founded a religious house here in 689. King Edgar remodelled the abbey and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and St. Peter and St. Paul, and afterwards to St. Edburgh. The church and convent were several times destroyed by fire. In 1287 the abbey and almost the whole town was reduced to ashes, and in one of these fires the register of the abbey was destroyed. The arms of the abbey were, *Sable, on a chevron, between three ant-hills or, three holly-leaves azure.* At the Dissolution the yearly revenues of the abbey were valued at 666*l.* 13*s.* John Stonywell, the last abbot, subscribed to the King's supremacy, and had a pension of 160*l.* per year assigned to him, when he retired to his native village of Longdon in Staffordshire. A house in the town is called the Abbey-house; and the gate-house, or northern entrance of the abbey, still remains; but a very small part of the church is now standing: the nave is totally destroyed. A memorial of William Newnton, or *Naunton*, abbot, in the reign of Henry VI., is preserved with his rebus, and also a monument of Timothy Hazlewood, ob. 1550. The site of the abbey, with the manors of Old and New Pershore, Abbots Wood, and Wadborough, &c., were granted to William and Francis Sheldon in 1553. Pershore is of great extent, and has many manors and chapelries within its limits. Aylesborough, situated on a hill about a mile northward of Pershore, commands a most beautiful prospect of the Vale of Evesham, the river Avon, and Bredon Hill. Thomas Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England in the reign of Charles I., was created Lord Coventry of Aylesborough 10th April 1628. This title became extinct in 1719; but a new entail having been created, the Earldom of Coventry descended according to the patent of 1697. Walcott *cum membris*, Caldwall, &c., two miles north-east from the town, is a hamlet of the parish of Holy Cross. Wadborough, three miles north-west, is also a hamlet of the same parish, adjoining which is Abbots Wood, a plantation of two hundred and twenty acres, laid out in rides and walks; it was the property of Dr. Nash, the historian of the county, who finished the plantation. Defford, a chapelry of St. Andrew's parish, is situated two miles S.W. from Pershore. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. Coppice Court, near here, is said to have been formerly a magnificent edifice: on the site is now a farm-house. Pensham, on the banks of the Avon, about a mile below Pershore, is a hamlet of St. Andrew's parish. The shores of the river abound with orchards of pear-trees. Wyke Waryn and Wyke Burnell are also in this parish. The last was formerly the seat of the Hazlewoods; and the first, called Wick, near Pershore, is a chapelry. Pinvin is a chapelry of St. Andrew's parish. Bricklehampton, situated under Bredon Hill, is a chapelry of the same parish.

NORTH PIDDLE, on the river Piddle, 6½ miles E. from Worcester, contains 28 houses, and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

PIRTON, 5 miles N.W. from Pershore, contains 40 houses, and 214 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Coventry. It was anciently the seat of the Foliots.

STRENSHAM, on the river Avon, 5 miles S.W. from Pershore, contains 63 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 12*l.* It contains many monuments of the Russell family, long seated here. Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras, born in 1612, was a native of this parish.

UPTON SNODSBURY, 5½ miles E. from Worcester, contains 57 houses, and 291 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*


CHATSWORTH
ENTRANCE to the PEAK CAVERN
REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.
1 Appletree
2 High Peak
3 Morleston & Litchurch
4 Renton & Gresley
5 Scarsdale
6 Wirksworth
Scale of Miles.
MATLOCK
ALL SAINTS, DERBY
DERBYSHIRE.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Midland Circuit.*

This county, situated nearly in the middle of the island, at an equal distance from the east and west seas, is bounded on the north by Yorkshire and part of Cheshire; on the east by Nottinghamshire; on the south by Leicestershire; and on the west by Staffordshire and Cheshire. In extent it is about fifty-five miles long, thirty-three miles broad, and two hundred and four miles in circumference. It was included in the Roman province Flavia Cæsariensis, inhabited by the Coritani. The Roman stations were Derventio, Little Chester; Ad Trivonam, Berry Farm; Aquæ, Buxton; and Lutudarum, Chesterfield. There are circles of stones at Arbor Low, and Nine Ladies; an earthwork at Staden Low, and Cair's work on Hathersage moor. During the Saxon Heptarchy this county formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia. There were formerly abbeys at Beauchief and Dale, and castles at Bolsover, Castleton or Peake, Codnor and Mackworth. Derbyshire contains one county town, eleven market-towns, 116 parishes, 40,054 inhabited houses, and 213,333 inhabitants. It is in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. This county returns four members to Parliament,—two for Derby; and two for the shire, the present members being Lord G. A. H. Cavendish, and F. Mundy, Esq., of Markeaton Hall. The general appearance of the county is extremely dissimilar, its southern and northern parts exhibiting a striking contrast; the former is not particularly remarkable for hills or valleys, but the latter is eminently distinguished by a long and continued succession of both. From this irregularity of surface, the upper and middle parts of the county are generally denominated the High and Low Peake; the southern part has not received any particular appellation. The mountainous tract of country commencing in the Low Peake, extends northward in one great chain varying in breadth, and at length forms the very elevated tract called the High Peake,—a region of bleak, barren heights, and extended moors, interspersed with deep valleys, through which small streams take their course. The scenery is here in many parts romantic and sublime; but beauty is only resident in the valleys, the high ground being dreary and sterile, serving by way of contrast to heighten the charms of the dales and valleys by which it is intersected. The most considerable eminences in this part of the county are Axe Edge and Kinder Scout; the first is situated near Buxton, and the last rises in the centre of the north-western angle of the county. The Low Peake abounds with eminences of various heights and extent on the eastern side of the county; there is also a high ridge of considerable length and extent, beginning on the south of Hardwick, and continuing in another direction to the extremity of the county, where it enters Yorkshire. The seven wonders of the Peake, as they are here denominated, are St. Anne's Well, Poole's Hole, the Ebbing and Flowing Well, Elden Hole, Mam Tor or the shivering mountain, the Peake Cavern, and Chatsworth. The southern part of Derbyshire is in general pleasant and well cultivated; while the mountainous part is distinguished from the rest by the greater quantity of rain which falls in it. The large tract on the eastern side of the county, extending from Stanton, Dale, and Morley to the borders of Yorkshire, abounds with coal, and is covered with a clay of various colours, black, gray, brown, and yellow, but principally the last; and is in some places mixed with a large proportion of sand. In the valleys near the banks of the larger rivers, the soil is very different from that of the adjacent parts, and has been evidently altered by depositions from inundations. Peat bogs exist in the northern parts of the county, even on the highest mountains; and in some of them, trees have been found nearly perfect. There are many mineral and medicinal waters, and chalybeate springs are numerous. The mineral productions are lead, iron, calamine, and coal; iron-stone, grit-stone, lime-stone, fluor-spar, and gypsum. The rivers are the Amber, Ashop, Barbrook, Burbadge, Crawley, Derwent, Dove, Ecclesburn, Erwash, Ethrow, Goyt, Gunno, Headford, Henmore, Ibber, Idle, Lathkill or Larkill, Martin-brook, Mease, Mersey, Morledge, Noa, Rother, Schoo, Trent, and the Wye. The Trent enters this county from Staffordshire at a little distance south of Catton, and for several miles forms the south-western boundary of the county; but taking a more easterly direction near Newton Solney, it flows by Twyford and Swarkestone to the confines of Leicestershire; and after continuing its course between the counties for some miles finally quits Derbyshire near Sawley. The Derwent rises in the mountainous district of the High Peake, and is soon increased by various small torrents, which flow from the moorlands that inclose its spring. One of these issues directly from the cavern of Castleton, where it bursts into light under a natural arch, after its subterraneous passage, fertilizing the valley of Hope in its way. Another rivulet forms in its descent Middleton Dale, where piles of rocks rise in successive clusters, so as to imitate the artificial formation of pillars. Soon after it emerges from its native wilds, the Derwent forms the principal ornament of Chatsworth, and has its current afterwards enlarged by the waters of the Wye. Both rivers thus united traverse the delightful vale of Darley, environed by fertility, and encompassed by lofty rocks, which inclose in their romantic scenery the baths of Matlock; whence flowing through several deep valleys, it at length enters the cultivated dale extending to Derby, where suddenly turning to the east it passes to the wide plain enlivened by the Trent, into which it flows on the Leicestershire border near Wiln. The Dove springs from the base of Axe Edge, near the town of Buxton, and proceeding in a south-easterly direction divides this county from Staffordshire; near Ashborne, the Dove receives the Manifold, and in the vale of Uttoxeter adorns the grounds of

Doveridge; then flowing beneath the walls of Tutbury Castle it falls into the Trent below Burton. This river, in the earlier part of its course, forms the beautifully romantic dell of Dove Dale, winding between almost perpendicular hills, fringed with wood and abounding in bold projecting rocks, which often turn the torrent from its course. The canals are the Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Chesterfield, Cromford, Derby, Erwash, Nutbrook, Peake Forest, and the Trent and Mersey. The manufactures which are carried on in Derbyshire are various and extensive. With Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire it partakes of the manufacture of stockings and lace; with Yorkshire in that of iron and of woollen cloth; and with Lancashire in the manufacture of cotton; and to these may be added silk, and the ornaments of Derbyshire spar. Chatsworth and Hardwick Hall are the seats of the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Appletree Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wirksworth hundred; on the east by Morleston and Litchurch hundred; on the south by Repton and Gresley hundred; and on the west by Staffordshire. A detached part of this hundred lies on the eastern side of Derby, surrounded by Morleston and Litchurch hundred.

BARTON BLOUNT, 10 miles S. from Ashborne, and 11 miles W. from Derby, contains 9 houses, and 73 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, and formerly belonged to the family of Blount. 9th Richard II., Walter Blount obtained a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands at Alkmanton, Sapperton, and Hollington. William Blount, Lord Mountjoy of Thurvaston, who was born here, directed in his will, dated 13th Oct. 1534, that in case he should die within the counties of Derby or Stafford his body should be conveyed to the church of Barton, there to be buried on the south side near the altar. During the civil war a skirmish took place, 15th Feb. 1646, between the forces of Parliament from Barton Blount House and a party of Royalists from Tutbury Castle about four miles south.

BOYLSTONE, 7 miles S. from Ashborne, contains 59 houses, and 330 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* It is situated on a branch of the Dove, which falls into that river at Scrapton.

BRADLEY, 3 miles E. from Ashborne, contains 42 houses, and 320 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Bradley Hall is the seat of Godfrey Meynell, Esq.

BRAILSFORD, 7 miles N.W. from Derby, contains 132 houses, and 724 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

BREADSALL, on a branch of the Derwent, 3 miles N.E. from Derby, contains 104 houses, and 544 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* A house of Friars Heremites was founded here about the reign of Henry III., which afterwards became a priory of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and at the Dissolution was valued at 13*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The priory was granted in the 6th year of Edward VI. to Henry Duke of Suffolk.

CHADDESDEN, in a detached portion of this hundred, 2 miles E. from Derby, contains 97 houses, and 486 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy. Sir Edward Wilmot of Chaddesden was created a baronet 25th Feb. 1759. Chaddesden Hall, the seat of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. was rebuilt by Edward Wilmot, Esq. about 1720; but this family have been seated here from the reign of Elizabeth.

CHURCH BROUGHTON, on a branch of the Dove, 10 miles W. from Derby, contains 100 houses, and 536 inhabitants, including the township of Sapperton. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It formerly belonged to the priory of Tutbury.

CUBLEY, on a branch of the Dove, 6 miles S. from Ashborne, contains 76 houses, and 439 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

DALBURY, on a branch of the Trent, 6 miles W. from Derby, contains 37 houses, and 241 inhabitants, including the township of Lees. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* It formerly belonged to Trentham Abbey.

DOVERIDGE, on the banks of the river Dove, which here separates the county from Staffordshire, 18 miles W. from Derby, and 2 miles E. from Uttoxeter, contains 155 houses, and 843 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; it formerly belonged to the priory of Tutbury. Doveridge Hall, the seat of Lord Waterpark, stands upon rising ground in a remarkably fine situation, commanding a view of the river, flowing through rich pastures, the town of Uttoxeter, and a range of distant hills. It was founded in 1769, and presents a handsome elevation; the centre being adorned with pilasters supporting their entablature and a pediment of stone; the rest of the building is brick. Sir Henry Cavendish of Doveridge was created a baronet 3rd May 1755. He married Sarah, the heiress of Richard Bradshaw, Esq., descended from Lord President Bradshaw. Her ladyship was created Baroness Waterpark, of the county of Cork, 14th June 1792; and her eldest son succeeded to the title upon her death in 1807.

DUFFIELD, on the river Derwent, 4 miles N. from Derby, contains 463 houses, and 2683 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Alkmund, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 4*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. A castle, which belonged to the family of Ferrers, Earls of Derby, formerly stood on rising ground at the north-west end of the town; but it was destroyed by order of King Henry III. in 1235. There was a large forest here which likewise belonged to the Earls of Derby. William Lord Hastings, beheaded by Richard III., was chief forester of Duffield. The parish is very extensive, and comprehends the chapelries of Belper and Turnditch, with the townships of Hazlewood, Heap, Holbrook, Shottle and Postern, and Windley. At Duffield is the seat of Sir C. H. Colville.

BELPER, 4 miles N. from Duffield, on the same river, contains 1239 houses, and 7235 inhabitants; it is now one of the most flourishing places in the county, and has a market on Saturday: the great increase in its extent and population is owing to the enlargement of the cotton manufactory, established here by Messrs. Strutt, 1776. A stone bridge of three arches over the Derwent was erected in 1795, at the expense of the county; and about a mile and a half lower down the river is another bridge of two arches. A new road from Belper to Cromford, along the banks of the Derwent, was completed in 1818, under the auspices of the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, assisted by the gentry of the neighbourhood and some public-spirited individuals of Manchester. Through an extent of thirty-five miles every hill of any difficulty is avoided; and between Derby and Sheffield, although the distance is somewhat greater, travelling is performed with greater ease than by the old road. The new line leads through the most delightful scenery, with Matlock and Bakewell on the route. The chapel at Belper is dedicated to St. John. At Belper is the seat of G. Strutt, Esq. Belper Lane End is about a mile distant, on the opposite side of the river. At Holbrook a chapel was built and endowed by —— Bradshaw, Esq. Holbrook Hall is the residence of the Rev. John Carr. Near Heage, a populous township of the parish of Duffield, the Cromford Canal passes.

EDLASTON, 3 miles S. from Ashborne, contains 54 houses, and 277 inhabitants, including the township of Wyaston. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln.

ETWALL, on a branch of the Trent, 6 miles S.W. from Derby,

contains 78 houses, and 445 inhabitants, including the township of Bearward Cote. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*; it formerly belonged to Welbeck Abbey. A hospital was founded here in 1557 by Sir John Port, which was rebuilt in 1680 upon an enlarged plan; the government of this hospital is vested in the heirs of the founder. Etwall Hall is the seat of A. N. E. Mosley, Esq. Burnaston, about a mile eastward, is a hamlet of this parish.

KEDLESTON, 4 miles N.W. from Derby, contains 21 houses, and 109 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Scarsdale; it contains several monuments of the Curzon family. Kedleston House, the seat of Lord Scarsdale, stands in a pleasant park, nearly seven miles in circumference, which contains some of the finest trees in the kingdom. The mansion is upon rising ground, and upon the principal front towards the north a beautiful green turf slopes down some hundred yards to a broad canal, a branch of the Derwent, which winds for nearly two miles through the park; a bridge of three arches is thrown over it, and cascades and small islands are formed at various distances. A ride carried through the whole length of the park presents beautiful prospects of the neighbouring country. The house was built, under the direction of *Adam*, about 1770. The north front, one hundred and thirty feet in length, consists of a noble centre of the Corinthian order, and two pavilions, which are connected with the main building by corridors. The hall, sixty-seven feet by forty-two in dimension, is adorned by columns of the variegated marble of the country, antique statues, and bassi-relievi. The saloon is circular in plan, and is forty-two feet in diameter, crowned with a dome. The music-room contains a Bacchus and Ariadne by *Guido*, and the Triumph of Bacchus by *Luca Giordano*, &c. The drawing-room, forty-four feet by twenty-eight, is ornamented by columns of Derbyshire alabaster, and a coved ceiling with enrichments after the antique: it contains many capital pictures by *Raffaelle*, *Claude*, *Cuyp*, &c.; Cain and Abel by *Benedetto Lutti*, a very striking picture. The library, thirty-six feet by twenty-four, with a ceiling painted in mosaic; over the chimney-piece is Daniel interpreting Belshazzar's Dream, a celebrated picture by *Rembrandt*. The ceiling of the dining-room is beautifully painted. The centre represents Love embracing Fortune by *Morland;* the four Quarters of the Globe in circles by *Zucchi;* and the Four Seasons in square compartments by *Hamilton*. The corridor leads to a gallery overlooking the kitchen, over the fire-place in which is the significant motto, WASTE · NOT · WANT · NOT. The family of Curzon were seated here as early as the reign of Edward I. Sir John Curzon of Kedleston was created baronet 11th August 1641; and Sir Nathaniel Curzon, the fifth baronet, was raised to the dignity of a peer by King George III. 9th June 1761, by the title of Lord Scarsdale, the name of one of the hundreds of this county.

LONGFORD, on a branch of the Dove, 5 miles S. from Ashborne, contains 96 houses, and 573 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Edward Coke, Esq. It contains a monument of Sir Nicholas Longford, ob. 1610. Sir Edward Coke, of Longford, was created baronet 30th December 1641; he was sheriff of this county in 1646. Sir Edward, his son, succeeded to the title and estate, and died in 1727, when the baronetcy became extinct. Longford then became the property of Edward, second son of Edward Coke, Esq. of Holkham, who dying unmarried in 1733 left this estate to his younger brother Robert Coke, Esq., Vice Chamberlain to Queen Caroline. He died in 1750; and Wenman Roberts, son of his sister Anne, succeeded to his estates in the counties of Derby and Lancaster, and assumed the name of Coke; he left two sons, Thomas William and Edward. Thomas William Coke, Esq., the eldest son, not only succeeded his father in his estates, but afterwards became heir to the vast property of Thomas Coke Earl of Leicester, who died in 1759. Edward Coke, Esq., the youngest son, acquired this estate at Longford, and became M.P. for Derby in 1780. Longford Hall, the seat of Edward Coke, Esq., is large and ancient, but the wings are modern additions. The townships of Alkmonton and Hollington, the liberty of Hungry Bentley, and the hamlet of Rodsley, are all in this parish. Walter Blount Lord Mountjoy founded the hospital of St. Leonard, which is situated between Alkmonton and Bentley, and directed that a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, should be built at Alkmonton.

MARSTON UPON DOVE, on the borders of Staffordshire, 9 miles S.W. from Derby, and 5 miles N. from Burton-on-Trent, contains 16 houses, and 107 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. It formerly belonged to the priory of Tutbury. The hamlet of Hatton, and the townships of Hilton and Horn, are included in the parish.

MARSTON MONTGOMERY, 7 miles S. from Ashborne, and 4 miles N.W. from Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, contains 90 houses, and 469 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Devonshire. The ancient seat of the Montgomery family is entirely demolished. Marston House was built in 1659 with the materials.

MUGGINTON, on a branch of the Derwent, 7 miles N.W. from Derby, contains 52 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The township of Mercaston is in this parish, and also the hamlets of Weston-under-Wood and Ravensdale Park.

NORBURY, on the river Dove, 5 miles S.W. from Ashborne, contains 94 houses, and 498 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Roston, about a mile southward from the village. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 16*s.* It was built in the reign of Henry VI. by Nicholas FitzHerbert, lord of the manor, who died 19th November 1473, and is buried in the chancel; here is also the monument of Sir Anthony FitzHerbert, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, ob. 27th May 1538. Norbury Hall was the ancient seat of the family of FitzHerbert, now of Swinnerton Hall in Staffordshire.

OSMASTON, 2½ miles S.E. from Ashborne, contains 60 houses, and 296 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a curacy.

RADBOURN, on a branch of the Derwent, 5 miles W. from Derby, contains 42 houses, and 260 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* It contains several monuments of the family of Pole, lords of the manor from the time of Edward IV. Radbourn Hall is the seat of E. S. C. Pole, Esq. The present mansion was erected about 1740, and is large and handsome; it stands in a very high and pleasant situation, and commands many extensive and beautiful views of the surrounding country.

SCROPTON, or *Scrapton*, on the banks of the Dove, 11 miles S.W. from Derby, contains 94 houses, and 510 inhabitants, including the liberty of Foston. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a curacy. Foston Hall is the seat of John Broadhurst, Esq.

SHIRLEY, 4½ miles S.E. from Ashborne, contains 60 houses, and 309 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sewallus, having removed his seat from Eatington in Warwickshire to Shirley, became the founder of the family of Shirley: their ancient mansion here is entirely demolished; but the Earls Ferrers continued lords of the manor till the time of Lawrence, the fourth earl. The townships of Stydd and Yeaveley are in the parish of Shirley: at the last place was a hermitage, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist. Ralph le Fun, in the reign of Richard I., granted it to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, when it became a preceptory of that order. At the Dissolution the revenue of it and Barrow in Cheshire was 107*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* The preceptory of Yeaveley was granted 35 Hen. VIII. to Charles Lord Mountjoy.

SNELSTON, 3 miles S.W. from Ashborne, contains 73 houses, and 462 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy.

SOMERSALL HERBERT, 9 miles S.W. from Ashborne, and 3½ miles W. from Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, contains 18 houses, and 104 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* The manor-house is said to have been built with the materials of the mansion of the Montgomerys at Marston.

SPONDON, or *Spoondon*, in a detached part of this hundred, in a high and pleasant situation, is 3 miles S.E. from Derby, contains 223 houses, and 1186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary,

is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; it formerly belonged to the Hospital de Lazars at Burton in Leicestershire. Stanley is a chapelry of this parish.

SUDBURY, on the river Dove, 13 miles W. from Derby, and 6 miles E. from Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, contains 92 houses, and 628 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Vernon; it contains a number of monuments of the Vernon family. The sessions for this hundred are held here. Sudbury Hall is the seat of Lord Vernon. It was originally built by Mary, widow of John Vernon, Esq., who died in the year 1622, and is a well-proportioned structure, with two wings, containing several very elegant apartments, and a gallery running through the house adorned with a collection of pictures by the old masters; besides the family portraits, here are others of great interest, three of King Charles's favourites,—Lord Cromwell, Sir George Vernon, and Lord Strafford. The estate devolved to this family in the reign of Henry VIII., when Ellen, daughter and heiress of Sir John Montgomery of Sudbury, married Sir John Vernon, fourth son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon Hall, in this county. Hill Somersall is a hamlet of this parish.

SUTTON ON THE HILL, 8 miles W. from Derby, contains 22 houses, and 151 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Ash and Cropotop are hamlets, and Osleston and Thurvaston form a township of this parish. Walter Blount, Lord Treasurer of England in the reign of Edward IV., in consideration of his services, fidelity, and wisdom, was created Lord Mountjoy of Thurvaston June 20, 1464; he was also a knight of the garter: a descendant of this nobleman, Mountjoy Blount Lord Mountjoy in Ireland was created by King Charles I. Lord Mountjoy of Thurvaston, in 1628, and the next year was advanced to the title of Earl of Newport, in the Isle of Wight: these dignities became extinct in 1681.

TRUSLEY, on a branch of the Derwent, 7 miles W. from Derby, contains 16 houses, and 114 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Trusley was the residence of the Coke family, of which three brothers were eminent in the reign of Charles I.: Sir Francis Coke of Trusley; Sir John Coke, M.P. for the University of Cambridge, and Secretary of State, 1620, in which office he continued about twenty years; and George Coke, successively Bishop of Bristol and Hereford, who died in 1646.

2. High Peake Hundred,

In the north-western part of the county, is bounded on the north by Cheshire and Yorkshire; on the east by Scarsdale hundred; on the south by Wirksworth hundred; and on the west by Cheshire.

BAKEWELL, on the river Wye, 26 miles N.W. from Derby, and 153 from London, the most populous and extensive parish in the county, contains 357 houses, and 1782 inhabitants, besides which, there are nine chapelries and several large hamlets. It has a market on Friday; and fairs on Easter Monday, Whit Monday; August 13, for cattle and horses, and on Monday after November 22. The sessions for the hundred are held here. Near the north end of the town is a cotton-manufactory, erected by Sir Richard Arkwright, founder of the cotton trade in this neighbourhood. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the lead and zinc mines, and in collecting the fossil productions of the Peake. Provisions of every kind, as well as coals, are here plentiful and cheap, and the situation of the town on the river Wye makes it a great resort for anglers, the trout, grayling, &c. affording excellent sport. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. It occupies an elevated situation, and is built upon the plan of a cross, with an octagonal tower in the centre, surmounted by a lofty spire; the arch at the west end is of Anglo-Norman architecture. It contains several interesting monuments, particularly of the families of Vernon and Manners; one of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who founded a chantry here in the reign of Edward III.; under an arch in the vestry is the monument of Sir Thomas de Wednesley, slain at the battle of Shrewsbury. Ashford, Baslow, Beeley, Buxton, Chelmerton, Great Longstone with Holme, Money Ash, Sheldon, Taddington and Priestcliffe, are chapelries of this parish. Blackwell, Brushfield, Bubnell, Flagg, Froggatt, Harthill, Haddon, Rowland, and Great Rowsley, are townships of the parish, together with part of Wardlow, and the hamlets of Calver, Curbar, Hassop and Little Longstone. The entire parish contains 9162 inhabitants, that part of Wardlow which is in Hope parish being included. Ashford is situated on the banks of the Wye, about a mile above Bakewell; here is a mill for sawing and polishing the marble, found in the neighbourhood, which is much in request, being exported to different parts of the world. The chapel here is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Baslow is on the Derwent, eight miles W. from Chesterfield, and contains the hamlets of Bubnell, Froggatt, and Curbar. Beeley is also on the Derwent, three miles E. from Bakewell. The chapel here is dedicated to St. Anne.

BUXTON is about 13 miles W. from Bakewell, 33 miles from Derby by the Ashborne road, and 39 miles by way of Matlock, which last is usually chosen to avoid the hills. The warm baths at Buxton were distinguished in the time of the Romans by the name of Aquæ, and since, by their efficacy in certain disorders, they have been held in estimation, notwithstanding the dreariness of its situation, in a bottom surrounded with hills and bleak elevated tracts of moorland. The baths are six in number, one for ladies, another for gentlemen, three private baths and a cold bath; these, although all adjoining, are entirely separate and distinct; here is also a bath for the use of the poor, who are not only exempted from any charge, but meet with great assistance from an excellent institution, the Buxton Bath Charity. The temperature of the water, as it rises at the baths, is about 82 degrees of Fahrenheit; it is however about half a degree colder at St. Anne's Well, where it is usually drank. This well is considered one of the seven wonders of the Peake, from the circumstance that both hot and cold water are obtained within twelve inches of each other, from a pump upon the opposite side of the building to that which contains the basin. As early as the reign of Elizabeth these tepid springs appear to have been in high repute. The unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, during the time she was in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, visited Buxton several times. The first printed account of the place is entitled "The Benefit of the Auntient Bathes of Buckstones, which cureth most Greevous Sicknesses, never before published, compiled by John Jones, phisition, at the King's Mede, nigh Derby, Anno Salutis 1572," 4to. The Crescent was erected from designs by *Carr*, of York, in 1785, by the Duke of Devonshire; it is of the Doric order: the lower story is a rusticated arcade, forming an agreeable promenade in unfavourable weather, and the entablature of the order is crowned with a balustrade, in the centre of which are the arms of the Duke finely sculptured. This elegant building contains three hotels, St. Anne's, The Centre, and the Great Hotel. The stables, a large pile of building, with a circular area of sixty yards internal diameter, around which is a colonnade that forms a covered Ride; and adjoining are coach-houses for sixty carriages: all the buildings are of freestone. A new church, also built by His Grace, is of the Tuscan order, the interior finished in a chaste and pleasing style. The promenade walks on the hill fronting the Crescent, called Hanscliff, form a beautiful appendage to the edifice, and prove an agreeable recreation to the visitors. The serpentine walks near the square are laid out on the banks of the Wye, here a small stream; the Wye Head is situated in a field about a quarter of a mile from these walks, near which it is joined by Cary brook, rising in the moors about three miles from Buxton. The Duke's Ride leads to the Lover's Leap, about half a mile from the town, on the Bakewell road: here is Shirbrook Dell, a fissure in the rock, at the upper end of which is a small cascade. Grin Low is about half a mile S.W. from Buxton; in this hill is situated Poole's Hole, a subterranean curiosity, which extends 2007 feet from the entrance: the stalactitical formations in this cavern are singularly grotesque; and at Diamond Hill, a short distance from Grin Low, quartz crystals, called Buxton Diamonds, are found.

Chelmerton stands at the foot of a lofty eminence, about 10 miles W. from Bakewell, near which are lead-mines; here is also a manufactory of ribands. About a quarter of a mile N.E. from the village, a barrow or low was opened in 1782; its circumference is about seventy-five yards, and its height seven feet; it contained several human skeletons.

Great Longstone is about 4 miles N. from Bakewell; the chapel

is dedicated to St. Giles. Little Longstone is an adjoining hamlet. A muslin manufactory is carried on here.

Money Ash, 5 miles W. from Bakewell, is situated in an open part of the Peake, near which are the lead-mines. The chapel is dedicated to St. Leonard. A court of miners for this hundred is held here. Sheldon chapel, dedicated to All Saints, and Taddington chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, are in the immediate vicinity of Money Ash. Flagg is situated between Sheldon and Chelmerton.

Nether Haddon is about two miles below the town of Bakewell. Haddon Hall, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, K. G., one of the most perfect and curious baronial mansions in the kingdom, stands on a rock in the midst of thick woods, the river Wye winding in the valley at a great depth beneath the walls. The building includes two large courts, and the whole is embattled and surrounded with turrets. The gate-house on the north, a high tower, had originally double gates, presenting all the apparent forms of regular defence. A flight of steps ascending to the great or west court prevented a carriage or horse approaching the porch; the court is paved with flat stones. The great porch under a turret, charged with the arms of Vernon and Pembrugge, and the motto GOD · SAVE · THE · VERNONS ·, opens upon a passage communicating with the second or east court, and also with the great hall on the right hand, and offices connected with it. On the left of the entrance, the first door is that of the buttery; this room contains a vast chest of oak, with divisions for bread, shelves for butter, &c.; out of this room, which is spacious and separated from the rest of the house, is a descent by steps to the beer-cellar, a large room with a groined roof supported by pillars; it has a raised stone-work around it, sufficient to hold a prodigious number of casks, with a stone drain before it to carry off the droppings; through this great arched room is a passage to the brewhouse and bakehouse, with remains of places for coppers, coolers, and ovens. Adjoining are store-rooms for corn and malt, having a communication from the outside of the building for bringing in the stores. In other respects this suite of offices is unconnected with the rest of the mansion, except by the first door mentioned above. The second door-way opens upon a long continued descent to the kitchen, having midway a hatch-door with a broad shelf on the top whereon to place the dishes, and to which the servants in waiting had access. In the kitchen are two vast fireplaces, with irons for a number of spits, stoves, double ranges of dressers, chopping blocks, and a massive wooden table hollowed out for kneading paste, &c. In the floor are iron rings to raise the stones covering the entrance of drains; adjoining the kitchen are numerous offices, as larders, &c. but as distinctly annexed as those of the buttery were to it. The third door-way opens into a small vaulted chamber, unconnected with any other. This, says Mr. King*, was clearly the wine-cellar; wine being considered merely as a cordial, the stock needed to be but small. The fourth door-way is at the bottom of a steep flight of steps leading to a suite of small chambers, seemingly destined for the reception of guests and retainers. Nothing can convey a more complete idea of the ancient modes of living than a survey of these offices, connected with the hall at Haddon.

The great hall on the right hand of the entrance from the great court has at the upper end the remains of the raised floor for the lord's table. On one side of the hall, and over the screen, at the lower end, is a gallery supported by pillars, where the hospitable host and his courtly guests might occasionally behold the revels, and, according to the old distich,

> " Made it merry in the hall, when beards wagged all."

At the upper end of the hall at Haddon are two passages, one opening on a terrace in the garden, the other leading to a staircase formed of large blocks of stone, at the top of which, on the right hand, is an entrance to a chamber, hung with arras, called the dining-room; a large bay window at one corner is the only light; a door behind the arras in another corner opens upon the gallery round two sides of the hall. At the head of the staircase, on the left hand, is an ascent by five or six semicircular steps, formed of solid timber, to the great gallery, one hundred and ten feet in length by seventeen feet in width, which is panelled with oak, the frize below the cornice enriched with boars' heads, roses, &c., armorial badges; below it the arms of Manners impaling Vernon, and the date 1589. Besides a square recess in the midst of the gallery, fifteen feet by twelve, there are also several large bay windows. From the gallery is a short passage, with an ascent of four or five steps, leading to the lord's parlour. The frize of this room is enriched with peacocks, and boars' heads, the badges of the families of Manners and Vernon, alternately, executed in plaster work: behind the arras are folding-doors opening upon a passage to a flight of stone steps down to the chief terrace in the garden. The lord's parlour opens on a second apartment, the frize of which is also of plaster, representing the arms and badges of Vernon and Manners; and over the chimney-piece is a large bas-relief of Orpheus charming the Beasts. Through this room is another, out of which is a winding staircase, in a turret from the top of the house to the bottom. All these rooms, except the gallery, were hung with arras, the doors being entirely concealed by it; so that the hanging was to be lifted up to pass in or out. In many places are the large iron hooks by which it was held back. The oldest tapestry, about the age of Edward IV., is dark blue, thickly covered with small bunches of flowers of various colours. In the centres are the royal arms within the garter, with helmet, crest, and mantling; in other parts are the royal arms within the garter only. The doors are of very rude workmanship, seldom fit close, and have wooden bolts and iron hasps only for fastenings. The state chambers are few in number, as in all ancient mansions, where the provision of officers and attendants of the household were so great. Besides the gallery, the dining-room, and the three chambers mentioned, there are only two other small ones that can be said to belong to the principal suite; these were the ladies' chambers, and are entered through a sort of closet at the corner of the dining-room; the furthermost of these chambers has a deep frize of plaster enriched with a running foliage of four bands one above another; the room is hung with arras, behind which is a door opening upon a steep flight of stone steps down to the great court. All the rest of this very interesting pile of building contains only lodging rooms for dependants, retainers, and servants, which at a late period were here very numerous. The first Duke of Rutland, in the reign of Queen Anne, is said to have maintained a household consisting of seven score of servants.

The chapel at the south-western angle of the great court is entered by a low pointed arch, through an ante-chapel, also very low. The chapel has two aisles, formed by pillars and pointed arches. In one of the aisles are many long oaken benches for the household; the other contains the pulpit, the desk, and the organ-loft. The organ has been removed, but the panelled loft, with its gilt edges, the pulpit, desks, and seats for the family, remain. The family pews, large and high, are placed on each side of the body of the chapel, reaching from the middle nearly to the altar, over which are remains of painted glass.

The second or east court of Haddon Hall has a gate-house tower with an arched entrance, and, as well as the first, is difficult of access to a carriage or horse. The garden of this great mansion is but small, consisting entirely of terraces one above another, each having a stone balustrade. At the end of one of these terraces is an arbour: upon another a small bowling-green; and from the lowermost terrace, which runs along the western front of the building, is a steep descent of some hundred steps to the river Wye. There was another great bowling-green at a distance in the park, which, together with the park, has been entirely destroyed; the whole having been ploughed up about 1770. The ancient furniture had been previously removed to Belvoir Castle, now the principal seat of the Duke of Rutland. Although uniform in its outward appearance, Haddon Hall has certainly been built at different periods. There is a date of 1427 on some glass in the chapel; and it is not improbable that the eastern parts were built by Sir Richard Vernon, who was constituted treasurer of Calais by King Henry VI., and who died in 1452. Sir Henry Vernon, his grandson, was governor and treasurer to Prince Arthur, the eldest son and heir-apparent of King Henry VII.; and there is a tradition that the prince frequently lived with Sir Henry at Haddon. Sir George Vernon, the son and successor of Sir Henry, was so much distinguished by his hospitality as to acquire the name of *the King of the Peake*. He erected some part of the edifice. In the old drawing-room is carved E P, with the prince's badge of the feathers, and the date 1545. Sir George Vernon died in 1566, and was buried in Bakewell church, leaving two daughters coheiresses, Margaret and Dorothy; the last married Sir John Manners, ancestor of the Duke of Rutland, and by him the south front was built in the reign of Elizabeth. The northern front was erected by

* Observations on Ancient Castles.

John Earl of Rutland, who died in 1679. The descendants of this noble family continued to reside at Haddon Hall more than a century in the same hospitable style which had been kept up from its very foundation.

The hamlets of Upper Haddon and Great Rowsley lie on the south of Bakewell. Hassop is on the north-east. Hassop Hall is the seat of the Earl of Newburgh. The family of Eyre have resided at Hassop ever since the reign of Henry VII. The gardens and green-houses are much admired, as containing a greater number of exotics than any other in this part of the country.

CASTLETON, 5 miles N. from Tideswell, 13 miles N. from Bakewell, and 15 miles W. from Sheffield in Yorkshire, contains 210 houses, and 993 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. It formerly belonged to the monastery of Vale Royal in Cheshire, and was granted to the see of Chester by Henry VIII. This town undoubtedly derived its name from its situation, at a short distance from Peveril or Peake Castle. It was originally fortified, being surrounded by a rampart and fosse on every side, excepting that on which the castle stood, which quarter was left open that a free communication might be maintained with the garrison. The very ancient and curious remains of Peveril Castle stand on the elevated summit of the almost inaccessible rock impending over the mouth of the Peake Cavern. This castle, in the opinion of the late Edward King, a very learned antiquary *, was an Anglo-Saxon royal residence; but its structure is more generally referred to the Anglo-Norman æra, and is supposed to have been erected by William, natural son of William the Conqueror by the wife of Ralph Peveril. He certainly obtained very considerable possessions by the gift of his father, and this is expressly mentioned at the head of his manors in Domesday Book as *The Castle in the Peke Forest.* The only ascent to this fortress is towards the north, by a winding path, so steep that a small force might easily defend it. On the very top of the hill is the *Ballium*, or castle-yard, formerly encompassed by a wall, which had a gate-house on the eastern side; on the western side, opposite to the gate-house, is the Donjon Keep or principal tower, one side of which stands upon the very verge of the precipice. The court-yard is spacious, and besides the principal gate-house on the east, which is now destroyed, there is another gate-house on the north, nearly entire. The Duke of Devonshire is the Constable of Peake Castle. How long the castle has been in ruins is not exactly known, but it appears that the records of the Miners' Court were kept here until the reign of Elizabeth, when they were removed to Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire. The Peake Cavern, at the foot of the rock upon which the castle stands, is the most striking and remarkable amongst the numerous caves in this county. It is situated in a deep glen, part of the valley in which the town of Castleton stands. On each side, and near the end of this glen, two large faces of rock rise to a vast height; the summit being crowned by Peake Castle, which stands close to the edge of a perpendicular precipice two or three hundred feet above the mouth of the cavern. The arched entrance of Peake Cavern, or *the Devil's Cave*, is very regularly formed, being above forty feet high, and not less than one hundred and twenty feet in width, and the cave extends in a direct line nearly three hundred feet, with an effect singularly impressive. At the mouth it is tolerably light, and persons employed in the manufacture of twine inhabit small dwellings on the spot, carrying on their work in the cave, and occasionally acting as guides to the visitors of this romantic cavity. Beyond the first turning is a gentle declivity, and at the distance of about four hundred feet from the mouth, a door prevents the further progress without a guide. The cavern now gradually contracts to a low passage almost full of water, and the visitor passes under the rock in a small boat to a cave more spacious than the former, called here the Grand Saloon, said to be above two hundred feet wide, and one hundred and twenty feet high. The only light in this part is obtained from candles, purposely carried by the guide, the faint glimmering of which imparts a degree of horror to the darkness of the scene. But upon a proper disposition of numerous lights, the perfect shape and size of the cavern may be easily discerned. A steep ascent leads to a projecting rock called the Chancel, where a rustic choir, previously assembled, produce a remarkable echo. Afterwards the cave becomes low and narrow. Its total length is said to be two thousand two hundred and fifty feet; a small stream, a branch of the Derwent, runs through it, which is crossed several times, but after heavy rains is sometimes impassable: many singular cavities are shown, each having its particular name, and all noted for some peculiarity of form. The northern part of this county, distinguished by the number, height, and extent of its hills, is no less remarkable for the great depth and width of its valleys, and the beauty and variety of its dales. The valleys are generally in proportion to the ridges and mountains by which they are bounded, and the broadest and deepest are found in the High Peake. The most striking valley in this district is that in which Castleton stands. The immediate approach to the town from Chapel-en-le-Frith is by a steep descent, called the Winnets or Windgates, from the stream of air that always sweeps through the chasm, and which road, nearly a mile long, is carried in a winding direction, so as to render the natural declivity passable for carriages. The road has a sudden and abrupt turning along the edge of a high and steep precipice down into the town. The valley, at least eight hundred feet deep, is in many parts nearly two miles wide, extending eastward to the distance of five or six miles. A number of lesser dales from the north and south, at various distances, open into it, and the steep sides of the valley are rendered very beautiful by well-cultivated inclosures, which rise one above another to its very edge. The village of Hope, at the distance of two miles from Castleton, has a very pleasing appearance; while on the northern side the country boldly swells into hills terminating in two high points at considerable distance from each other. Descending from this elevated situation, other objects no less striking and picturesque present themselves; at the bottom is the town of Castleton, where on a very high and steep eminence the ruins of Peake Castle attract the attention; and directly beyond the town, Mam Tor raises its lofty head, overlooking this scene of beauty and grandeur. The valley does not extend beyond the town, but here forms a noble amphitheatre, its back rising in many parts one thousand feet, and the diameter of its front extending nearly two miles. In the course of this valley the views are extremely diversified; in some places it becomes narrow, its sides thickly clothed with wood, and then gradually opening, presents a wide and extended prospect. Every step produces fresh objects and scenes, some of them grand, beautiful and romantic; and following the course of the river Derwent as far as Derby for nearly forty miles, the scenery is highly varied. Mam Tor, the loftiest of the eminences that surround the town of Castleton, rises one thousand three hundred feet above the valley, and is regarded as one of the wonders of the Peak. It is composed of micaceous grit and shale, which on being decomposed by the atmosphere, falls down the face of the Tor, and from this circumstance it is called *The Shivering Mountain.* On the summit are some remains of an encampment, partly destroyed by the falling away occasioned by decomposition. On the south side of Mam Tor, near the bottom, is the ancient mine of Odin, supposed to have been worked in the Anglo-Saxon æra. Amongst other objects in the neighbourhood which attract particular notice is Elden Hole, an immense chasm, reckoned one of the wonders of the Peake, and concerning the depth of which various reports are circulated, some having represented it as not two hundred and ten feet deep; while others have asserted that a line two thousand seven hundred feet in length did not touch the bottom. It is walled round to prevent accidents.

Edale is a chapelry of the parish of Castleton. On the summit of a hill on Nethermoor, about a mile north-east of Nether Booth in Edale, was formerly a heap of stone supposed Druidical, now destroyed. Heaps of stone of a similar appearance are common in this part of the county: on Stanwich Top are three.

CHAPEL EN LE FRITH, on the borders of Cheshire, 39 miles N.W. from Derby, and 20 miles S.E. from Manchester, contains 608 houses, and 3234 inhabitants, including the townships of Bowdens Edge, Bradshaw Edge and Coombs Edge, which constitute the parish. The town stands on the acclivity of an eminence, which rises in the centre of a large hollow formed by the mountains in this part of the county; it is irregularly built, but contains some very good houses, having a small cotton-manufactory, and a market on Thursday. Fairs are held Thursday before February 13, March 24, March 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, Holy Thursday, and three weeks after for cattle, July 7 for wool, Thursday before August 24 for cheese and sheep, Thursday after September 29, and Thursday before November 11 for cattle. The market-house was

* Observations on Ancient Castles.

built in 1700 by John Shalcross, Esq., of Shalcross. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a curacy. It was erected in the reign of Henry III. in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and was consecrated by Alexander de Savensby, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. Bank Hall, about a mile south westward of the town, is the seat of S. Frith, Esq.; and Stodart is the seat of J. Bennett, Esq. At the distance of two miles south-west are some entrenchments near the northern extremity of Coombs Moss.

DARLEY DALE, on the Derwent, 6 miles S.W. from Bakewell, and 4 miles N.W. from Matlock, contains 227 houses, and 1175 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. The hamlets of Winsley and Snitterton, both in Wirksworth hundred, are in this parish.

EDENSOR, 3 miles N.E. from Bakewell, contains 80 houses, and 509 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. It formerly belonged to the monastery of Rocester in Staffordshire. The hamlet of Pilsley is in this parish, and also Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Lord Lieutenant of the county. It stands in a wide and deep valley, and near the foot of a high mountain covered with wood. The river Derwent winds gracefully through the park; and the approach to the mansion is over a bridge of three arches, erected by *Paine*, and ornamented with figures by *Cibber*. The house is built in the Ionic order, with a flat roof surrounded by a balustrade, and forms nearly a square of about two hundred feet, having four regular fronts, inclosing a quadrangular court, in the centre of which is a fountain and a statue of Orpheus. The principal entrance is on the west, by a noble flight of steps, to a terrace extending the whole length of the building. The front, which faces the gardens, is magnificent; under the cornice on the frieze is the family motto "CAVENDO TUTUS." The estate was purchased by Sir William Cavendish, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He began a noble mansion, that was not finished until after his death, which happened in 1557. A few years before the Revolution that structure was taken down, and the present splendid edifice raised by William Cavendish, the first Duke of Devonshire. The suite of rooms called Mary Queen of Scots' is thought to correspond in situation with those occupied by that unfortunate princess when she was kept a prisoner in the old house at Chatsworth, under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Thirteen years of her captivity were passed here; and from this place she wrote her second letter to Pope Pius, bearing date the 31st of October, 1570. The hall is sixty feet by twenty-seven; the ceiling, the end, and one side, display representations of an Assembly of the Gods; Julius Cæsar sacrificing; and his Assassination at the foot of Pompey's statue, by *Verrio* and *La Guerre*. The dancing gallery, one hundred feet by twenty-two, is exceedingly splendid. A point-cravat, a woodcock, and a medal, carved in wood by *Gibbons*, presented by him to the Duke of Devonshire, on the completion of his work at Chatsworth, are here preserved in a glass case. In the dressing-room to the best bed-chamber is a small but beautiful collection of fossils, which was made by the late accomplished Duchess of Devonshire, the mother of the present duke. The scarlet-room was so named from containing the bed in which George II. expired, and which, with the coronation chairs of George III. and Queen Charlotte, became the perquisites of the late duke, as lord chamberlain. The chairs are preserved in another apartment. From the hall a double flight of steps and a long gallery conduct to the chapel, decorated with paintings by *Verrio*, and a variety of exquisite carvings by *Gibbons*. *Cibber* carved several ornaments in the chapel; and on each side of the altar the statues of Faith and Hope. The ceiling is covered with a painting of the Ascension. The south and east fronts of the mansion were rebuilt by *Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, R.A.* in 1829, when the whole was considerably enlarged. The park is nine miles in circumference, and is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, as well as by various plantations, which range in fine sweeping masses over the inequalities of the ground. The prospects from different parts are exceedingly fine; and one view, looking back from the south, possesses extraordinary grandeur. Immediately below the eye is the rich vale, animated by the meandering current of the Derwent; more distant is the house, with a fine back-ground of wood; and far beyond, the blue hills of Castleton skirting the horizon. Great alterations were made here by *Brown*, who modernized the park and grounds, improved the water, and destroyed the general formalities of the place. The water-works, of which a temple, that from a variety of statues &c. throws out water for a very large cascade; and a willow tree, made of copper, which drops water from every leaf, form a part,—yet exist. On the highest point of the mountain behind the house stands the hunting tower, ninety feet high. This edifice commands a most extensive view, and is supposed to have been erected for the convenience of ladies who might wish to partake of the diversion of hunting, without incurring its fatigues. On the extensive moor behind it is that vast natural reservoir, said to be sixteen acres in extent, which supplies the house and feeds the water-works. On the north side of the bridge, at a little distance from it, are the remains of an old square tower, moated round, which is called the Bower of Mary Queen of Scots. The present Duke of Devonshire is Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household. His Grace was born at Paris, May 21st, 1790, and is eminently distinguished for his amiable character, his generosity, and his hospitality; his great estates, if not the first, are amongst the largest, possessed by any peer of the United Kingdom.

EYAM, 7 miles N. from Bakewell, contains 221 houses, and 1021 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The parish was greatly depopulated by the plague in 1665. It appears by the register that between the 7th September of that year, and the beginning of November 1666, there were two hundred and sixty deaths, who were all buried in a heathy hill above the village. Eyam occupies a waving line amongst the hills on a kind of natural terrace above three hundred yards broad, above which yet higher hills arise. Foolow is a hamlet, and Woodland Eyam a township of this parish. The Woodlands is an extensive tract, the upper parts displaying fine oak, fir, and larch trees; many acres have also been brought into cultivation.

GLOSSOP, in the northern part of the county, on the borders of Cheshire and Yorkshire, 10 miles N. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, contains 217 houses, and 1351 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; it formerly belonged to the Abbey of Basingwark, in Flintshire, and contains a monument of Joseph Hague, Esq., of Park Hall, near Hayfield, by *Bacon*. The parish of Glossop is very extensive, and comprehends a large tract of mountainous country; it has several cotton-manufactories, which have lately increased in number; and in the northern parts a considerable quantity of fine woollen cloth is made. The townships of Chunat, Dinting, Great Hamlet, Hayfield, Ludworth and Chisworth, Padfield, Simondsley and Whitfield, with the hamlets of Beard, Charlesworth, Kinder, Olerset, Thornsett and Whittle; the liberty of Phoside, and the chapelries of Chinley-Bugsworth and Brownside and Mellor, on the banks of the Goyt, are all in this parish, which contains a total of 13,766 inhabitants.

Glossop Hall is the seat of Matthew Ellison, Esq. Park Hall, near Hayfield, was the seat of the late Joseph Hague, Esq., who, having acquired considerable property, bequeathed the interest of 1000*l.* towards clothing twenty-four poor men and women, out of the eight townships of Glossop Dale.

Kinder Scout, one of the highest eminences in the county, although surrounded by hills on every side, overlooks them all, and affords a most magnificent and delightful prospect. It is said that with the naked eye may be seen from it the towns of Stockport, Manchester, Bury, and Bolton, the range of hills near Darwent, Rivington Pike, the towns of Wigan and Warrington, and a hill near Liverpool, the city of Chester, and the mountains of North Wales. In Glossop parish are the remains of Melandra Castle.

HATHERSAGE, on the borders of Yorkshire, 10 miles N. from Bakewell, and 10 miles W. from Sheffield, contains 121 houses, and 658 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire; it contains a slab, inlaid with brass, in memory of Ralph Eyre of Offerton, ob. 1493. In the churchyard was buried Little John, Robin Hood's companion, and his bow is said to have been hung up in the church; the last is now preserved at Cannon Hall, in Yorkshire, the seat of Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esq. The bow is of yew, and measures six feet seven inches long, although both ends are broken off. This famous outlaw was a man of great stature, and called

Little John ironically, a tradition confirmed by the great size of some bones found in his grave, when it was opened in 1784; a thigh bone taken out of the grave measured twenty-eight inches and a half in length, and is now in the possession of Sir G. Strickland, Bart., of Boynton, in Yorkshire. There are several places in this neighbourhood where the name of Robin Hood is preserved; a high ridge of hills, about two miles from the town, in the road to Sheffield, contains a recess called Robin Hood's Chair. Bamford and Outseats are hamlets, and Darwent and Stoney Middleton are chapelries of this parish. The chapel at Stoney Middleton is dedicated to St. Martin. Many persons are employed here in burning limestone, but the working of the lead-mines is the principal employment.

HOPE, 9 miles W. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, and 6 miles N. from Tideswell, contains 93 houses, and 518 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. Fairfield is a chapelry of this parish; to it also belong the townships of Fernilee, Grindlow, Highlow, and Stoke, and the hamlets of Abney, Aston and Thornton, Bradwell, Brough and Shatton, Great and Little Hucklow, Nether Padley, Offerton, Thornhill and Woodland Hope, together with the liberty of Hazlebadge. At Brough it is said that William Peveril had a castle; of Brough Castle John Earl of Warren was governor 20th Edward I.: it is also said to have been a Roman station, several Roman antiquities having been found in Hallsted's, two fields lying near the confluence of Bradwell and Noa brooks.

PEAKE FOREST, 5 miles N.W. from Buxton, contains 137 houses, and 680 inhabitants. It is extra-parochial. A chapel here, dedicated to Charles the Martyr, is said to have been built by Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury: both the chapel and the forest now belong to the Duke of Devonshire. The Peake Forest canal communicates with Ashton-under-Line.

TIDESWELL, 8 miles N.W. from Bakewell, and 32 miles from Derby, contains 324 houses, and 1543 inhabitants. The town is situated in a bottom, amidst the moors and hills, having a clear rivulet, a branch of the Wye, running through it, on each side of which the buildings are scattered. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in mining. There is a market on Wednesday, and fairs May 30, the first Wednesday in September, and October 18. The town was formerly celebrated for an ebbing and flowing well, whence it is reported to have received its name Tideswell; but it has long ceased to flow, and can hardly be remembered. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. In the chancel is a slab inscribed to the memory of Thomas Foljambe, ob. 1358, who is said to have contributed towards the building of the church: here are also tombs of Sampson Meuril, ob. 1388, and of Robert Pursglove, the last prior of Gisburne, ob. 1579; he was a native of Tideswell, and founded here a grammar-school, and a hospital for twelve poor people. The chapelry of Wormhill and the hamlets of Litton and Weston are in this parish. At Wormhill, on the banks of the Wye, was born J. Brindley, the engineer, who formed the navigable canals in Lancashire and Cheshire, at the expense of the Duke of Bridgewater. Monsal Dale, one of the most beautiful spots in the county, is near the road from Tideswell to Bakewell; here the river Wye winds through a rich and verdant valley, the sides of which are very steep, clothed with underwood, with here and there a large piece of rock starting from its surface. The views near the head of the valley are particularly pleasing: at this point Litton Frith opens into it; the high point of land between the dales has been improved by plantations, which now cover the rocks on this elevated spot: the view commands three beautiful valleys,—Monsal Dale, Litton Frith, and Miller Dale: near Wormhill, higher up the river, is Chee Tor, a large rock, nearly four hundred feet high; in some parts it overhangs considerably, and is beautifully fringed with wood; the rivulet at its foot is filled with large stones, and forms many natural cascades; beyond this the dale contracts towards Lover's Leap, about a mile from Buxton.

YOULGRAVE, on a branch of the Wye, 3 miles S. from Bakewell, contains 185 houses, and 955 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire; it formerly belonged to the Abbey of Leicester. The chapelries of Birchover, Stanton, Winster, Middleton, and Smerrill, the township of Elton, and the hamlet of Gratton, are all in this parish. At Rowtor, near Birchover, is a rocking stone; and a similar one is upon Bradley rocks.

In Cratcliff rock, about half a mile from Birchover, is a small cave, in which are remains of an altar and crucifix, cut out of the rock; the entrance to the cell from the south is by a natural arch. At the distance of four or five hundred yards from Cratcliff is Robin Hood's Stride, or Mock Beggar's Hall, a high perpendicular pile of rocks, upon which are two erections of rough huge stones, rising each to the height of twelve feet, and standing at the distance of nearly seventy feet from each other; when seen a few miles from the place where they are situated, the pile of rocks resembles a large house, and the two erections at the opposite extremities appear like chimneys belonging to it, whence the name of Mock Beggar's Hall.

On Stanton Moor is a small circular work, the diameter of which is forty-eight feet; on the eastern side are several single large stones, called Cat Stones, which stand on the edge of a steep declivity overlooking Darley Dale. Castle Ring is about a quarter of a mile from the little valley that separates Hartle moor from Stanton-moor; it is a circular work, in diameter from S.E. to N.W. one hundred and eighty-five feet, and from N.E. to S.W. one hundred and forty-three feet, and is supposed to have been a British encampment.

On Hartle Moor, near Winster, is part of a circle of stones, called the Nine Ladies; at a short distance from these is a single stone called the Musician; the diameter of the circle is about thirty-three feet: the present number of stones is six, three nearly upright, two leaning a little, and the other broken off near the ground; to complete the circle, one or two more seem to be wanting. The length of the largest stone above the surface of the ground is above seven feet, the other four are somewhat shorter. On Miningle-low near Winster, were formerly several stone erections, mostly destroyed in hopes of finding hidden treasure, although little, except bones, has been found; whence they are concluded to have been sepulchral monuments.

The village of Middleton is situated in a deep and narrow valley; and near it, on the west, is one of the most striking monuments of antiquity which is to be met with in the county; it is called Arbor Low, and is about a mile and a half eastward of Newhaven, in the road from Ashborne to Buxton. It is considerably elevated, and commands an extensive view, more especially towards the east; whence it is supposed to have been a Druidical temple: the remains consist of a circular area encompassed by a broad ditch, bounded by a high mound or bank; on the north and south are openings; within the area are several large stones of different size; about thirty lie round the border of it, and generally point with the narrower end towards the centre; they are rough and unhewn, and are for the most part about five feet long, three broad, and one foot thick.

3. Morleston and Litchurch Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Searsdale hundred; on the east by Nottinghamshire; on the south by Repton and Gresley hundred and Leicestershire; and on the west by Appletree hundred.

ALLESTREY, on the river Derwent, 2 miles N. from Derby, contains 67 houses, and 361 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy; it formerly belonged to Derby Abbey.

ASTON UPON TRENT, 6½ miles S.E. from Derby, contains 116 houses, and 552 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 15*s.*; it contains monuments of the Holden and Shuttleworth families. The Trent and Mersey canal passes on the south-eastern side of the village.

BARROW, on the river Trent, 6 miles S. from Derby, contains 54 houses, and 307 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; it contains some painted glass in the windows, the arms of benefactors, and a monument of John Bothe, ob. 1382. The liberty of Synfin and Arleston and the chapelry of Twyford and Stenson are in this parish. On Synfin Moor is Derby race-course; the races are generally held in the middle of

August. At Twyford is the seat of S. Bristow, Esq., pleasantly situated on the banks of the Trent.

CRICH, 5 miles W. from Alfreton, and the same distance E. from Wirksworth, contains 392 houses, and 2024 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* The township of Wessington and the hamlet of Tansley are in this parish.

DALE ABBEY, or *Stanley Park*, 7 miles E. from Derby, is extra-parochial, and contains 83 houses, and 418 inhabitants. Serlo de Grendon founded a convent of Black Canons in Depe Dale, whom he invited from Calke Abbey; they did not continue long here, but were succeeded by Premonstratensians from Tupholm and Welbeck. At length William Fitz Ralph and Geffery de Saucemere founded Dale Abbey in 1204 for monks of the Premonstratensian Order, and dedicated it to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is said that the abbey was inclosed with a stone wall, with a gate-house on the west; and that all travellers who passed this way were lodged and entertained for one night, and in the morning furnished with supplies necessary to assist them on their journey. The church at Dale is also said to have been a magnificent building; an arch is yet standing. At the Dissolution the revenue was 144*l.* 12*s.*, when the site was granted to Francis Poole.

DENBY, 8 miles N.E. from Derby, contains 169 houses, and 1073 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy. In the eighth year of the reign of Edward III., Richard Lord Grey of Codnor obtained a charter for a market at this place, with a fair on the eves and nativity of the Virgin. John Flamsteed, the eminent astronomer, was born at Denby in 1646.

DERBY, 126 miles N.W. from London, contains 3381 houses, and 17,423 inhabitants. This town is in general well built, containing many fine streets with modern houses, &c. It is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Derwent, over which it has a handsome stone bridge of three arches. By the last charter of incorporation, granted by King Charles II., the government of the town is vested in a mayor, nine aldermen, fourteen brethren (out of whom the aldermen are elected), fourteen common-councilmen, a recorder, high steward, and town-clerk. The mayor, aldermen, recorder, and town-clerk, or any three of them, are empowered to hold a court of record every second Tuesday, have the sole return of writs, keep quarterly sessions, two courts leet, and six annual fairs; are toll-free throughout the kingdom, and receive toll from all but the Duchy of Lancaster, which is to pay only half the sums charged on the inhabitants of other places. The arms of the town are, *Argent, on a mount vert, a stag lodged within park-pales and gate, all proper.* The seal, which is very ancient, has not any park-pales, and the stag is there represented as lodged in a wood. In Derby are several public buildings, a county- and a town-hall, a county- and a town-gaol, two assembly-rooms, and a theatre. The County-hall, which is situated in St. Mary's Gate, was built in the reign of King Charles II.; it was finished in the year 1660. In it are held the assizes and sessions, and all the meetings for transacting the public business of the county. Here is a bust by *Chantrey* of Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, Esq. who died in 1815. The Town-hall was erected in 1731 and the County-gaol about the year 1756. The Ordnance depôt was built by *James Wyatt* in 1805. Derby maintains a good trade in corn and malt, and the town has been long famed for ale, of a very superior strength and flavour. But the chief business of the place is twisting silk, which was introduced in the year 1719 by Sir Thomas Lombe, a merchant of London, and his brother, who here erected the first twist-mills in England, made from a model obtained in Italy. There are twelve of these mills in Derby, and three cotton-mills. The first successful attempt to establish the manufacture of calicoes in this kingdom was made at Derby by Jedediah Strutt, Sir Richard Arkwright, and Samuel Need. The machine for making ribbed stockings was invented by Jedediah Strutt, about the year 1755. There is also, a paper-mill, a machine for spinning wool, a mill for slitting and rolling iron, a furnace for smelting copper ore, a machine for battering and rolling it into sheets, a manufactory for polishing marble and making ornaments of the Derbyshire fluor spar, established by Henry Watson, and a porcelain manufactory, established about 1750 by Mr. Dewsbury, which is carried on by a process precisely similar to that at Worcester, except that the ware here is said to be rather lighter and more transparent than at the latter place. The biscuit pieces, or white ware, made at Derby, surpass in beauty and delicacy any of the same kind. The market is held on Friday, and the fairs January 25, March 21 and 22, Friday in Easter-week, Friday after May-day, Friday in Whitsun-week, St. James, July 25, September 27, 28 and 29, and Friday before Old Michaelmas. Derby returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred 23rd of Edward I.; who vested the right of election in the corporation, freemen, and sworn burgesses, amounting at present to about seven hundred voters. The present members are Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish, Esq. and Edward Strutt, Esq.

Derby contains five parishes: All-Saints is a curacy; this church is the principal ornament of the town, yet displays one of many instances of architectural incongruity, by the addition of a Palladian edifice to an ancient and remarkably fine tower. This tower was erected in the reign of King Henry VIII., and its upper part is richly ornamented with tracery, high pinnacles, crockets, and battlements; to which the body of the church was added in 1725, after drawings furnished by *Gibbs*, of chaste proportion and classical design. It is large and handsome; a light iron screen at the east end incloses the vault of the Cavendish family on the south side of the chancel, in which, excepting the first earl, all the Earls and Dukes of Devonshire, of the Cavendish family, with most of the junior branches, have been interred. The principal monuments are those of the second Earl and Countess of Devonshire and Elizabeth of Hardwick, the famous Countess of Shrewsbury, who built the houses of Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes, highly distinguished by their magnificence, and died on the 13th February, 1607. She founded an alms-house near this church, which has been rebuilt at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire. On the north side of the church is a monument to the memory of Richard Croshaw, a great benefactor to this town, who died in June, 1631. St. Alkmund, a vicarage, to which belong the townships of Little Chester and Darley Abbey, and the chapelry of Little Eaton. Darley, or *Derley* Abbey, was founded by Robert Ferrers, second earl of Derby, about the reign of King Stephen, and dedicated to St. Helen; but in the next reign the greatest part of the endowment was translated to Little Derby on the river Derwent, which was given to the canons by Hugh Dean of Derby, whereon an abbey of that order was built. The abbey was at the Dissolution valued at 285*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*: part of the estates was granted by Queen Mary to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby, particularly the advowson of the churches of St. Peter and St. Michael in Derby, the school and several messuages and parcels of land in the town and its neighbourhood. Part of Darley Abbey is yet standing. The site of the building was granted 32 Henry VIII. to Sir William West. A building called the Chapel has been converted into a dwelling-house. The remaining parishes are St. Michael, a vicarage, value 4*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the King; it includes the township of Alvaston: St. Peter, a vicarage, value 8*l.*, to which belong the township of Boulton and the hamlet of Litchurch; and St. Werburgh, a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the King. There was a priory of Benedictine nuns founded at Derby in the reign of Henry II., and a priory of Dominican friars, which at the Dissolution was valued at 18*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* There was also a hospital, founded in the time of Henry II., called *Maison de Dieu:* and before the year 1140, there was a cell of Cluniac monks, dedicated to St. James, belonging to the Abbey of Bermondsey, in Southwark. It was protected as a poor hospital in the fourteenth year of Henry III., and in the next reign reckoned amongst the alien priories: however, it continued to the general Dissolution, when the King was accounted founder, and the yearly value thought to be about 10*l.* The Derby Canal begins at the Trent, and running through Swarkestone, joins the Trent and Mersey Canal, and commences its course through Synfin Moor, between Boulton and Osmaston, to the east side of Derby, where it crosses the river Derwent. From Derby a cut passes Chaddesden, Spondon, Burrowash, and Breason, and joins the Erwash Canal, between Long Eaton and Sandiacre; from Derby there is also a cut to Little-Eaton, with railways to Smalley Mills and Smithey Houses.

EGGINTON, on the river Dove, 8 miles S.W. from Derby, contains 64 houses, and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Sir Simon Every of Egginton was created baronet 26th May 1641. Egginton Hall is now the seat of Sir Henry Every, Bart. The greater part of the house was consumed by an accidental fire in the year 1736; after which it was

rebuilt on an enlarged scale. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Dove.

ELVASTON, 4 miles S.E. from Derby, contains 97 houses, and 493 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Harrington; it formerly belonged to the priory of Shelford in Nottinghamshire; it contains several monuments of the Stanhopes, lords of the manor from Henry VIII. Elvaston Hall, the seat of the Earl of Harrington, is approached by a fine avenue above a mile in length. The mansion has been partly rebuilt from designs by the late *James Wyatt*, in the ancient style. The entrance hall contains a complete suit of tilting-armour of the time of Elizabeth; and in the dining-room, part of the old mansion, is a chimney-piece bearing the arms and quarterings of the family of Stanhope, with the crest in an upper compartment. In the servants' hall is another fine old chimney-piece, carved with armorial decorations, which good taste has preserved. The drawing-room is hung with tapestry, representing the story of Don Quixote. The gardens are chiefly laid out in the old style, with statues and vases interspersed amidst the foliage of the plantations. There is a very fine collection of pictures in the various apartments. William, third son of Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, was created Lord Harrington in 1729, and Earl 9th February, 1742. Charles, third Earl of Harrington, Constable of Windsor Castle, and colonel of the first regiment of Life Guards, died 15th September 1829, æt. 76, when he was succeeded by Charles, fourth earl.

WEST HALLAM, 8 miles N.E. from Derby, contains 131 houses, and 706 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a rectory, value 8*l.*

HEANOR, 9 miles N.E. from Derby, contains 423 houses, and 2364 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The townships of Codnor, Loscow and Shipley are in this parish. The remains of Codnor Castle, the ancient baronial seat of the Lords Grey, are situated two miles and a half northward of Heanor. The castle stood on high ground, with an extensive prospect eastward into Nottinghamshire, which is here separated from this county by the river Erwash. From the ruined walls yet remaining, and the foundations of others that may be traced, it appears to have been a very large building. Henry Lord Grey of Codnor died without issue, when his estate devolved to his aunt Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Zouch, and was held by that family under the King, as of the honour of Peveril: the last who resided here was John Zouch, Esq., who sold his estates about 1612. The castle has long been a ruin, but in 1712 Sir Strensham Master inhabited it. The park was very extensive, comprehending about three thousand two hundred acres, which are now divided into farms. Codnor Castle and Park Liberty are extra-parochial. There are collieries in the neighbourhood, which employ many families. Shipley Hall is the seat of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq.

HORSLEY, on a branch of the Derwent, 6 miles N. from Derby, contains 121 houses, and 624 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield. Here was formerly a castle called Horestan Castle, built as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century, when William Ferrers Earl of Derby was constituted governor. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was held by Thomas Stanhope, in whose family the site remains. A very small portion of the ruins exists. The townships of Horsley, Woodhouse and Kelbourne are in this parish.

ILKESTON, 9 miles N.E. from Derby, and about the same distance W. from Nottingham, contains 672 houses, and 3681 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland; it formerly belonged to Dale Abbey. The parish contains the hamlets of Cotmenhay and Little Hallam.

KIRK HALLAM, on a branch of the Erwash, 9 miles E. from Derby, contains 15 houses, and 95 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; it formerly belonged to Dale Abbey. The township of Mapperly is in this parish.

KIRK LANGLEY, 5 miles N.W. from Derby, contains 97 houses, and 552 inhabitants, including the township of Meynell Langley. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* It contains monuments of the Meynell and Beresford families.

MACKWORTH, on a branch of the Derwent, 3 miles N.W. from Derby, contains 72 houses, and 392 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 3*s.* Here was formerly a castle, said to have belonged to the Mackworth family, and to have been destroyed in the civil war. The gate-house on the south still remains. Some high ground in the neighbourhood is called Cannon Hills, here it is reported the cannon were planted at the siege. The site is now the property of Lord Scarsdale. Markeaton, or *Marton*, is a hamlet of this parish. Markeaton Hall is the seat of Francis Mundy, Esq. M.P. for the county. The estate has been in possession of the family of Mundy from an early period. Sir John Mundy was Lord Mayor of London in 1522; he died in 1537, at which time he possessed not only the manors of Markeaton, Mackworth, and Allestrey, but a considerable estate at Little Chester, a Roman station in this county, and at Findern, about four miles and a half south-west from Derby.

MICKLE OVER, 3 miles S.W. from Derby, contains 116 houses, and 631 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* Little Over and Findern are townships of this parish. Little Over Hall is the seat of Bache Heathcote, Esq. It stands high and in a pleasant situation, commanding views, particularly on the south-east, very distant and extensive.

MORLEY, 4 miles N.E. from Derby, contains 51 houses, and 273 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The edifice was built by Richard Statham about the year 1303. In the chancel are several monumental inscriptions to the memory of the Stathams and Sacheverells, anciently lords of the manor. Smalley is a township of this parish. Stainsby House is the seat of Edward Sacheverell Sitwell, Esq.

OCKBROOK, 5 miles S.E. from Derby, contains 237 houses, and 1203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Here is a considerable society of Moravians, originally formed in 1750, who are distinguished by the singularity of their mode of worship and manner of life. The brothers of this society are chiefly employed in the stocking-manufactory, and the sisters in needlework and embroidery.

PENTRICH, or *Pentridge*, 3 miles S. from Alfreton, contains 82 houses, and 508 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. An insurrection took place here in 1817, in consequence of which the Duke of Devonshire's agents destroyed many of the houses, when the population decreased one-third since the census in 1811. Risley is a township of this parish; it is very populous, containing 291 houses, and 1635 inhabitants. Here are fairs, Wednesday in Easter-week, and 23rd October for horses, horned cattle, and pedlary. Butterley Hall near here is the seat of J. Jessop, Esq.

QUARNDON, 3 miles N.W. from Derby, contains 83 houses, and 438 inhabitants. The church here is a curacy, in the presentation of the mayor and aldermen of Derby.

SANDIACRE, on the river Erwash, which here divides the county from Nottinghamshire, 8 miles E. from Derby, contains 114 houses, and 587 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Sandiacre in the cathedral of Lichfield. Part of the township of Risley is in this parish.

SAWLEY, on the river Trent, 9½ miles S.E. from Derby, contains 185 houses, and 958 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Here are cotton-mills, and a number of hands are employed in the stocking-manufactory. A fair is held 12th November for young colts. This parish is extensive, comprising the liberties of Hopwell, Draycott and Wiln, and the townships of Breason, Long Eaton, and part of Risley. Wood Hall, in Risley Park, was anciently the seat of the Lords Sheffield, ancestors of the Dukes of Buckinghamshire of that family. The estate was purchased of them by the Willoughbys, in 1587. Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Willoughby of Risley, and wife of Anchitel, son of

Henry Lord Grey of Groby, founded a free-school at Risley. Hopwell Hall is the seat of Thomas Pares, Esq.; it stands in an elevated situation, westward of Risley.

STANTON BY DALE, 8 miles E. from Derby, contains 83 houses, and 458 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. The township of Weston under Wood is in this parish.

WESTON UPON TRENT, 7 miles S. from Derby, contains 80 houses, and 397 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* The Trent and Mersey Canal furnishes ample employment to the inhabitants.

WILLINGTON, on the river Trent, 7 miles S.W. from Derby, contains 64 houses, and 411 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Master of the Hospital of Etwall.

WILN, or *Great Wilne*, on the river Derwent, 7 miles S.E. from Derby, contains 163 houses, and 993 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Shardlow. The church is a curacy. The Trent and Mersey Canal, which passes over the river Dove, on its entrance into this county near Egginton, finally communicates with the Trent near Wiln, ninety-three miles from the Mersey, where the river is also joined by the Derwent. About a mile eastward of the village is Cavendish Bridge, erected about 1750, by Sir M. Lambe, at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire, in the room of a ferry which crossed the Trent near this spot. It is of three arches, of free-stone, and unites this county with Leicestershire. Hence is a fine view of the hanging woods on Donnington Cliff verging on the river Trent. Shardlow Park is the seat of Leonard Fosbrooke, Esq.

4. Repton and Gresley Hundred

Is situated in the southern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Morleston and Litchurch hundred, and a detached portion of Appletree hundred; on the south and east it is bounded by Leicestershire, a detached portion being also entirely surrounded by that county; and on the west it is bounded by the river Trent, and Staffordshire.

APPLEBY, partly in Leicestershire, is 6 miles S. from Ashby De La Zouch, and contains in this county 115 houses, and 596 inhabitants. The church stands in Leicestershire.

CAULK, or *Calke*, on the borders of Leicestershire, 4 miles N. from Ashby De La Zouch, and 10 miles S. from Derby, contains 10 houses, and 63 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir George Crewe, Bart. A convent of regular canons of the order of St. Augustin was founded here before the year 1161. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Giles, and received endowments from various benefactors, but chiefly from Ranulph Earl of Chester, Matilda his widow, and their son Hugh. The convent became afterwards a cell to the priory at Repton, and as parcel of the possessions of Repton was at the Dissolution granted by Edward VI. to John Earl of Warwick. Caulk Abbey, the seat of Sir George Crewe, Bart., is a large ancient quadrangular house, with a court in the centre. It is situated in a bottom, and being surrounded with rising ground on almost every side, the prospects are very confined. Sir Henry Harpur of Caulk, third son of Sir John Harpur of Swarkestone, was created baronet by King Charles I. 8th Sept. 1626. Sir Henry Harpur, the seventh baronet, assumed the name and arms of Crewe 11th April 1808, being the lineal descendant of Thomas Lord Crewe of Stene, in Northamptonshire.

CHELLASTON, 5 miles S. from Derby, contains 64 houses, and 338 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. It formerly belonged to Dale Abbey.

CHURCH GRESLEY, on the borders of Leicestershire, 5 miles W. from Ashby De La Zouch, and the same distance E. from Burton-on-Trent in Staffordshire, contains 60 houses, and 306 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of H. Meynell, Esq. The church contains a monument of the Alleyne family, several of whom have been interred here. The inscription consists of a genealogical account of the family from the time of Henry VIII., by which it appears to be descended from Sir John Alleyne, twice Lord Mayor of London in that king's reign, and a privy councillor. Near this is another monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Gresley, who died in 1699.

A priory of canons, of the order of St. Austin, was founded here by William, son of Nigel Gresley, in the reign of Henry I. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. George, and at the Dissolution was endowed with a revenue of 39*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, when it was granted to Henry Cruche.

The hamlets of Castle Gresley, Swadlincote, Oakthorpe, and Donisthorpe, and the townships of Drakelow and Linton, are all in this parish. Castle Gresley derives its name from a baronial castle which formerly stood here, belonging to the Gresleys. Thomas de Gresley was summoned to Parliament from the first to the fourth year of Edward II. inclusive, and died without issue.

Drakelow Hall is the seat of Sir Roger De Tonei Gresley, Bart. It is situated on the banks of the Trent, two miles south from Burton, and has been nearly rebuilt by *Potter* of Lichfield. In the large window of the Hall is a whole-length portrait of King James I., with the royal arms; and a portrait of Sir George Gresley of Drakelow, created baronet 29th June 1611, with the arms of the family, beautifully executed in stained glass by *Willement*. In the library window are also portraits of Sir George Gresley, created a knight of the bath at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, and his wife Katharine, daughter of Edward Lord Dudley, K.G. in stained glass; and in the window of the lady's room the armorial bearings and initials of the present baronet and his lady, tastefully arranged by *Willement*.

The township of Winshill, and the chapelry of Chilcote in this county, are in the parish of Burton-on-Trent.

CROXALL, on the borders of Staffordshire, 8 miles S.W. from Burton-on-Trent, contains 29 houses, and 185 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Catton is a township of this parish. Catton Hall is the seat of Eusebius Horton, Esq.; and Croxall, of the Rev. S. Holworthy.

FOREMARK, on the banks of the Trent, 7 miles S. from Derby, contains 11 houses, and 62 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Saviour, is a curacy, in the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. It was built and endowed by his ancestor in 1662. Foremark Hall, the seat of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. M.P., was built by his grandfather Sir Robert Burdett, who died in 1797. Anchor church, near this mansion, is reported to have been a hermitage; the situation is romantic and beautiful, the eminence in which the cavern is formed overhangs the river, which here winds its course through a reach of picturesque and fertile meadows. The township of Ingleby is in this parish.

Derby Hills, 9 miles S. from Derby, an extra-parochial district, contains 14 houses, and 76 inhabitants.

HARTSHORN, 11 miles S. from Derby, contains 172 houses, and 870 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

LULLINGTON, on the borders of Leicestershire, 8 miles S.W. from Ashby De La Zouch, and 7 miles S. from Burton-on-Trent in Staffordshire, contains 57 houses, and 301 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Coton in the Elmes is a township of this parish.

MEASHAM, in a detached portion of this hundred, 3 miles S. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 271 houses, and 1404 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy. It has a market-house, although there is not a regular market. Measham Field is the seat of Edward Abney, Esq.

MELBURN, or *Melbourn*, on the borders of Leicestershire, 8 miles S. from Derby, and 6 miles N. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 412 houses, and 2027 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle,

which was in the possession of Thomas Earl of Lancaster in the reign of Edward III. John Duke of Bourbon, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, was confined in it for nineteen years, in the custody of Nicholas Montgomery the younger. In 1460, the castle was destroyed by order of Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. Melbourn Hall is the seat of Viscount Melbourn. Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart., of Brocket Hall in Hertfordshire, married Charlotte, sister and heiress of George Lewis Coke, Esq., of Melbourn, whose son Peniston Lambe, created Lord Melbourn of Ireland 24th May, 1770, and viscount 12th December 1780, was advanced to the English peerage of Lord Melbourn, 18th July 1815. Melbourn is remarkable for a great variety of religious sects, who have each a place of worship. King's Newton is a hamlet of this parish.

NEWTON SOLNEY, on the borders of Staffordshire, 3 miles N.E. from Burton-on-Trent, and 9 miles S.W. from Derby, contains 56 houses, and 261 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy.

NORMANTON, 2 miles S. from Derby, contains 53 houses, and 294 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir Willoughby Wolston Dixie, Bart.

OSMASTON, 2 miles S.E. from Derby, contains 26 houses, and 159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Osmaston Hall is the seat of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. It was erected in the year 1696. The grounds are well wooded, and command several interesting views of the surrounding country. Sir Robert Wilmot of Osmaston was created baronet 10th Sept. 1772.

PACKINGTON, partly situated in Leicestershire, 2 miles S. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 51 houses, and 256 inhabitants, in this county. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

RAVENSTONE, or *Raunston*, partly in Leicestershire, 4 miles S. from Ashby De la Zouch, contains 60 houses, and 189 inhabitants, in this county. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

REPTON, or *Repington*, 8 miles S.W. from Derby, and 4 miles N.E. from Burton-on-Trent, contains 336 houses, and 1802 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wyston, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir George Crewe, Bart. The edifice is remarkable for its spire, sixty-six feet high, which, as it rises above the woods and hills of the surrounding country, forms a beautiful object. The town is of great antiquity, and is situated on the declivity of a hill, consisting principally of one street, extending from north to south, above a mile in length, and has a brisk trout stream running by it, which flows into the Trent. Here is a free-school, which was largely endowed by Sir John Port in the reign of Queen Mary. Before the year 660 there was at Repton a noble monastery, which was destroyed by the Danes. About 1172, Maud, widow of Ranulph Earl of Chester, built a priory of Black Canons of the Order of St. Augustine, and dedicated it to the Honour of God, the Blessed Mary, and the Holy Trinity. At the Dissolution it was endowed with 167*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* per annum. In 1540 Mr. Thacker came into possession of the edifice, and, according to Fuller*, being alarmed with a report that Queen Mary would re-establish the abbeys, hired all the carpenters and masons of the neighbouring country, and in a single day took down the church, saying he would destroy the nest for fear the birds should settle therein again.

Bradby, or *Bretby*, is a hamlet of this parish. Here was formerly a castle, which was held by Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk in the reign of Richard II.; the site is now only to be discovered by the unevenness of the ground. Bradby Park is the seat of the Earl of Chesterfield. The mansion was rebuilt by the late earl about 1814.

ROSLISTON, 4 miles S. from Burton-on-Trent, contains 59 houses, and 359 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy.

SMISBY, on the borders of Leicestershire, 2 miles N. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 62 houses, and 322 inhabitants; it is a curacy. In the church are several monuments of the Kendals, formerly lords of the manor. Part of their large old manor-house remains.

STANTON BY BRIDGE, 7 miles S. from Derby, contains 32 houses, and 190 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

STAPENHILL, on the river Trent, 1 mile S. from Burton in Staffordshire, contains 117 houses, and 535 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Marquis of Anglesey; it formerly belonged to the abbey of Burton. The hamlet of Cauldwell and the township of Stanton and Newhall are in this parish. Cauldwell is the seat of Hans Winthrop Mortimer, Esq.

STRETTON EN LE FIELDS, in a detached portion of this hundred, 6 miles S.W. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 20 houses, and 116 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

SWARKESTONE, on the Trent, 6 miles S. from Derby, contains 48 houses, and 243 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 5*l.* Swarkestone was the original seat of the Harpurs in this county. Richard Harpur, Judge of the Common Pleas, resided here in the reign of Elizabeth.

TICKNALL, 9 miles S. from Derby, contains 274 houses, and 1274 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a curacy.

WALTON ON TRENT, 4 miles S.W. from Burton, contains 78 houses, and 416 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

WILLESLEY, in a detached portion of this hundred, 2½ miles S.W. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 8 houses, and 62 inhabitants; it is a curacy. Willesley Hall is the seat of Sir Charles Abney Hastings, created a baronet 28th Feb. 1806. The family of Abney resided here as early as the reign of Henry VI.

5. Scarsdale Hundred,

On the eastern side of the county, is bounded on the north by Yorkshire; on the east by Nottinghamshire; on the south by Morlestone and Litchurch hundred; and on the west by the High Peake and Wirksworth hundreds.

ALFRETON, 15 miles N. from Derby, 11 miles S. from Chesterfield, and 139 miles from London, contains 811 houses, and 4689 inhabitants, including Alfreton Outscats. This town is supposed to have been built by, and to have derived its name from King Alfred. The spot is even shown where the house stood in which he lived. The manufactures consist of stockings and brown earthenware, and the neighbourhood abounds with collieries. It has a considerable market for corn, particularly for oats. The weekly markets are on Monday and Friday; and fairs July 31 for horses and horned cattle, and November 22 by statute. Here is a free-school at Halfield-gate. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; it is an ancient edifice, with an embattled tower.

At Swanwick, a hamlet of this parish, Elizabeth Turner founded a school in 1740; and at Greenhill-lane, an urn, containing a large collection of Roman coins was discovered about 1780.

ASHOVER, 7 miles N.W. from Alfreton, contains 500 houses, and 2506 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* In it is a very ancient font, containing in the whole circumference twenty figures in the attitude of devotion; these are cast in lead, and are in small compartments. Here are also several monuments of the ancient family of Babington. The hamlets of Dethick, Lea and Holloway are in this parish. Dethick was long the seat of the Babingtons. Anthony, the principal actor

* Church History.

in the conspiracy, formed in 1586, against the life of Queen Elizabeth, resided here. Lea Hall is the seat of P. Nightingale, Esq.

AULT HUCKNALL, or *Hault Hucknall*, 7 miles S.E. from Chesterfield, contains 113 houses, and 605 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. In the chancel is a flat stone, in memory of Thomas Hobbes of Malmsbury, who during many years served two Earls of Devonshire, father and son; he died 4th December, 1679, æt. 90. Here is also a monument of Anne first Countess of Devonshire, ob. 1598. This parish includes the hamlets of Rowthorn, Stainsby, Astwood, Arstaff, and Hardwick. Hardwick Hall, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, stands in a fine park adorned by venerable oaks, and upon a very high ridge of ground, which affords a distant view into the western part of the county; its situation is exceedingly striking and noble. In the front of the house is a very spacious quadrangular court, surrounded by a high stone wall. At each extremity of the house is a lofty tower, and in the parapet are the initials E · S. It was built in 1570, by Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, daughter of John Hardwick, Esq.; she had been married twice before she became the wife of the Earl of Shrewsbury, viz. to Robert Bailey, Esq. and Sir William Cavendish; and she did not raise this stately mansion till after the death of her first two husbands. In the hall is the history of patient Grizel in tapestry; and ascending the staircase the chapel is on the right hand, hung with tapestry, the subjects from Scripture history, Acts ix. 13, 26 & 28. In the dining-room are several family portraits, and over the chimney-piece the arms of the Countess of Shrewsbury, the initials E · S · 1597, and this inscription, THE · CONCLVSION · OF · ALL · THINGS · IS · TO · FEAR · GOD · AND · KEEP · HIS COMMANDMENTS· Hardwick Hall is said to have been furnished for the reception of Mary Queen of Scots, and on account of the intended visit of Queen Elizabeth; there is no doubt that Mary was some time confined here under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury; and the house, by the singular good taste of its possessors, remains in its primitive state with the original furniture to this day. There are now very few such stately mansions which give so clear and complete an idea of the architecture, taste, and manners of the times in which they were built. The gallery at Hardwick extends the whole length of the east front, one hundred and twenty-five feet, with deep bay windows, forming recesses; it is adorned with a curious collection of portraits of many royal and distinguished characters. The roof of the mansion is covered with lead; and from this elevated situation there is a most extensive and delightful prospect into the adjacent country, more especially towards the west.

In the old hall at Hardwick, part of which is still remaining, Cardinal Wolsey lodged one night in his way from York to Leicester Abbey, where he died in 1536. William Cavendish, afterwards first Earl of Devonshire, was created Lord Cavendish of Hardwick 4th May 1605.

BARLBOROUGH, on the borders of Yorkshire, 8 miles N.E. from Chesterfield, contains 125 houses, and 675 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of C. H. Rodes, Esq. Barlborough Hall is the seat of Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, Esq. It was built in the year 1583 by Francis Rodes, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and has four fronts, the principal of which, facing the south, is most enriched. In the central compartment are sculptured the arms of Queen Elizabeth, the arms of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom the founder was seneschal, and the arms of the founder. The porch, of the Doric order, opens upon the hall, retaining many features of the original design; and the staircase window contains the figures of the founder and his wife, with armorial accompaniments in brilliant stained glass by *Willement*. The arrangement of the interior of the mansion has been somewhat changed to correspond with modern ideas of comfort and convenience, of which it affords a large share. In the great chamber is a magnificent stone chimney-piece highly enriched with figures, and a variety of ornaments in bas-relief. The offices of the mansion, and the stables which surround a court upon the western side, have been rebuilt in a corresponding style with the house.

Sir Francis Rodes of Barlborough, grandson of the Judge, was created a baronet 14th August 1641, but the title became extinct about 1730.

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, 8 miles N. from Chesterfield, and 5 miles S. from Sheffield, is extra-parochial, and contains 15 houses, and 97 inhabitants. An abbey of Premonstratensians or White Canons was founded in 1183 by Robert Fitz Ranulph, Lord of Alfreton, and dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket; at the Dissolution it was valued at 157*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and was granted 28 Hen. VIII. to Sir Nicholas Strelley, who died about 1560. Gertrude the descendant, and at length heiress of Sir Nicholas Strelley, married in 1648 Edward Pegge, Esq., in whose family the abbey still remains. The chapel of the convent was restored and fitted up by Edward Pegge, Esq. the first proprietor of that name, and is now used as a church; it is a donative. Beauchief, the seat of Sir Christopher Pegge, was built about 1671; it is situated upon a gentle descent on the brow, at the top of the hanging wood, the *Beau Chef*, whence the abbey received its name.

BEIGHTON, on the Rother, 10 miles N.E. from Chesterfield, and 7 miles S.W. from Sheffield, in Yorkshire, contains 167 houses, and 856 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* The hamlets of Hackenthorp, Southwell and Berley are in this parish.

BLACKWELL, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 3 miles N.E. from Alfreton, contains 87 houses, and 457 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Werburgh, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire.

BOLSOVER, 6 miles E. from Chesterfield, contains 228 houses, and 1245 inhabitants. This town is situated on the side of a very steep hill, which commands an extensive prospect, and is surrounded by an entrenchment that extends about half a mile, and at the end of the town near the church is double. It is governed by a constable and two headboroughs, and a copyhold court is held under the Duke of Portland every three weeks. Here is a market on Friday, which is well supplied with all kinds of provisions; and a fair on Easter Monday. The only manufacture is one for tobacco-pipes, which are considered the best in England. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* It contains a monument to the memory of Sir Charles Cavendish, the father of the first Duke of Newcastle, who died 4th April 1617. Bolsover Castle was part of the inheritance of the Peverils. William Ferrers Earl of Derby was governor in the reign of Henry III., and in 1514 it was granted by the Crown to the Earl of Norfolk, after whose attainder it was granted to George Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury. Sir Charles Cavendish purchased the estate in the reign of James I., but the castle was then in ruins. The present building was founded in 1613, and completed about two years afterwards. The castle stands upon the verge of a steep hill, and on a point which in a small degree projects into the valley. The entrance is by a flight of steps on the east side. The whole edifice is of brown stone, square and lofty, embattled and having towers at the angles, one of which in size and height considerably exceeds the rest. King Charles I. visited the Earl of Newcastle here in 1633, when he went into Scotland to be crowned; and the King and Queen afterwards visited the Earl, when the entertainment is said to have cost 14,000*l.* After the Restoration the Earl of Newcastle built a gallery and other rooms at the east end of the castle, with large stables and a riding-house. In the front was a fine terrace commanding a magnificent prospect. This range of buildings is now mostly in ruins.

Bolsover Castle is the seat of the Duke of Portland, to whom it descended through the families of Hollis and Harley. Glapwell is a hamlet of this parish. Glapwell Hall is the seat of B. Hallows, Esq.

BRAMPTON, 3 miles W. from Chesterfield, contains 393 houses, and 2317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean of Lincoln. It contains several ancient monuments of the family of Clarke of Somersal, and one for the family of Milward of Eaton Dove Dale. The parish is very extensive and populous, owing to the iron-works that lie between the town and Chesterfield. Cutthorpe is a hamlet of the parish.

CHESTERFIELD, 24 miles N. from Derby, and 150 miles N.W. from London, contains 1048 houses, and 5077 inhabitants. It is situated on the western side of the river Rother, is clean and well built, and contains many good modern houses, a free grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, considered the largest in the north of England; a town-hall, built by *Carr* in 1790, in which the petty sessions for the hundred are held, a gaol for debtors, five hospitals,

six alms-houses for widows, a workhouse, and house of correction. The government of Chesterfield is, by the last charter granted by King Charles II., vested in a mayor, six aldermen, a town-clerk, and a common-council of twenty-four of the principal inhabitants. The arms of the town are *a lozenge on a fesse*. The manufactures consist of carpets, shoes, stockings, and woollen stuffs; and here also are silk- and cotton-mills. In the neighbourhood are iron foundries, and potteries for coarse earthenware; with a navigable communication to all parts of England. The market is on Saturday, and the fairs are on the 27th January, 28th February, first Saturday in April, 4th May, 4th July, 25th September, and the last Saturday in November. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.* It is very ancient, and is said to have been dedicated in the year 1232. The edifice is cruciform in plan; the spire rises to the height of two hundred and thirty feet, and is of such curious construction that it appears to lean in whatever direction it is approached. In the chancel is the burial place of the ancient family of Foljambe of Walton, with several monuments. This town became a borough in the reign of King John, and is particularly distinguished in our national annals as the scene of a severe battle, which was fought in the reign of Henry III. between the forces of Henry, the King's nephew, and those of Robert de Ferrers last Earl of Derby, in which the former were victorious. Here likewise a severe conflict took place in the time of the civil war, when the Parliamentarian troops were defeated by the Earl of Newcastle. Lord Stanhope of Shelford was created Earl of Chesterfield 4th Aug. 1628. The manor of Chesterfield by inheritance now belongs to the Duke of Portland.

The townships of Birmington, Hasland, Temple Normanton, Tapton and Walton, and the hamlets of Calow, Newbold, Dunstan and Pilsley, are in this parish. At Walton and Newbold are large iron foundries. The Chesterfield canal begins at this town, and proceeds by Staveley town and coal works to a tunnel at Hartshill in Yorkshire. It communicates with the Trent near Stockwith in Lincolnshire.

CLOWN, 8 miles N.E. from Chesterfield, contains 132 houses, and 616 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

DRONFIELD, 6 miles N. from Chesterfield, contains 301 houses, and 1522 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, formed by a branch of the Rother, and remarkable for its salubrity. Here is a market on Thursday, and a fair 25th April for cattle and cheese. A free grammar-school was founded in 1567, by H. Fenshaw, Remembrancer in the Exchequer, and a native of Dronfield. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; it formerly belonged to Beauchief Abbey. Coal Aston, Holmesfield and Unstone are townships, and Dore is a hamlet of this parish.

ECKINGTON, on a branch of the Rother, 7 miles N.E. from Chesterfield, contains 199 houses, and 1013 inhabitants: here are potteries, and a manufacture of sickles. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 40*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It contains a monument of the Sitwell family; the date is 1658. The townships of Mosborough, Renishaw and Troway are in this parish. Renishaw is the seat of Sir George Sitwell, Bart. Sir Sitwell Sitwell of Renishaw, was created baronet 24th Sept. 1808.

ELMTON, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 8 miles E. from Chesterfield, contains 65 houses, and 352 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Jedediah Buxton, an extraordinary calculator, was born here about 1705.

HEATH, 5½ miles S.E. from Chesterfield, contains 77 houses, and 411 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire.

KILLAMARSH, on the borders of Yorkshire, 9 miles N.E. from Chesterfield, contains 137 houses, and 779 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy. The Chesterfield canal passes the town in its course to the coal-works at Hartshill in Yorkshire.

LANGWITH, or *Over Langwith*, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 10 miles E. from Chesterfield, and 6 miles N. from Mansfield, contains 34 houses, and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. Nether Langwith is a hamlet of this parish.

MORTON, 4 miles N. from Alfreton, contains 22 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* Brackenfield is a township of this parish. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

SOUTH NORMANTON, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 2½ miles E. from Alfreton, contains 201 houses, and 1056 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Here is a stocking-manufactory, and a colliery in the neighbourhood.

NORTON, on the borders of Yorkshire, the most northern part of the county, whence its name, 9 miles N. from Chesterfield, and 4 miles S. from Sheffield, contains 328 houses, and 1697 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Jeffery Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who died in 1534, built a tomb for his parents; there are also monuments of the family of Eyre, of Bradway, &c. It appears from the Court Rolls that the inhabitants of this parish were obliged to keep in repair two butts to shoot at, and to provide their sons and servants with bows and arrows, as late as 30th Eliz. The manufacture of scythes is now carried on to a great extent. The parish contains the hamlets of Bradway, Greenhill, Hemsworth, Little Norton, Norton Leys, Over and Nether Woodseats. Little Norton Hall is the seat of Samuel Shore, Esq., and the Oaks, of W. C. Bagshaw.

PINXTON, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 4 miles E. from Alfreton, contains 120 houses, and 681 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

PLEASELEY, on the river Meden, a branch of the Idle, which here divides the county from Nottinghamshire, 10 miles S.E. from Chesterfield, and 4 miles N.W. from Mansfield, contains 96 houses, and 529 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* A dell near Pleaseley Forge, about half a mile eastward of the village, is said to be equal to Dove Dale or Matlock.

SCARCLIFF, 8 miles S.E. from Chesterfield, contains 103 houses, and 494 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It contains a curious ancient monument of a lady, supposed to be one of the family of Freschevile. The hamlet of Palterton, is in this parish.

SHIRLAND, 2 miles N. from Alfreton, contains 124 houses, and 614 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Higham is a hamlet of this parish.

STAVELEY, on the Rother, 4 miles N.E. from Chesterfield, contains 409 houses, and 2051 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. It contains several monuments of the Freschevile, and in the east window are the arms and quarterings of the family in 1676.

Staveley Hall, the seat of the Rev. F. Foxlow, was built by Sir Peter Freschevile, who died, according to his monument, in 1634: his son, John Freschevile, garrisoned his house for the King, but was obliged to surrender, upon articles of agreement, soon after Bolsover Castle. John Freschevile was also Governor of York during the civil war, and by King Charles II. was created Lord Freschevile, of Staveley, 6th March, 1664. He dying in 1682, the manor passed into the Cavendish family, who resolved to pull down the Hall; but its total dilapidation was prevented, and the present mansion, a wing of a large quadrangular building, was suffered to remain at the instance of the Rev. James Gisborne, then rector of Staveley. The parish contains the hamlets of Nether Thorpe and Wood Thorpe, with Nether, Over, and West Handley, three other small hamlets.

SUTTON CUM DUCKMANTON, or *Sutton-in-the-Dale*, 4 miles S.E. from Chesterfield, contains 119 houses, and 685 inhabitants, including the united parish of Duckmanton. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.* Sutton Hall, formerly the seat of the Marquess of Ormond, was purchased by Richard Arkwright, Esq., in the year 1824.

TIBSHELF, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 4 miles N.E. from Alfreton, contains 131 houses, and 711 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

WHITTINGTON, 2 miles N. from Chesterfield, contains 128 houses, and 680 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Dr. Samuel Pegge, who died in 1796, æt. 91, was buried here. A public-house, the sign of the Cock and Pynot, is here celebrated as the Revolution-house, where it is said that in 1688 a meeting took place privately between the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby, Lord De La Mere, and the Honourable John Darcy, son of the Earl of Holderness.

WHITWELL, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 11 miles N.E. from Chesterfield, and 5 miles W. from Worksop, contains 172 houses, and 873 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

WINGERWORTH, 2½ miles S. from Chesterfield, contains 92 houses, and 459 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean of Lincoln. Wingerworth Hall is the seat of Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. Nicholas Hunloke, Esq., who purchased this estate from Richard Curzon, died in 1552, and was buried in the church. Sir Henry Hunloke, of Wingerworth, was created baronet by Charles I. 29th Feb. 1642. The old house, being a large stone building, was garrisoned during the civil war. The present mansion, seated on high ground, was built in 1730.

NORTH WINFIELD, 4 miles S. from Chesterfield, contains 55 houses, and 290 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* The townships of Claylane, Stretton, Tupton, and Wood Thorpe, are all in this parish.

SOUTH WINFIELD, on the Amber, a branch of the Derwent, 2½ miles W. from Alfreton, contains 119 houses, and 1051 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. South Winfield Manor House, one of the most stately residences in this part of the kingdom, was built by Ralph Lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VI., Treasurer of England; its situation is bold and majestic, with the advantage of beautiful prospects in almost every direction. The house contained two courts with a gate-house on the eastern front, on which are sculptured the bags or purses, emblems of the office of the founder. Mary Queen of Scots was confined here in 1569.

6. Wirksworth Hundred

Is bounded on the north by High Peake hundred; on the east by Scarsdale hundred; on the south by Appletree hundred; and on the west by the river Dove and Staffordshire.

ASHBORNE, 13½ miles N.W. from Derby, and 139 miles from London, beautifully situated in a rich valley, watered by a branch of the Dove, contains 457 houses, and 2188 inhabitants. The river Henmore divides the town into two parts, the principal street being disposed on the sides of the road from Wirksworth to Leek. The manufacture of cotton has been introduced in the neighbourhood, and a considerable trade is carried on by means of the Trent in butter and cheese; for which last the town has been long celebrated. The market is on Saturday, and the fairs on 13th February, 3d April, 21st May, 5th July, 16th August, 20th October, and the 29th November. The manor of Ashborne was for many generations the seat of the family of Cokayne, and was afterwards in the possession of the family of Boothby. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. It was built in the year 1241, by Hugh de Pateshull, Lord Bishop of Coventry; and, together with the chapels, lands, tithes and other appurtenances which belonged to it in the time of Edward the Confessor, was given by William Rufus to Lincoln Cathedral. In this church are several monuments in memory of the family of Boothby; one particularly beautiful is that of Penelope, daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby, sculptured by *T. Banks, R. A.* There are also ancient memorials of the ancient family of Cokayne. Sir William Boothby of Ashborne was created baronet July 13, 1660.

The township of Eaton and Alsop-le-Dale, and the liberties of Newton Grange, Offcoat and Underwood, are in this parish, with the townships of Hulland, Hulland Ward Intacks, the hamlets of Hulland Ward, Sturston, and Yeldesley in Appletree hundred, and the townships of Clifton and Compton in Morleston and Litchurch hundred.

BENTLEY, or *Fenny Bentley*, 2 miles N. from Ashborne, contains 49 houses, and 242 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. It contains monuments of the family of Beresford.

BONSALL, or *Bonteshall*, 3 miles N. from Wirksworth, contains 302 houses, and 1396 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln.

BRADBORNE, situated on an eminence, 5 miles N.E. from Ashborne, and 6 miles W. from Wirksworth, contains 39 houses, and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The townships of Aldwark, Ballidon and Brassington, and the hamlet of Lea Hall, are in this parish.

CARSINGTON, 2 miles W. from Wirksworth, contains 53 houses, and 270 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln.

HARTINGTON, on the borders of Staffordshire, 10 miles N. from Ashborne, and the same distance S.W. from Bakewell, contains 74 houses, and 518 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The parish extends along the western boundary of the county about twelve miles, and comprehends all the tract of land between Buxton and Thorpe. It is divided into the Hartington Town quarter, the Middle quarter, including the chapelry of Earl Sterndale, the Nether quarter and the Upper quarter. Upon Hartington Common, extending ten miles in the direction of north and south, are many Lows, generally situated on the highest points of ground, on the west side of the road from Ashborne to Buxton.

HOGNASTON, 5 miles S.W. from Wirksworth, contains 62 houses, and 292 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln.

KIRK IRETON, 3 miles S.W. from Wirksworth, contains 130 houses, and 661 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. Ireton Wood is a township of this parish.

KNIVETON, 3 miles N.E. from Ashborne, contains 78 houses, and 394 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy.

MAPPLETON, 1 mile N. from Ashborne, contains 37 houses, and 201 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy.

MATLOCK, 11 miles N.E. from Ashborne, and 17 miles N. from Derby, contains 605 houses, and 2920 inhabitants. It is delightfully situated on the eastern bank of the river Derwent. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln; it stands on the verge of a romantic rock. Here are fairs 25th Feb., 9th May, 16th July, and 24th Oct. for cattle and horses. Matlock Bath is about one mile and a half south-west from the village, on the western side of the Derwent. The original bath was built in 1698, to which were subsequently added two commodious buildings, with stables, &c.: a second spring having been discovered, a new bath was formed about a quarter of a mile from the first; a third bath at a still later period was erected. These buildings are of stone, and are respectively named the Old Bath, the New Bath, and the Hotel. The romantic and picturesque scenery of Matlock Dale is viewed to most advantage when ap-

proached from the bridge, in the Chesterfield road, near its northern extremity. Its beauties then succeed each other in a gradation which renders their grandeur and effect more impressive. The eminences particularly deserving attention are the High Tor, three hundred and fifty feet above the level of the neighbouring country, Masson Hill, and the romantic cliff forming the eastern boundary of Matlock dale.

PARWICK, 6 miles N. from Ashborne, contains 97 houses, and 551 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. At Lombards Green, half a mile northward, is a Roman encampment.

THORPE, 3 miles N.E. from Ashborne, contains 28 houses, and 203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. The entrance to Dove Dale is near Thorp Cloud, a hill conspicuous for many miles round by its singular form, a perfect cone, being detached from the chain of surrounding hills by the river Dove, which in its course forms an angle at the base of the hill. About a mile from this point, up the Dale, is a fine natural arch at least forty feet high, in a line of rock extending along the edge of a precipice. After passing through this arch are two remarkable caverns, named Reynard's Hall and Kitchen, in a situation which affords a very beautiful but confined view of Dove Dale; the rocks on the opposite side adorned with hanging woods. In the midst of this wooded scenery rises a grand solitary pointed rock, called Dove Dale Church. The wildness of this celebrated valley produces a striking effect from its contrast to the extreme fertility and richness of the environs of the town of Ashborne. The Dove in its quality and appearance has been compared to the rivers of Wales, which derive their source from a mountainous origin; in the earlier part of its course it forms a beautifully romantic glen. It springs from the base of Axe Edge near the town of Buxton, and proceeding southerly, divides the county from Staffordshire. The dell winds between almost perpendicular hills fringed with coppice-wood, and abounding with bold projecting rocks of the most irregular and extraordinary appearance, which are in some places detached from the sides of the valley, and in others hang over the bed of the river, threatening destruction to those who venture along the steep and craggy paths on its bank.

TISSINGTON, 4½ miles N. from Ashborne, contains 74 houses, and 496 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, and was formerly appropriated to the priory of Tutbury. In it are some fine old monuments of the Fitz Herberts. At the foot of the eminence on which the church stands, is the Hall Well, under a large alcove of stone, remarkable for a custom, which has long continued. Every Holy Thursday or Ascension Day, the well is decorated with boughs of trees, garlands of flowers, &c. placed in various fanciful devices.

Tissington Hall is the seat of Sir Henry Fitz Herbert, Bart. The entrance gate to this ancient mansion is about four miles from the town of Ashborne, on the road thence to Buxton, and opens to a remarkably fine avenue, more than half a mile in length, but which is not continued quite up to the house. On the left of this avenue is a clump of trees, under which it is said Congreve wrote one of his comedies. The mansion was most probably erected in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth; a few alterations in the windows are evident, but it otherwise preserves its original character; the whole is of stone. Sir William Fitz Herbert, of Tissington, was created baronet, December 10, 1783.

WIRKSWORTH, 13 miles N.W. from Derby, and 140 from London, contains 774 houses, and 3787 inhabitants. The town is situated in a low valley, nearly surrounded by hills at the southern extremity of the mining district, and consists of four streets formed by the roads from Mansfield to Ashborne, and from Derby to Bakewell. The sessions for the hundred are held here, and in the Moot Hall, erected in 1773, all causes respecting the lead mines within the hundred are tried. Here is also deposited the ancient brass dish, the standard for measuring the ore. The market is on Tuesday, and fairs Shrove Tuesday, May 12, September 4, and October 4 & 5. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 42*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. The principal part of the county where the lead ore is found in considerable quantities, is known by the name of the King's Field, which in this hundred is divided into eight liberties, to each of which belong a steward and bar master. The townships of Cromford, Hopton and Ible, and the hamlets of Callow and Middleton, are in this parish. Cromford is distinguished by extensive cotton-works.

Willersley Castle, the seat of Richard Arkwright, Esq., stands on the south side of a commanding eminence, which runs from west to east, and terminates the extensive range of rocks forming the eastern boundary of the Derwent in its course through Matlock Dale. Round the foot of the hill the river flows in a grand sweep for some distance to the east, but afterwards resumes its former direction to the south, and pursues its way through a more open country. Immediately opposite the front of the house, rises a prodigious perpendicular rock, the western barrier of the dale, through which a passage has been cut to admit the road from the south. From this spot the view is highly impressive. The mansion consists of a body, which is embattled; and the walls are of white free-stone. The spot on which it stands was originally occupied by a large rock, in the removal of which about 3000*l.* were expended by the late Thomas Hallet Hodges, Esq., in the year 1782. The architect was *W. Thomas* of London. This edifice was covered in 1788; but before it was inhabited it was set on fire by a stove that was over-heated, and all that was combustible in it was consumed; this accident occurred on the 8th of August, in the year 1791. Here are several excellent family portraits by *Wright*, of Derby, particularly a whole-length of Sir Richard Arkwright; some smaller pieces by the same artist, as well as the view of Ullswater Lake, one of his best performances. Sir Richard Arkwright was born in the year 1732, at Preston, in Lancashire, and early directed his thoughts to the improvement of the mode of spinning, which had probably been conducted for ages by the same process. He received the honour of knighthood in 1786, and died on the 3rd of August, 1792. The grounds of Willersley possess great variety and beauty. Between the house and the Derwent is a verdant lawn, which slopes somewhat precipitously from the house, but afterwards inclines more gently to the river. The east end of the lawn extends to Cromford Bridge, about a quarter of a mile distant, near the entrance to the grounds. The summit of Cromford Rock, which has been noticed as rising directly in front of Willersley, is beautifully fringed with trees and underwood; and though towering to a considerable height, it does not terminate the prospect from the house, which being elevated in situation almost as high as the top of the rock, commands a view of the hill that rises beyond it to a great height above the village of Cromford. The hill behind the mansion rises to a considerable height, and is covered with wood to its summit, as is also that portion of it which extends eastward. In the midst of the wood are several romantic rocks, round which, and on the acclivity of the hill, the principal walk winds in a circuit of nearly a mile. The walk leading from the house on the west gradually turns to the north, taking a direction parallel to the course of the river, and passes under some perpendicular rocks, though yet elevated to a great height above the stream. Advancing up the walk, towards the point called Wild Cat Tor, the eye is delighted by one of the finest scenes that nature ever produced. It consists of the long rampart of rocks opposite Matlock; the wood that clothes the declivity from their bases to the river; and the tall trees on the opposite side, that stretch their branches down to the water, which appears dark, gloomy, and almost motionless, till it reaches a weir, down which it rushes in an impetuous torrent, almost immediately under the feet. The Baths, the Heights of Abraham, the body of Masson Hill, and the summit of the High Tor, are also seen from this part of the grounds; through which various other walks extend in different directions, and lead to a diversity of scenery that can hardly be paralleled within a similar extent in any part of the country.

The Cromford canal forms a junction with the Erwash canal at Langley Bridge.







BELVOIR CASTLE.

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

1 *Framland.*
2 *Gartree.*
3 *Goscote East.*
4 *Goscote West.*
5 *Guthlaxton.*
6 *Sparkenhoe.*

0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Scale of Miles.

LEICESTERSHIRE



ULVERSCROFT ABBEY.



DONINGTON CASTLE.

Engraved by JAs BINGLEY, 57, Charles Str. City Road,
for MOULES ENGLISH COUNTIES.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Midland Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; on the east by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire; on the south by Northamptonshire and Warwickshire; and on the west by Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire. Its limits are in some places marked by nature; on the north the rivers Trent and Soar form part of its boundary. The old Roman road called Watling-street, and the river Anker are its limits on the Warwickshire side, and the rivers Avon and Welland separate the county from Northamptonshire. Its greatest length is about forty-five miles, and its breadth thirty-five, being about one hundred and fifty miles in circumference. The inhabitants were distinguished by the Romans as Coritani, the British name being Guritani, and it formed part of the Roman province Flavia Cæsariensis. The Roman roads which pass through this county are the Watling-street, the Foss, and the Via Devana, a road which led across the island from Colchester to Chester. The known and fixed Roman stations are Ratæ, Leicester; Benonæ, High Cross near Hinckley; Vernometum, on the borders of the county, near Willoughby in Nottinghamshire; and Manduessedum, Manceter, also on the borders of the county, near Atherstone in Warwickshire. These stations are mentioned in the first, fourteenth, and eighteenth Itineraries of Richard of Cirencester, and in the second, sixth, and eighth of Antoninus. Part of a large Roman miliary, with an inscription, was found in 1791, near Thurmaston, about three miles from Leicester, on the Foss road; this singularly curious column has been carefully removed to the Belgrave Gate, Leicester. The Jewry wall, or Temple of Janus, at Leicester, is another very remarkable Roman remain in this county. During the Saxon Heptarchy Leicestershire formed part of the kingdom of Mercia; and according to the fabulous Geoffrey of Monmouth, Leir, a British monarch, the King Lear of Shakspeare was the founder of Leicester, 844 years before Christ, and was buried there. The castles of the earlier lords of this county were at Leicester, Ashby, Belvoir, Grooby, Hinckley, Mountsorrel, Seagrave, Saubey and Whitwick; and there were formerly monasteries at Grace Dieu, Launde, Charley, Ulvescroft, Belvoir, Croxton, Garendon, Bredon, Ouston, Hinckley, Bradley, Kirkby Bellers, and Leicester. This county contains one county town, Leicester, eleven market-towns, 192 parishes, 34,775 houses and 174,571 inhabitants. It returns four members to Parliament,—two for Leicester; and two for the county: the present members for the county are Lord Robert Manners, brother of the Duke of Rutland, and George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq. of Stoughton Grange. Leicestershire is in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Lincoln. The soil of this county is various, and affords a great extent of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans and wheat, for which it is proverbially noted. The proportion of pasture and meadow land through the whole county much exceeds that of arable; there are few open fields now left, and the quantity of waste ground is proportionably very small; the surface is in most parts varied and uneven. Towards the north-west the Bardon hills rise to a considerable height, and in their neighbourhood is Charnwood or Charley Forest, a rough and open tract: further to the north-west are valuable coal-mines, which supply the country round to a great distance. The north-eastern part of the county feeds great numbers of sheep, a principal article of the wealth of its inhabitants. The Leicestershire sheep are of a very large size, without horns, and covered with thick long flakes of soft wool, particularly suited to the worsted manufactory. The eastern and south-eastern is a rich grazing tract, which breeds numbers of cattle of large size to supply the London and other great markets. The county indeed has long been famous for its large black horses and horned cattle, as well as its sheep. The new Leicester breed of sheep, created by Mr. Bakewell at Dishley near Loughborough, is now dispersed through most parts of the kingdom. A great quantity of cheese is made on the western side of the county, about Leicester Forest, and in some other parts: the rich kind, called Stilton, is made at the villages round Melton Mowbray. Leicestershire is an agricultural county, and manufactures have comparatively made but little progress in it, excepting one connected with its great product of wool, the stocking trade; the chief seat of which is the county town; where, and at Loughborough, the manufacture of lace by machinery has also of late years been carried on to a considerable extent. The principal rivers of Leicestershire are the Soar and the Wreke: the first rises on the south-western border of the county and flows to Leicester, after which it receives the Wreke from the north-east, and then turns to Mountsorrel and Loughborough, watering in its course meadows of uncommon beauty and fertility, and falls into the Trent near Cavendish-bridge, on the borders of Derbyshire. The Soar has been made navigable by art from Leicester to Loughborough, and thence to its junction with the Trent; and the Wreke has been also made navigable to Melton Mowbray. The other rivers of less note in the county are the Anker, Avon, Blackbrook, Deane, Eye, Scalford, Sence, Snite, Swift, and Welland. The last rises in a range of hills between Lutterworth and Market Harborough, and divides this county from Northamptonshire, where it traverses a fine plain between Market Harborough and Rockingham, and after meeting the Glen from Bourne, the mouths of those two rivers form Fossdyke Wash. The inland navigation of the county, besides the rivers already mentioned, are the canals of Ashby De La Zouch, the Grand Union, the Leicester and Melton Mowbray, the Leicestershire Union, Loughborough, and Oakham. The principal eminences are Bardon Hill, the highest in the county, Markfield Knoll, Beacon Hill, Old John in Bradgate Park, Belvoir Castle, Bredon Church, Billesdon Coplow, Carlton Spinney, Mountsorrel Hill, Barrow Hill, and Croft Hill. The limestone obtained from Barrow forms an excellent cement in water, and was used in the building of Ramsgate Pier. Belvoir Castle is the seat of the Duke of Rutland K.G., the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Framland Hundred

Is bounded on the north-west by Nottinghamshire; on the north-east by Lincolnshire; on the south-east by Rutlandshire; and on the south-west by East Goscote hundred. A small detached portion of the last is situated in the very centre of this hundred.

AB KETTLEBY, 3 miles N.W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 41 houses, and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* The township of Holwell is in this parish.

BARKSTONE, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 11 miles N. from Melton Mowbray, contains 60 houses, and 341 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

BELVOIR, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 11 miles N. from Melton Mowbray, and 7 miles W. from Grantham, contains 2 houses, and 88 inhabitants, chiefly servants of the Duke of Rutland, occupying the detached offices of Belvoir Castle, excepting only an innkeeper and his family. Belvoir is partly in the soke of Grantham in Lincolnshire, and is extra-parochial; a priory, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded here in the reign of William the Conqueror by Robert de Todeni, and was annexed by him to the abbey of St. Albans in Hertfordshire. At the Dissolution it was valued at 129*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum; and was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Earl of Rutland. Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of the county, is situated on the summit of a lofty hill overlooking a beautiful valley, whence originated its name. The castle was founded by Robert de Todeni, a noble Norman, who had a grant of the lordship of Belvoir from William the Conqueror. In the reign of Henry III. it devolved to Robert de Roos, and from the Lords Roos this ancient seat came to Sir Robert Manners of Etall in Northumberland, by marriage with Eleanor sister and heiress of Edmund Lord Roos, in the reign of Henry VIII., and Belvoir Castle has remained in the possession of the noble family of Manners ever since that time. Thomas Manners Lord Roos was created Earl of Rutland in 1520, and to him is attributed the restoration of the castle, which had been attacked and partly demolished by William Lord Hastings during the civil war betwen the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry the second Earl of Rutland made great additions to the castle, and it became a noble and princely residence; but during the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the castle was occasionally garrisoned by the King's and Parliament's army, and materially suffered from both. After the Restoration the castle was again repaired, and restored in 1668; the first Duke of Rutland resided almost entirely here, where he kept up the old English hospitality, and for many years before his death never went to London. Very great alterations were made, and an entirely new arrangement was projected in the interior of this noble mansion, by the present Duke of Rutland, chiefly under the direction of the late *James Wyatt*. On January 2, 1814, His Majesty George IV., then Prince Regent, visited the castle. His Royal Highness's entry was announced by a royal salute from cannon on the battlements, and at the same time the royal standard was displayed on the Staunton Tower. The Duke of Rutland received the Prince Regent at the gate of the castle, and soon after his arrival, the key of the Staunton Tower, the strong hold of the castle, was presented to the illustrious guest on a velvet cushion in the great chamber, by the Rev. Dr. Staunton, according to custom when any of the Royal Family have honoured Belvoir Castle with their presence. The Staunton Tower is an outwork defence, and the family of that name have long held the manor of Staunton by tenure of castle guard, by which they were required to appear with guards for the defence of this strong part, when called upon by the lord of the castle. During the visit of His Royal Highness at Belvoir, the Marquess of Granby, His Grace's eldest son, since deceased, was baptized by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the great gallery; and previously to leaving the castle, His Royal Highness named one of the towers the Regent Tower, in remembrance of his visit, and was pleased to signify his pleasure that his bust should be placed in it. On 26th October, 1816, before the alterations were completed, an accidental fire nearly destroyed this splendid seat; the grand staircase and picture-gallery were entirely consumed, including many very fine family portraits, and the celebrated Nativity by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. The Regent's gallery escaped: this room is one hundred and twenty-seven feet long, and is fitted with the choicest productions of art. A massive golden salver entirely composed of tributary tokens of royal and public respect, for services performed by the noble family of Manners, and bearing an inscription expressive of the several causes and dates of these honourable donations, was preserved from the fire, but a valuable service of communion plate was lost. The alterations and reparations have been recently completed under the direction of *Matthew Wyatt*; but it is to the taste of the late Duchess of Rutland that the castle is indebted for its present appearance. Her Grace, it is said, selected all the plans for its erection, and her active exertions were not confined to the castle alone; the pleasure-grounds, the cottages, the roads in its vicinity, and even the general aspect of the country, were improved through her agency. What many individuals would have required a century to execute, her perseverance in a few years achieved. Immediately previous to her death in 1825, Her Grace was engaged in the completion of the grand drawing-room, which it was intended should have been first opened on the occasion of the Duke's approaching birth-day. The mausoleum at Blackberry Hill, where Her Grace's remains are deposited, was designed by the late Duchess. At the east end is a monument to her memory, erected by *Matthew Wyatt*.

BOTTESFORD, on the borders of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, 14 miles N. from Melton Mowbray, and 7 miles N.W. from Grantham, is situated on the river Devon, and contains 224 houses, and 1070 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Normanton, a mile northward. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 51*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland: it contains several monuments of the noble family of Manners, and others removed at the Dissolution from Belvoir priory.

BRANSTON, or *Braunston*, 8 miles N.E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 48 houses, and 282 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlake, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

NETHER BROUGHTON, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 6 miles N.W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 80 houses, and 435 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

BUCKMINSTER, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 9 miles E. from Melton Mowbray, and 10 miles S. from Grantham, contains 61 houses, and 327 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. Sir William Manners of Buckminster was created baronet 5th January 1793, and in 1821 succeeded to the title of Lord Huntingtower as presumptive heir of the Earldom of Dysart. Buckminster Park is the principal seat of Lord Huntingtower. Sewstern is a chapelry of this parish.

BURTON LAZARS, 2 miles S.E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 45 houses, and 249 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. Roger de Mowbray, in the reign of Stephen, founded here a hospital, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Lazarus, said to be the chief of all the lazar-houses in England, but dependent upon the hospital of St. Lazarus without the walls of Jerusalem: at its dissolution the revenue was 265*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and the house itself was granted to John Dudley Lord Lisle, in 1544.

CLAXTON, or *Long Clawson*, 5½ miles N.W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 136 houses, and 678 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Remigius, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Here is an endowed school.

COLD OVERTON, in a detached portion of this hundred, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 7 miles S.E. from Melton Mowbray, and 5 miles W. from Oakham, contains 22 houses, and 123 inhabi-

tants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Cold Overton Hall was the seat of John Frewen Turner, Esq., who died in 1829.

COSTON, 6 miles E. from Melton Mowbray, on a branch of the river Eye, contains 28 houses, and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Coston Hall is the seat of Captain Burton.

CROXTON KEYRIAL, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 9 miles N.E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 98 houses, and 518 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. An abbey of Premonstratensian canons was founded here in 1162 by William Porcarius de Linus, in honour of St. John the Evangelist: at the Suppression it was valued at 458*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, and was granted in 1538 to Thomas Earl of Rutland. Croxton Park is a seat of the Duke of Rutland. Beskaby Place is in this parish.

LITTLE DALBY, 4 miles S. from Melton Mowbray, contains 31 houses, and 185 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* Little Dalby Hall is the seat of Edward Hartopp, Esq.

EASTWELL, 7 miles N. from Melton Mowbray, contains 24 houses, and 109 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

EATON, on the river Devon, 8 miles N. from Melton Mowbray, contains 57 houses, and 284 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

EDMONDTHORPE, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 7 miles E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 34 houses, and 148 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Sir Edward Smith, of Edmondthorpe, was created baronet 20th March, 1661; the title is now extinct. Edmondthorpe Hall is the seat of Charles Manners, Esq. The Oakham canal passes the village on the south.

GARTHORPE, on a branch of the river Eye, 5 miles E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 20 houses, and 115 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

GOODBY MARWOOD, or *Goadby Maureward*, 5 miles N. from Melton Mowbray, contains 36 houses, and 171 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a rectory, value 16*l.* Francis Peck, the Stamford antiquary, was rector here, and at his death, 13th August, 1743, was buried in the chancel. Goadby Hall was the seat of Edward Manners, Esq.; near it is White Lodge.

HARBY, or *Herdeby*, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, in the Vale of Belvoir, 8 miles N. from Melton Mowbray, contains 80 houses, and 457 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

HARSTON, or *Hareston*, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 10 miles N.E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 33 houses, and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

HOSE, in the Vale of Belvoir, 7 miles N. from Melton Mowbray, contains 59 houses, and 325 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. Hose Grange is about half a mile northward of the village.

KIRBY BELLARS, or *Kirkby Beler*, on the banks of the Wreke, 3 miles S.W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 42 houses, and 203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. In 1315, Roger Beler began the foundation of a chantry near his manor-house, which was made a priory of the order of St. Augustine in 1359: at the Dissolution it was valued at 178*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, and the site was granted, in 1533, to Charles Blount Lord Mountjoy.

KNIPTON, on the river Devon, 9 miles N.E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 56 houses, and 310 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The Rev. William Peters, R.A. was rector here.

MELTON MOWBRAY, situated in a vale on the banks of the river Eye, 105 miles from London and 15 miles N.E. from Leicester, contains 537 houses, and 2815 inhabitants. The town principally consists of four streets in the form of a cross, on the roads from Oakham to Nottingham, and from Leicester to Grantham. The petty sessions are held here, and the markets and fairs have been long noted as the greatest marts for cattle in the kingdom. The market is on Tuesday; and the fairs the first Tuesday after 17th January, with a show of horses on the preceding day; Holy Thursday, Whit Tuesday for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; and 21st August for horses, horned cattle, and swine. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; the edifice is remarkably large, with a tower in the centre, and a handsome porch at the western end. It is more beautifully lighted perhaps than any parish church in the kingdom, and the interior is maintained in a state of the utmost neatness and reparation: amongst many interesting monuments is a slab to the memory of Thomas Daffy, A.M., master of the high school in this town about forty years, ob. 1716; he was rector of Redmile in this county, and inventor of the famous *Elixir Salutis*. Over the river Eye are two bridges, and the Oakham canal passes the town, over which is also an excellent bridge. By the river Wreke, which is navigable to its junction with the Soar, there is a communication with Leicester; and by the last river, which joins the Trent near Loughborough, a constant traffic is maintained. Amongst the public characters to which this town has given birth, was the celebrated John Henley, known by the name of Orator Henley, who was born 3rd August 1692; his father, the Rev. Simon Henley, was vicar of this parish and he himself after his return from Cambridge was master of the school here. A large hunting establishment is kept in this town and neighbourhood.

Freeby is a chapelry, and Welby is a township of this parish. The cheese, called Stilton from having been first sold at an inn there, is made at Melton Mowbray and the villages in the neighbourhood.

MUSTON, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 14 miles N.E. from Melton Mowbray, and 6 miles N.W. from Grantham, contains 54 houses, and 242 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

PLUNGAR, or *Plungarth*, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 12 miles N. from Melton Mowbray, contains 41 houses, and 203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

REDMILE, in the Vale of Belvoir, 13 miles N. from Melton Mowbray, and 7 miles N.W. from Grantham in Lincolnshire, contains 79 houses, and 411 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

SALTBY, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 8 miles N.E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 44 houses, and 234 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

SAXBY, 4 miles E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 31 houses, and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.*; it was rebuilt by Robert Earl of Harborough, who died in 1799.

SCALFORD, on a branch of the river Wreke, 3 miles N. from Melton Mowbray, contains 95 houses, and 438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Egelwin the Martyr, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

SOMERBY, in a detached portion of this hundred, 6 miles S. from Melton Mowbray, contains 81 houses, and 384 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

SPROXTON, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 7 miles N.E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 70 houses, and 372 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. In May, 1811, an urn containing exactly one hundred Roman silver coins, was found while digging for the purpose of widening the road.

STAPLEFORD, 4 miles E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 36 houses, and 218 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 13*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Harborough. It was rebuilt by the Right Honourable and Reverend Robert Earl of Harborough about 1789. The family of Sherard have been in possession of the manor of Stapleford, which is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, ever since the beginning of the fifteenth century, when Robert Sherard married Ann, the daughter and heiress of Sir Lawrence Hawberk. Stapleford Hall is the principal seat of the Earl of Harborough, who is also Viscount Sherard of Stapleford.

STATHERNE, 8 miles N. from Melton Mowbray, contains 88 houses, and 456 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlake, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, in the presentation of Peter House College, Cambridge.

STONESBY, 6 miles N.E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 45 houses, and 246 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

SYSONBY, or *Sixtenby*, one mile W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 12 houses, and 67 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Sir John Pate of Sysonby was created baronet 28th October 1643; and Brabazon Ponsonby Earl of Besborough in Ireland was created Lord Ponsonby of Sysonby 12th June 1749.

THORPE ARNOLD, 2 miles N.E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 23 houses, and 109 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULDS, 6 miles N.E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 99 houses, and 622 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

WITHCOTE, in a detached portion of this hundred, 8 miles S.E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 6 houses, and 51 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The castle of Saubey, of which Reginald Mohun was governor in the reign of Henry III., was situated within the precincts of this parish; and in the windows of the church is some ancient stained glass.

WYFORDBY, or *Wyverby*, on the river Eye, 3 miles E. from Melton, contains 22 houses, and 126 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Brentingby. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.*

WYMONDHAM, 6 miles E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 112 houses, and 624 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It is an old town, and the inhabitants possess an exemption originally granted to the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Henry Berkeley, of Wymondham, was created baronet 29th June 1611, but the title is now extinct.

2. Gartree Hundred

Is bounded on the north by East Goscote hundred; on the east by Rutlandshire; on the south by Northamptonshire; and on the west by Guthlaxton hundred.

BILLESDON, 8 miles E. from Leicester on the road to Uppingham, contains 135 houses, and 624 inhabitants, and has a market on Friday, and a fair 23rd April for pewter, brass, and toys. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 10*s.* Billesdon is a place of great antiquity, and near it are the remains of a Roman encampment of eighteen acres, which appears to have been fortified with a high rampart and deep ditch. Billesdon Coplow is an eminence of sporting celebrity. Goadby and Rolleston are chapelries of this parish. Rolleston Hall is the seat of Henry Green, Esq.

BLASTON, 14 miles S.E. from Leicester, and 7 miles N.E. from Market Harborough, contains 11 houses, and 58 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy.

GREAT BOWDEN, one mile N.E. from Market Harborough, contains 219 houses, and 961 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. Market Harborough is a township of this parish.

MARKET HARBOROUGH, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 14½ miles S.E. from Leicester and 83 miles from London, is a township of the parish of Great Bowden, and contains 310 houses, and 1873 inhabitants. It is situated near the river Welland, and chiefly consists of one long street, whence two smaller ones branch off. The manufacture of velvet is carried on here, and there is a market on Thursday. The market-house was erected by Robert Earl of Harborough. The petty sessions for this hundred are occasionally held here, and fairs 6th January, 16th February, 29th April, and 31st July, for cattle, and on 19th October, which last fair is noted for its sale of cattle, leather, cheese, and all sorts of merchandize; it lasts nine days. The church, dedicated to St. Dionysius, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford; it is a large and ancient edifice with a lofty spire. Here is a free school, founded in 1614. Bennet Lord Sherard was advanced by King George I., 19th October 1714, to the titles of Lord Harborough; 6th September 1718, Viscount Sherard of Stapleford; and 8th May 1719, Earl of Harborough.

BRINGHURST, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 8 miles N.E. from Market Harborough, and 1½ mile W. from Rockingham, contains 21 houses, and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 15*s.* Drayton, situated on the banks of the Welland, is a township, and Easton Magna is a chapelry of this parish.

BURROUGH, or *Burrough on the Hill*, in a detached portion of this hundred, 5 miles S. from Melton Mowbray, contains 33 houses, and 183 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* Burrough Hill is one of the highest eminences in the county.

BURTON OVERY, 7 miles S.E. from Leicester, contains 93 houses, and 383 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

CARLTON CURLIEU, 9 miles S.E. from Leicester, and 7 miles N. from Market Harborough, contains 6 houses, and 49 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Sir John Palmer. Sir John Bale of Carlton Curlieu was created baronet 9th November 1643; his monument is in the church, but the title is now extinct. Carlton Curlieu Hall, the seat of Sir John Palmer, Bart., of Carleton in Northamptonshire, was built in 1636; it is of stone from the quarry at Ketton near Stamford: the house stands high, with the principal front to the west; a clump of fir-trees at a short distance from it is seen nearly thirty miles off. It is now the residence of the Rev. Henry Palmer, brother of Sir John. The country round it is chiefly rich pasture-ground. Illston on the Hill, a mile and a half northward, is a chapelry of this parish, but is partly situated in that of King's Norton.

CHURCH LANGTON, 4 miles N. from Market Harborough, contains 214 houses, and 932 inhabitants, including the township of East Langton, and the chapelries of West Langton, Thorp Langton, and Tur Langton, which form the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 48*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Langton Hall, the seat of the Rev. James Ord, is situated on rising ground, and commands extensive views of the richly cultivated country towards the south and west: on the north and east sides the house is sheltered by lofty oak- and elm-trees. It is an ancient structure, but has been considerably altered, and was for some time tenanted by Mr. Meynell,

owner of a celebrated pack of fox-hounds, and also by the Duke of Orleans, who acquired the name of *Egalité*.

CRANOE, or *Cranehoe*, 5 miles N. from Market Harborough, contains 20 houses, and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

EVINGTON, 3 miles E. from Leicester, contains 52 houses, and 257 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

FLECKNEY, 7 miles N.W. from Market Harborough, contains 89 houses, and 453 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy.

FOXTON, 3 miles N.W. from Market Harborough, contains 93 houses, and 383 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The Union canal passes the village.

GAULBY, or *Galby*, 8 miles S.E. from Leicester, contains 21 houses, and 96 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Frisby is a chapelry of this parish.

GREAT GLEN, or *Glen Martell*, 6 miles S.E. from Leicester, in the road to Market Harborough, contains 138 houses, and 697 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Great Glen is the seat of Robert Haynes, Esq. Stretton Magna is a chapelry of this parish. Stretton Hall is the seat of Sir George Robinson, Bart., of Cransford in Northamptonshire.

GLOOSTON, 5 miles N. from Market Harborough, contains 35 houses, and 142 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 8*l.*

GUMLEY, 4 miles N.W. from Market Harborough, contains 63 houses, and 289 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Gumley Hall was the seat of the late Joseph Cradock, Esq., who died in 1827, and who made considerable improvements in the plantations and pleasure-grounds; nature has been bountiful in the formation of the place, and taste is everywhere conspicuous. The views hence are picturesque and striking, and from a hill near the house is an extensive prospect to Atherstone on the west, and to the extremity of the vale beyond Rockingham Castle on the east. Gumley is famous for its fox earths.

HALLATON, on a branch of the Welland, 7 miles N.E. from Market Harborough, contains 152 houses, and 644 inhabitants. It has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Holy Thursday, and Thursday three weeks after. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

HOLT, 7 miles N.E. from Market Harborough, and 4 miles W. from Rockingham in Northamptonshire, contains 9 houses, and 53 inhabitants, including the township of Bradley on the borders of Rutlandshire. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy. A mineral spring was discovered here in 1728. Sir Thomas Nevile, of Holt, was created baronet 25th May 1661. Holt Park is now the seat of Cosmas Nevile, Esq.

HORNINGHOLD, 8 miles N.E. from Market Harborough, contains 20 houses, and 97 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

HOUGHTON ON THE HILL, 6 miles E. from Leicester, contains 89 houses, and 374 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

HUSBAND BOSWORTH, 6 miles S.W. from Market Harborough, and 7 miles E. from Lutterworth, contains 187 houses, and 817 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* The edifice was damaged by a dreadful storm 6th July 1755. Husband Bosworth Hall is the seat of Francis Turville, Esq.

KIBWORTH BEAUCHAMP, or *Lower Kibworth*, 6 miles N.W. from Market Harborough, in the road to Leicester, whence it is distant 8 miles, contains 123 houses, and 588 inhabitants. Here is a free school, and the petty sessions for the hundred are held here occasionally. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of Merton College Oxford. Upper Kibworth, or *Kibworth Harcourt*, and Smeeton Westerby, are townships of this parish. Sir William Halford, Bart. in right of his manor of Kibworth Harcourt, preferred a claim to the office of panneter at the coronation of George II. in 1727.

KNOSSINGTON, in a detached portion of this hundred, 9 miles S.E. from Melton Mowbray, contains 37 houses, and 193 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

LAUGHTON, 5 miles W. from Market Harborough, contains 35 houses, and 173 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

LUBENHAM, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 2 miles W. from Market Harborough, contains 112 houses, and 531 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.* Lubenham Hall is the seat of Francis Paul Stratford, Esq. Thorpe Lubenham township is partly in this parish, but chiefly in that of Marston Trussel in Northamptonshire. Pampillon Hall is the seat of — Bosworth, Esq.

MEDBOURNE, on a branch of the Welland and the borders of Northamptonshire, 6 miles N.E. from Market Harborough, contains 107 houses, and 514 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 35*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge. A tessellated pavement was discovered here, which was drawn by *Fowler* of Winterton in Lincolnshire, in 1801.

KING'S NORTON, 7 miles E. from Leicester, contains 13 houses, and 71 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* Stretton Parva is a chapelry of King's Norton; and Illston on the Hill, another chapelry, is partly in this parish and partly in that of Carlton Curlieu.

NOSELEY HALL, or *Gnousale*, 7 miles N. from Market Harborough, the seat of Sir Arthur Heselrigge, Bart., is extra-parochial, the chapel of the manor-house having been founded in the reign of Edward I. by Sir Anketill de Mortival and his son Roger, who was afterwards Bishop of Salisbury. It contains several monuments of the Heselrigge family, particularly one of Thomas Heselrigge, Esquire of the body to Henry VIII., ob. 1515. Sir Thomas Heselrigge, of Noseley, was created baronet 21st July 1622: his son, Sir Arthur Heselrigge, Bart., was one of the most considerable and active friends of Cromwell; he died in 1660, and a monument to his memory is in the chapel.

OUSTON, in a detached portion of this hundred, 8 miles S. from Melton Mowbray, contains 42 houses, and 212 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Newbold. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy. Sir Robert Grimbald, in the reign of Henry II., founded and endowed a small abbey here, for canons regular of the order of St. Austin. At the Dissolution it was valued at 173*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* per annum, and the site was granted in 1538 to Sir John Harrington.

PICKWELL, in a detached portion of this hundred, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 6 miles S. from Melton Mowbray, contains 25 houses, and 167 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Leesthorpe. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.*

SADDINGTON, 6 miles N.W. from Market Harborough, contains 53 houses, and 232 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SCRAPTOFT, 4 miles E. from Leicester, contains 26 houses, and 126 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.*

SHANGTON, or *Shankton*, 6 miles N. from Market Harborough, contains 8 houses, and 44 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In this parish, about a quarter of a mile northward of the village, is *Gartre Bush*, under which the Hundred Court was formerly held.

SLAWSTON, 5 miles N.E. from Market Harborough, contains 53 houses, and 228 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

STONTON WYVILLE, or *StauntonWyvile*, 5 miles N. from Market Harborough, contains 24 houses, and 122 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

STOCKERSTON, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 10 miles N.E. from Market Harborough, contains 10 houses, and 50 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 13*l.* John Boyvile, lord of the manor in the reign of Edward IV., obtained leave of the King to build an alms-house near the church, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and to settle lands upon it in mortmain, to the value of 10*l.* per annum. Sir Thomas Burton, of Stockerston, was created baronet 22d July 1622. Holy Oakes near this village is a liberty of Drystone parish in Rutlandshire.

THEDDINGWORTH, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 4 miles E. from Market Harborough, contains 51 houses, and 202 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* The hamlet of Hothorpe, situated in Northamptonshire, is in this parish.

THURNBY, on a branch of the Soar, 4 miles E. from Leicester, contains 34 houses, and 146 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* The hamlet of Bushby, and the chapelry of Stoughton, are in this parish. Stoughton Grange is the seat of George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq. M.P. for the county.

Sir Thomas Beaumont, who possessed the estate of Stoughton Grange, in right of his mother Katherine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Farnham, of Stoughton, was created baronet 21st Feb., 1661; he was the ancestor of the late Sir George Beaumont, Bart., of Cole Orton. In the chapel of Stoughton are several monuments of the Beaumont family.

WELHAM, or *Welland Ham*, so called from its situation, on the river Welland, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 4 miles N.E. from Market Harborough, contains 14 houses, and 74 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Sir William Halford, of Welham, was created baronet 27th June 1706.

WISTOW, 7 miles S.E. from Leicester, contains only 2 houses, and 9 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wistan, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Wistow Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Halford, Bart., has belonged to the loyal and ancient family of Halford for nearly two centuries. Sir Richard Halford, of Wistow, was created baronet 18th Dec. 1641. King Charles I. made this house his headquarters more than once during the civil war, and slept here the night before the fatal battle of Naseby; a sword and saddle belonging to the King, which were left here when he proceeded to the field, are still preserved; the stirrups are enamelled. The house is surrounded by plantations, which have been greatly extended by the present possessor. It contains some very good pictures, and some busts brought from Italy; a beautiful avenue leads to the church, whence is one of the most picturesque views in the county. Sir Henry Halford, M.D. was created baronet 27th Sept. 1809; he succeeded to this estate on the death of Sir Charles Halford, Bart., in 1780. Newton Harcourt is a township of the parish of Wistow.

3. East Goscote Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Nottinghamshire; on the east by Framland hundred and Rutlandshire; on the south by Gartree hundred; and on the west by West Goscote hundred.

ALLEXTON, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 15 miles E. from Leicester, and 4 miles W. from Uppingham, contains 17 houses, and 74 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Allexton Hall is the seat of Col. Crump.

ASHFORDBY, or *Asfordby*, on the river Wreke, 3 miles W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 94 houses, and 424 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

ASHBY FOLVILLE, on a branch of the river Wreke, 6 miles S.W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 33 houses, and 163 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* Barsby is a chapelry of this parish.

BARKBY, on a branch of the Soar, 5 miles N.E. from Leicester, contains 97 houses, and 457 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* The chapelries of Barkby, Thorpe and North Thurmaston are in this parish. Barkby Hall is the seat of George Pochin, Esq.

BARROW UPON SOAR, 3 miles S.E. from Loughborough, contains 306 houses, and 1568 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The chapelries of Mountsorrel, Quorndon and Woodhouse, are in this parish.

MOUNTSORREL is situated on the river Soar, over which it has a bridge, and consists chiefly of one long street in the road from Leicester to Loughborough; it contains 298 houses, and 1422 inhabitants, and has a market on Monday, and a fair on 29th July for pedlery and toys. The chapel here is dedicated to St. Peter: the village stands partly in the parish of Rothley, which is separated from Barrow by Barn-lane, at the end of which formerly stood a cross, removed, in the year 1793, into the grounds of Swithland Hall. Sir John Danvers, Bart., erected the present market-house on its site. This place was originally called Mount Soar Hill, from a steep craggy hill, on the banks of the river Soar, presenting singularly romantic features; a ridge of high hills extending hence through the midst of Charnwood Forest into Derbyshire, terminates on the western side of the town. On the highest part, almost overhanging the town, stood a castle, supposed to have been built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. Saer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, defended it against King Henry III., but it was taken and razed to the ground by Ranulph Earl of Chester in 1217. Mountsorrel Hill is a rock of reddish granite, of which many of the houses are built, and the street paved; this stone is of great durability. From this hill is a pleasant view towards Quorndon and Loughborough. At Quorndon is a lace manufactory. Quorndon Hall is the seat of George Osbaldeston, Esq. The Quorndon Hunt has long been famous; it was established by Hugh Meynell, Esq. The Earl of Sefton has a hunting seat near here.

BEEBY, on a branch of the river Wreke, 6 miles N.E. from Leicester, contains 26 houses, and 120 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

BELGRAVE, on the river Soar, 2 miles N. from Leicester, contains 150 houses, and 735 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The Leicester canal passes the village. South Thurmaston and Birstall are chapelries of this parish. Beaumont Leys, about a mile westward of Belgrave, is an extra-parochial district.

BROOKESBY, on the banks of the river Wreke, 6 miles S.W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 2 houses, and 23 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory; it contains monuments of several of the Villiers family, who were lords of the manor from a very early period. Sir William Villiers, of Brookesby, was created baronet 19th July 1619. His son George Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, was born here 28th August 1592. Brookesby Hall is the seat of Col. Burnaby; and at Brookesby is the seat of Robert Clarke, Esq.

COSSINGTON, 5 miles N. from Leicester, and 2 miles S.E. from Mountsorrel contains 58 houses, and 237 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 7*s.* 6*d*

SOUTH CROXTON, on a branch of the river Wreke, 7 miles N.E. from Leicester, contains 61 houses, and 316 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

GREAT DALBY, or *Dalby Chalcombe*, 3 miles S. from Melton Mowbray, contains 80 houses, and 402 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

DALBY ON THE WOULDS, or *Old Dalby*, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 6 miles N.W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 64 houses, and 357 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. Here was a Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, supposed to have been founded by Robert Bossu Earl of Leicester; in the reign of Henry II. the revenue amounted to 103*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* It was granted in 1543 to Sir Andrew Nowell. Near the village is a fine chalybeate spring.

FRISBY ON THE WREKE, 4 miles W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 80 houses, and 376 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

GADDESBY, 6 miles S.W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 52 houses, and 282 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a curacy.

GRIMSTON, 5 miles N.W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 41 houses, and 200 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a curacy.

HOBY, on the banks of the Wreke, 6 miles W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 65 houses, and 352 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

HUMBERSTONE, or *Hoston*, 3 miles E. from Leicester, contains 98 houses, and 415 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* On the ridge of an eminence near the village is a remarkable stone, called the *Hoston Stone.*

HUNGERTON, 7 miles E. from Leicester, contains 37 houses, and 233 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Baggrave is a liberty, and Ingarsby and Quenby are hamlets of this parish. Quenby Hall is the seat of P. L. Story, Esq. It is situated on an eminence, which is finely wooded. Around the house is a terrace, commanding a great variety of prospects; on one side, it is very extensive over a hilly country, and even to the mountains of the Peake; on the other side, a beautiful landscape of hanging woods shelving down to a winding valley. Quenby is an old house, and was long the seat of the Ashbys.

LAUNDE ABBEY, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 14 miles E. from Leicester, a district containing 6 houses, and 36 inhabitants, is extra-parochial. Richard Basset, and Maude his wife, founded here a priory of canons of the order of St. Austin, in honour of St. John the Baptist, in the reign of Henry I. At the Dissolution it was valued at 510*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, and the site was granted in 1539 to Thomas Lord Cromwell. Sir Clement Clarke, of Launde Abbey, was created baronet 18th June, 1661. Launde Abbey is now the seat of John Finch Simpson, Esq.

LODDINGTON, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 14 miles E. from Leicester, contains 34 houses, and 148 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. Whatborough is a liberty of this parish. Loddington Hall is the seat of John Adams, Esq.

LOWESBY, 9 miles E. from Leicester, contains 14 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Lowesby Hall is the seat of Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, Bart., so created 7th Feb. 1814. Cold Newton is a chapelry of this parish.

EAST NORTON, 13 miles E. from Leicester, contains 27 houses, and 120 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

PRESTWOULD, 3 miles N.E. from Loughborough, contains 13 houses, and 72 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of Charles James Packe, Esq. In the chancel are several monuments, amongst others that of Sir Christopher Packe, a conspicuous character during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell; and one of Major Packe, who fell at the battle of Waterloo, by *Rossi*. Prestwould Hall, the seat of Charles James Packe, Esq., is beautifully situated in an amphitheatre of plantation, open on the western side towards the wild scenery of Charnwood Forest; the hedgerows on the estate are also so thickly filled with trees, that the mansion has the effect of being embosomed in one entire wood. The family settled here on the destruction of the old hall at Coates by fire. Burton on the Woulds and Coates are townships, and Hoton is a chapelry of this parish.

QUEENIBOROUGH, on a branch of the Wreke, 6 miles N.E. from Leicester, contains 110 houses, and 469 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

RAGDALE, or *Rakedale*, 6 miles W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 19 houses, and 98 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of Earl Ferrers. Ragdale Hall, built by the late Earl Ferrers in 1785, and standing on an eminence near the old Foss Road, is now the residence of — Joliffe, Esq. The old house, built in 1629, is still standing; over the porch are the arms of Shirley, with no less than fifty quarterings.

RATCLIFFE ON THE WREKE, 7 miles N. from Leicester, contains 22 houses, and 124 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. About a mile westward of Ratcliffe is the Foss-way, which runs through the parish towards Newark; and near it is Shipley Hill.

REARSBY, or *Reresby*, 7 miles N.E. from Leicester, contains 99 houses, and 451 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

ROTHERBY, on the river Wreke, 6 miles S.W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 23 houses, and 143 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

SAXELBY, 4 miles N.W. from Melton Mowbray, contains 22 houses, and 103 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* Shoby, about a mile southward, is a hamlet of this parish.

SEAGRAVE, or *Segrave*, 3 miles N.E. from Mountsorrel, contains 78 houses, and 424 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College Cambridge. It was the seat of the Barons Seagrave, whose barony descended to Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, and the representatives of that noble family, and also the birth-place of Gilbert Seagrave, Bishop of London, who died in 1317. Robert Burton, author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, was rector of Seagrave.

SILEBY, a mile and a half E. from Mountsorrel, contains 280 houses, and 1328 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

SKEFFINGTON, 10 miles S.E. from Leicester, contains 32 houses, and 169 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* William Charles Farrell, Esq., of Skeffington Hall, assumed the name of Skeffington in 1772, and was created baronet 10th June 1786. Skeffington Hall, the ancient residence of the Skeffingtons, is surrounded by very beautiful pleasure-grounds, and commands a view over a fertile vale towards the field of Naseby and Loddington woods. The drawing-room, 32 feet by 23, is said to have been floored and panelled from one oak which grew on the estate.

SYSTON, 5 miles N. from Leicester, contains 262 houses, and 1264 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the University of Oxford.

THRUSSINGTON, on the river Wreke, 8 miles N. from Leicester, contains 106 houses, and 466 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*

TILTON ON THE HILL, 10 miles E. from Leicester, contains 37 houses, and 180 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* A hospital here was annexed to Burton Lazars by Sir William Burdet in the reign of Henry II.

The townships of Halstead and Marefield are in this parish, and also part of the liberty of Whatborough.

TUGBY, 12 miles E. from Leicester, contains 50 houses, and 239 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Keythorpe is a liberty of this parish.

TWYFORD, on a branch of the Wreke, 6 miles S. from Melton Mowbray, contains 69 houses, and 313 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* The hamlet of Thorpe Satchville is in this parish.

WALTON ON THE WOULDS, 4 miles E. from Loughborough, contains 59 houses, and 289 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 15*l.*

WIMESWOULD, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 5 miles N.E. from Loughborough, contains 222 houses, and 1061 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge.

4. West Goscote Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire; on the east by the East Goscote hundred; on the south by Sparkenhoe hundred; and on the west by Derbyshire.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, 17 miles N.W. from Leicester, and 116 miles from London, contains 756 houses, and 3937 inhabitants. The town is situated in a fertile vale, watered by the river Mease, over which is a bridge. It is governed by a constable and two headboroughs, who are annually chosen in October; the petty sessions for the hundred are held here occasionally. The trade in malt is very considerable, and the town has long been noted for its fine ale; there are manufactories of woollen and cotton stockings, and hats. It has a market on Saturday; and fairs Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, for horses, cows and sheep; 4th Sept., and 8th Nov. for horses and cows. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Hastings. It contains several monuments of the Earls of Huntingdon. The town of Ashby received its additional appellation from Alan le Zouch, who possessed the manor in the reign of Henry III. Sir William Hastings, Lord Chamberlain to Edward IV., created Lord Hastings of Ashby de la Zouch, 26th July, 1461, and afterwards elected Knight of the Garter, built the castle in 1474, the ruins of which now form a principal object of attention in the south side of the town, having been remarkable as the temporary prison of Mary Queen of Scots. It was originally environed by three extensive parks, all beautifully wooded;—the Great Park, which was ten miles in circumference; Brostepp Park for fallow deer, and the Little Park for red deer. The structure, which continued to be for two hundred years the residence of his family, was composed partly of brick and partly of stone, and contained spacious apartments, and a chapel adjoining. Two stately towers formed the grandest ornaments: one contained the hall, chambers, &c.; the other, called the Kitchen Tower. Mary Queen of Scots was entrusted to the custody of Henry, third Earl of Huntington, at Ashby Castle, and a room now remaining in the ruins is distinguished by the name of Mary Queen of Scots' room. Anne, the Queen of James I., and Henry Prince of Wales, visited the castle, as also the King, who with his Court were frequently here for many days together: on these occasions the dinner was served by thirty poor knights. The castle was garrisoned and ably defended for King Charles I., but was at last evacuated and dismantled by capitulation; the ruins are highly interesting. Blackfordby is a chapelry of the parish of Ashby de la Zouch.

BEAUMANOR, 3 miles N.W. from Mountsorrel, contains 15 houses, and 96 inhabitants. It is extra-parochial. Beaumanor Park is the seat of William Herrick, Esq. It was erected in 1725 on the site of an older mansion, the seat of the Beaumont family, and is situated in a valley on the eastern side of Charnwood Forest. Robert Herrick, a poet of very considerable merit in the reign of Charles I., was descended of this family.

BELTON, 6 miles N.E. from Ashby de la Zouch, contains 134 houses, and 664 inhabitants, including the liberty of Grace Dieu. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Hastings. At Grace Dieu, Roesia de Verdon founded here a priory for nuns of the order of St. Austin, in honour of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity, in the reign of Henry III. At the Dissolution it was valued at 101*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and the site was granted in 1538 to Humphry Foster.

BREEDON ON THE HILL, on the borders of Derbyshire, 5 miles N.E. from Ashby de la Zouch, contains 215 houses, and 1044 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Tongue and Willson. At Tongue is the seat of Miss Colleshaw. The church of Breedon, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Hardulph, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Stamford. It contains several monuments of the Shirley family. In the reign of King Stephen, this church, together with some lands, was granted by Robert Ferrers, Earl of Nottingham, to the priory of St. Oswald at Nostell in Yorkshire; and a cell of Black Canons, subordinate to that monastery, was very early established here. At the Dissolution it was valued at 25*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, and as parcel of St. Oswald's was granted to John Lord Grey, by Edward VI., in 1553.

Staunton Harold a township, Worthington a chapelry, and Newbold a liberty, are all in this parish. Staunton Harold is the principal seat of Earl Ferrers. It is large, and was rebuilt about 1780: the architecture is Palladian, and is light and elegant; and the edifice is backed by a fine wood, and surrounded by a variety of delightful scenery. The park consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of land, with about one hundred head of remarkably fine deer, and a fine sheet of water adorns the park. In the library are the works of Confucius in sixteen volumes. Sir George Shirley, of Staunton Harold, was created baronet 22d May 1611; and his grandson, Sir Robert Shirley, Bart. Master of the Horse and Steward of the Household to Queen Katherine, was created Lord Ferrers, of Chartley 28th Jan. 1678, and by Queen Anne was advanced to the titles of Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers, 3rd Sept. 1711. Sir Robert Shirley, Bart., rebuilt the chapel at Staunton Harcourt in 1653. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and consists of an embattled tower, a body, two aisles, and a very handsome chancel. When it was reported that Sir Robert Shirley had built a church, an order in council was immediately issued to him to fit out a ship, with this observation, that "he that could afford to build a church, could no doubt afford also to equip a ship." Washington Shirley, the present peer, is eighth Earl Ferrers of this noble family.

BRADGATE PARK, or *Broadgate*, 4 miles N.W. from Leicester, is an extra-parochial district, on the borders of Charnwood Forest. A noble mansion was built here by Thomas Grey, second Marquess of Dorset and K.G. in the reign of Henry VIII.; his son Henry, the third Marquess, afterwards Duke of Suffolk, was father of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who was born at this seat in 1537; she was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII., her mother, Francis Marchioness of Dorset, being the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Mary Tudor, sister of King Henry VIII. Her claim to the Crown of England was founded on the pretended illegitimacy of the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, on account of the annulment of Henry's marriages with Katherine of Arragon and Anne Boleyn, by Act of Parliament, and on an instrument, executed by the King and privy council, in favour of Lady Jane Grey. The attempt to raise her to the throne was founded on the unpopularity of Mary's attachment to the Roman Catholic religion, and her projected marriage with Philip of Spain; but it was premature and badly managed, and in consequence the Duke of Suffolk, Lady Jane, and her husband were beheaded in 1555. The family of Grey continued to reside here, and Henry, the first Earl of Stamford, obtained a grant of lands in the forest adjoining this estate, for the purpose of enlarging the park. About 1642 the house was plundered and the horses and cattle driven away, but in 1645 an order in council declared that the Countess of Stamford should have the protection of the House of Parliament, and that no soldiers should be quartered at Bradgate. The mansion was destroyed by fire about the year 1694, and has remained a ruin ever since. It was constructed of brick, and was square in plan, with a turret at each angle: the garden walls and terrace, and vestiges of the mansion still exist. The chapel, which has ceased to be used since the demolition of the house, contains a handsome monument of Henry Lord Grey of Grooby, and his lady,

and a vault in which the two first Earls of Stamford and their ladies were interred. The park, which is very extensive, is walled round and abundantly stocked with deer: it is famous for its fine fern. A trout-stream, which runs through the park, terminates in a narrow winding glen. The approach to Bradgate Park from Thurcaston, particularly at the keeper's lodge, is very picturesque, and the prospects are unusually romantic from the intermixture of venerable trees and rugged rocks. One of the highest eminences in the park is Old John, whence is a most extensive prospect.

COLE ORTON, 2 miles E. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 180 houses, and 883 inhabitants, including Over Town or Cole Orton Saucey, and Nether Town on Overton Quatermains. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.*

Cole Orton Hall is the seat of Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, Bart. The mansion was commenced in 1804, and completed in 1808, from designs by *George Dance, R.A.* It is built of the stone of this county, and is decorated with small turrets. In the centre of the house is a polygonal hall and staircase, much admired. A collection of valuable pictures by the old masters, which formerly adorned the well-disposed apartments here, were presented by the late Sir George Beaumont, Bart. to the National Gallery. As a patron of art, and as an amateur practitioner of painting, he greatly distinguished himself; many specimens of his performance have been exhibited at the Royal Academy. Sir George Beaumont died at this seat 7th February 1827, æt. 73, and was succeeded in his title and estates by the present baronet, his first cousin once removed. Cole Orton came into the possession of the Beaumont family in 1426, by the marriage of Philippa, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Maurward of Overton Quarter Marsh and Cole Orton, with Sir Thomas Beaumont, Lord Basqueville, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Dover Castle, who died in 1457. Francis Beaumont, the dramatic poet, was of this family. The coal-mines in the neighbourhood of Cole Orton are very extensively and profitably worked.

DISEWORTH, 6 miles N.W. from Loughborough, contains 108 houses, and 718 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Haberdashers' Company, London.

CASTLE DONINGTON, on the borders of Derbyshire, 8 miles N.W. from Loughborough, and 9 N.E. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 539 houses, and 2560 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* Here was formerly a religious house, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which appears to have been founded by John Lacy, Constable of Chester, in the reign of Henry II. One of the Bellamonts, Earls of Leicester, built here a large castle, which becoming ruinous, Eustace Constable of Chester, a descendant of John Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, rebuilt it. Afterwards it was in the possession of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Leicester, Lancaster, and Derby. In 1594 the manor was purchased by George, Earl of Huntingdon, who soon after demolished the castle, and erected a handsome manor-house, which continued the principal residence of the Earls of Huntingdon after the desecration of Ashby Castle. Donington Hall is now the seat of the Marquess of Hastings. In 1789 the estate was bequeathed by Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, to the Earl of Moira, who erected the present mansion from designs by *W. Wilkins* of Cambridge, in a castellated style of architecture. It is a quadrangular edifice surrounding a court, with the principal front towards the south, extending about a hundred and thirty feet. In the centre of the front is a lofty portal of entrance with the following inscription: TO · THE MEMORY · OF · HIS · VNCLE · FRANCIS · EARL · OF · HVNTINGDON · FROM WHOSE · AFFECTION · HE · RECEIVED · THE · ESTATE · THIS · EDIFICE IS · GRATEFVLLY · DEDICATED · BY · FRANCIS · RAWDON · HASTINGS MDCCXCIII. On each side of the porch the main building extends about fifty feet, two stories in height, terminated at the angles by embattled turrets. At the western end of the mansion is the library, seventy-two feet by twenty-six, in which is preserved a collection of royal and noble letters, carefully arranged; and extending beyond the edifice is the chapel, with its high pointed roof and mullioned windows; the buttresses terminate in pinnacles and produce a beautiful effect, serving at the same time to conceal the domestic offices of the building, which are upon the north side. The principal apartments contain a collection of ancient portraits of the Hastings family and their relatives, together with several choice cabinet pictures by old masters, and some fine old painted glass, brought from the chapel of Stoke Poges in Buckinghamshire. The scenery of Donington Park is remarkable for picturesque beauty, abounding in variegated swells of the finest verdure, and adorned with a profusion of noble trees, old majestic oaks, and full spreading hawthorns. The house is situated in a plain formed by the union of three delightful valleys, but is notwithstanding considerably above the level of the surrounding country, over which it commands many highly interesting prospects. At the northern extremity of the park is Donington cliff, verging on the river Trent; this eminence is luxuriantly clothed with a fine hanging wood, while the river beneath winds its silvery stream through fertile meadows for many miles within view.

GARENDON PARK, 2 miles W. from Loughborough, in the road to Ashby De La Zouch, is an extra-parochial district. Robert Bossu, called the Good Earl of Leicester, a very potent man of his time, founded an abbey here in 1133, for Cistercian monks from Waverley, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. At the time of the Dissolution it was valued at 186*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1540 to Thomas Earl of Rutland. The estate was purchased in 1683 by Ambrose Phillips, Esq. Garendon Park is now the seat of Thomas March Phillips, Esq. An entrance to the park is built after the manner of the ancient triumphal arch, and in the park is a temple of Venus, which contained a fine statue brought from Rome; this statue was destroyed by a riotous assemblage of the populace in 1811.

HATHERN, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 3 miles N.W. from Loughborough, contains 235 houses, and 1144 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.*

KEGWORTH, 6 miles N.W. from Loughborough, on the banks of the Soar, contains 333 houses, and 1607 inhabitants. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here occasionally. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Christ's College Cambridge. Isley Walton is a chapelry of this parish.

LANGLEY PRIORY, 7 miles N.E. from Ashby De La Zouch, is extra-parochial. It was founded by William Pantulf, one of the rebel barons who held Belvoir Castle against King John, and Bergia his wife, in the reign of Henry II., for Benedictine nuns, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was valued at the Dissolution at 34*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, and the site was granted in 1543 to Thomas Grey.

LEICESTER, nearly in the centre of the county, 96 miles from London, contains 6085 houses, and 30,125 inhabitants. The town is situated on the river Soar, and is principally disposed in three parallel streets, intersected by several smaller ones. It was incorporated by King John, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, bailiff, twenty-four aldermen, forty-eight common councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers. The freemen of Leicester are exempt from paying toll at any of the markets or fairs in England, and the assizes are always held in the sessions-house, formed out of part of its once magnificent castle. In the town-hall are held the sessions for the town, all corporate assemblies, &c. The arms of the town are *gules, a cinquefoil ermine, pierced of the field.* The borough of Leicester sends two members to Parliament; the mayor is the returning officer. The right of election is vested in the freemen not receiving alms, and in the inhabitants paying scot and lot; but persons living in the borough by certificate, not having gained a settlement by renting ten pounds per annum, or serving in an annual office, are not entitled to vote, although paying scot and lot. The present number of electors is about 1103, and the members returned at the last election were Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart., of Willesley Hall in Derbyshire, and W. Evans, Esq. The chief business of the town of Leicester is the combing and spinning of wool, and manufacturing it into stockings and other hosiery articles. In these manufactures the Leicestershire wool is in part consumed, the remainder being sent into Yorkshire for making woollen stuffs. The markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays are plentifully supplied with provisions, and here a great deal of business is usually transacted. The fairs are held 4th January, 2nd March, Palm Saturday, Saturday in Easter week, 12th May, 1st June, 5th July for horses, cows, and sheep; 1st August, 13th September, 10th October for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; 2nd November and 8th December for horses and cows. At these fairs the number of cattle brought for sale exceeds that of any other place in

England. During the Anglo-Saxon æra Leicester was most probably of some consequence; after the Conquest it became a part of the royal demesne, and a castle was erected for the purpose of ensuring the submission of the surrounding country. In 1173 it became the chief refuge of the adherents of the young King Henry in his rebellion against Henry II., and was taken and destroyed by Richard Lucy, Chief Justiciary of the kingdom. 30th April 1414, a Parliament assembled at Leicester granted a subsidy of 300,000 marks to Henry V., to enable the King to assert his title to the throne of France, and ordained death to the maintainers of the doctrines of Wicliff, and to the readers of the Scriptures in English. 18th February 1426, another Parliament assembled at Leicester, at which the Duke of Gloucester and Beaufort Bishop of Winchester, afterwards Cardinal, were ostensibly reconciled; and the young King Henry VI. was knighted by his uncle the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France.

Leicester consists of six parishes, All Saints, St. Leonard, with the abbey and Woodgate, St. Margaret, with Bishop's Fee and Knighton chapelry (this is considerably the largest parish in Leicester), St. Martin, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas: there are also two extra-parochial districts, the Black and White Friars, and the Liberty of Newark. All Saints is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. St. Leonard is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. St. Margaret is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of St. Margaret in Lincoln Cathedral: a new church was erected in this parish in 1820. St. Martin is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. St. Nicholas is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. A college within the castle was founded in 1107, by Robert Earl of Mellent and Leicester, for a dean and twelve prebendaries, and dedicated to St. Mary. The greatest part of the lands and tithes belonging to this college was annexed to the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, but at the Dissolution the college of St. Mary the Less was valued at 24*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* per annum. Near the castle Henry Earl of Leicester founded in 1330 an hospital, in honour of the Annunciation, which was augmented by Henry Duke of Lancaster, and in 1355 became a noble college, called Newark, or *Collegium Novi Operis*, which was afterwards endowed by John of Ghent and his executors. This house was much favoured by King Henry IV. and his successors of the Lancasterian line: its possessions were valued at the Dissolution at 800*l.* per annum, and some part of it was granted in 1548 to John Beaumont and William Guyse. The corporation of Leicester having purchased some of the estate belonging to the dissolved colleges and hospitals, and the site of St. John's hospital, about 1588, built the town gaol upon part of it, and on the other part founded an hospital for poor widows. A bede-house or hospital, for a master, confrater, and twenty-four poor people was founded here by William Wigston, merchant of the staple, in the latter part of the reign of Henry VI. It was dedicated to St. Ursula, and had the good fortune to escape the general dissolution of hospitals in the reign of Edward VI., and there are now twenty-four poor people in it, with a confrater and master; the last are presented by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Here was also an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, and four religious houses of Austin friars, Black friars, Grey friars, and friars *de Pœnitentia*.

Leicester Abbey was founded by Robert Bossu Earl of Leicester, in honour of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for Black canons in 1143. This monastery, besides being largely endowed with most of the churches in and about the town, and estates at Burton, Seagrave, Aserby, &c., had liberty of procuring fuel and keeping cattle in divers other manors. Amicia, wife of the founder, gave two bucks annually to this convent, one on the Assumption, and the other on the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. Margaret de Quincey gave also a buck annually out of Charnwood Forest, and land at Sheepshead. Robert de Quincey her husband confirmed these grants, and added the tenth of all hay sold in Acle and Wyffeley, and the right shoulders of all the deer killed in the park of Acle. It was here that the unhappy Cardinal Wolsey rested on his journey from York to London; on reaching the abbey at night he was met at the gate by the abbot and monks with torches, and received with great reverence. The first ejaculation of Wolsey on greeting these holy persons indicated his inward sense of his approaching death: "Father Abbot," said he, "I am come hither to lay my bones among you;" and with much difficulty he was carried upstairs and laid upon his death-bed. The very next day the abbot was summoned to administer the fifth sacrament of the Roman Catholic church, called extreme unction, and the guard were desired to witness his last moments. The superstitious notions of the age caused the spectators of the scene to regard as a circumstance of some moment the coincidence of Wolsey's words with the hour of his death. He expired as the clock struck eight, saying, "If I had served God as diligently as I have done the King, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs." Wolsey was buried in the Abbey church; and a stone coffin, said to have contained his bones, was afterwards used as a horse-trough at an inn in the neighbourhood. At the Dissolution, the endowments of the abbey were valued at 1062*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; and the site was granted in 1551 to William Marquess of Northampton. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Earl of Huntingdon was in possession of it; but in the succeeding reign it belonged to the Cavendish family, and was the seat of the Countess of Devonshire, till the period of the civil war, during which a party of Royalists from Ashby De La Zouch, under the command of Henry Hastings, afterwards Lord Loughborough, came and burnt it, leaving only the walls standing. In 1645, the town of Leicester, under Colonel Thomas Grey, on the 31st May, was stormed by Charles I. and Prince Rupert, with great slaughter.

Castle View, an extra-parochial Liberty containing 27 houses and 149 inhabitants, adjoins the Borough of Leicester.

The Leicester and Loughborough canal commences at the town of Leicester, and joins the river Soar near Belgrave, whence that river is navigable to the commencement of the Loughborough canal, a little below Grace Dieu brook. By the Leicester and Melton Mowbray canal, the rivers Wreke and Eye form a communication with the Soar; and the former rivers, by the addition of cuts and deviations where necessary, are made navigable to Melton Mowbray, where the Oakham canal commences.

LOCKINGTON, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 6 miles N.W. from Loughborough, contains 41 houses, and 206 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Lockington Hall is the seat of John Story, Esq. Hemington is a populous township of this parish, about a mile westward from Lockington.

LOUGHBOROUGH, on the borders of the county, 12 miles N. from Leicester, and 109 miles from London, contains 1492 houses, and 7365 inhabitants. This town, the second in the county in point of size and population, is situated on a branch of the river Soar, and on the side of a navigable canal communicating with that river; it consists chiefly of one principal street on the road from Leicester to Derby, and smaller ones intersecting it at right angles. The chief manufacture of the town is preparing wool for and knitting and weaving stockings; there is also a considerable trade in coals, which are sent by the canal into the interior of the county. The petty sessions for the hundred of West Goscote are held here occasionally, and a court leet is annually held in the month of October, in the court chamber, by the steward of the lord of the manor; at which a jury of twelve, two constables, two headboroughs, street-masters, field-reeves, pinders, parish beadle, common crier, &c. are chosen. The market is on Thursdays, and the fairs are 28th March, 25th April, Holy Thursday, 12th August, 13th Nov. for horses, cows and sheep; 24th March, and 30th Sept. meeting for cheese. The market-house was erected in 1742, on the removal of the ancient cross. Here is a free-school. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 40*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Emanuel College Cambridge. It is very large, with a remarkably fine tower at the western end; this is said to have been erected by subscription, about the close of the sixteenth century. In the deep cavetto of the arch of the western window are sculptured numerous arms, badges, and other devices, indicative of the benefactors of this really noble structure. Henry Lord Beaumont had a grant of the manor of Loughborough, part of the possessions of Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, attainted in the reign of Edward II. Sir Edward Hastings, K.G. Lord Chamberlain of the Household to Queen Mary, was by her created Lord Hastings of Loughborough, in 1557; but the title became extinct at his death. In the reign of Charles I. it was revived in the person of Henry, second son of the Earl of Huntingdon, who was created Lord Hastings of Loughborough, 23d Oct. 1643, having given manifest proofs of his sincere attachment to his sovereign during the time of the unhappy civil war. He lived to witness the Restoration, but died unmarried in 1666. Alexander Wedderburne was created Lord Loughborough, 14th

June 1780; but the patent was afterwards altered, and the title, which has descended to the Earl of Rosslyn, has no reference to this county. Knightthorpe is a township, and Woodthorpe a hamlet of this parish.

The Loughborough canal commences at the river Soar, a little below Grace Dieu brook, and takes a straight course to the Bushes at Loughborough. This canal, about a mile in length, perfectly level, has been very beneficial to the town of Loughborough in bringing a regular supply of coals to the town at less expense than formerly. By means of the river Soar it has a connection with the Trent, and by that river it has conveyance to Leicester, Melton Mowbray, &c. with all the various and important canals in the interior of the kingdom.

NEWTOWN LINFORD, on the borders of Bradgate Park, 6 miles N.W. from Leicester, contains 73 houses, and 549 inhabitants. After the enclosure of Charnwood Forest, a church was erected in this parish, under the patronage of the diocesan, and land set out in the forest for its endowment.

OSGATHORPE, 5 miles N.E. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 75 houses, and 352 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* Here is a free-school.

PACKINGTON, partly situated in Derbyshire, 2 miles S. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 89 houses, and 446 inhabitants, in this county, including the hamlet of Snibston. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Hastings.

RAVENSTONE, or *Raunston*, partly situated in Derbyshire, 4 miles S. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 87 houses, and 255 inhabitants, in this county. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

ROTHLEY, or *Rodeley*, on a branch of the Soar, 1½ mile S. from Mountsorrel, contains 201 houses, and 948 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Babington, Esq., who is lord of the manor and soke of Rothley, which not only extends through the lordships of Rothley and Rothley Temple, and the chapelries of Caldwell, Gaddesby, Grimston, Keyham, Mountsorrel superior, Wartnaby, and Wycomb, but to several other parts of the county, in which it is the most extensive manor. It had anciently, and still enjoys a peculiar jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters, exempt and free from all other ecclesiastical courts. It has the privilege also of marrying within itself; the commissary, who derives his authority from the lord of the manor, granting licence; and is exempt from the jurisdiction and visitation of the bishop of the diocese, who still, however, grants institution to the vicarage. The soke of Rothley has privileges of court leet, court baron, &c., oyer terminer, and gaol delivery, independent of the county; the custom of gavel-kind also prevails throughout the soke*.

King Henry III. granted the manor and church of Rothley to the Knights Templars, who settled a commandery of their order here, which, with other lands belonging to them, came afterwards into the possession of the Knights Hospitallers, who enjoyed it till the Dissolution, when it was valued at 87*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, per annum. It was granted in 1543 to Henry Cartwright. Rothley Temple is the seat of Thomas Babington, Esq. The chapelries of Keyham, Wartnaby, Wycomb and Caldwell are in this parish, and also the south end of Mountsorrel chapelry. Rothley Temple liberty is extra-parochial.

NETHER SEALE, on the borders of Staffordshire, 6 miles S.W. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 223 houses, and 1160 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Over Seale. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* Part of the hamlet of Donethorpe is in this parish. At Over Seale, Grange Wood End House is the seat of — Wright, Esq.

SHEEPSHEAD, or *Shepeshead*, 4 miles W. from Loughborough, contains 655 houses, and 3464 inhabitants, an extensive population, which is attributed to the enclosure of Charnwood Forest, and to the frame-work knitting trade, which is here carried on. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Charley, near here, and Sherman's Grounds, near Leicester, are both extra-parochial districts in the forest. Charnwood Forest is about ten miles in length, and six in breadth: some parts of it are elevated into considerable hills, bearing some resemblance to the High Peake in Derbyshire, particularly Beacon Hill, Barden Hill, Ives Head, Cliff Hill, &c. From the two former of these the views are very extensive, even to the mountains of Wales. In proceeding northward, these hills are the first part of the chain or ridge which at length constitutes the Peake of Derbyshire. The summits of many of these hills, particularly that of Beacon Hill, by some considered as the highest, consist of vast naked craggy rocks, the crags almost universally facing the west. They are composed of very hard gray stone, like the blue Elvan stone of Cornwall, but not so fissile. It is of an extremely close grit, gives fire with steel, whence quartz seems to predominate in its composition, and some parts of it are almost irresistible to the hammer. Others of these rocks are composed of an imperfect kind of granite, of which a much more complete sort abounds in the neighbourhood of Mountsorrel, where it is used in building and in the pavement of the street. In 1808 this forest was enclosed by Act of Parliament, and a chapel was erected about 1815, for the endowment of which about two hundred and twenty acres of land were appropriated. The appointment to this chapel is in the six lords of the forest: the Marquess of Hastings, the Earl of Stamford, Thomas March Phillips, Esq., William Herrick, Esq., the Rev. Thomas Bosvile, and Edward Dawson, Esq.

SWEEPSTONE, or *Swebston*, 5 miles S. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 125 houses, and 625 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Newton Burguland. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

SWITHLAND, 2¾ miles S.W. from Mountsorrel, contains 59 houses, and 335 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Swithland Hall is the seat of the Hon. Butler Danvers. Sir Joseph Danvers, of Swithland, a younger branch of the family of Danvers, of Culworth in Northamptonshire, was created baronet 4th July 1746. His son, Sir John Danvers, the second baronet, died 21st Sept. 1796, leaving his estate to his only child, the wife of the Hon. Augustus Butler, son of the Earl of Lanesborough, who assumed the name of Danvers. In the church is a handsome monument to the memory of Sir John Danvers, Bart., erected in his life-time, with an inscription recording his ancestry, written by himself.

THORPE ACRE, on a branch of the Soar, one mile N.W. from Loughborough, contains 70 houses, and 351 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Dishley. It is a curacy. Dishley Grange was formerly the residence of Mr. Bakewell, who here bred and improved every species of domestic quadruped to the greatest perfection: in various experiments he contrived to produce new breeds of these animals, in which, with perfect symmetry of shape, was united the greatest quantity of flesh with the smallest possible proportion of bone and offal.

THURCASTON, on a branch of the river Soar, 3 miles S. from Mountsorrel, contains 53 houses, and 277 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here is a free-school. Hugh Latimer, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, and one of the reformers of the Church of England, was born at Thurcaston, 1470. In one of his court sermons, in King Edward VIth's time, he tells his congregation, in his familiar way, that "upon a farm of four pounds a-year at the utmost, his father tilled as much ground as kept half-a dozen men; that he had it stocked with a hundred sheep, and thirty cows; that he found the King a man and a horse, himself remembering to have buckled on his father's harness when he went to Blackheath: that he gave his daughters five pounds a piece at marriage; that he lived hospitably amongst his neighbours, and was not backward in his alms to the poor." Latimer's sermons, written in a quaint and familiar style, contain, say his biographers, more ample materials for a history of the manners and morals of the time than any volume of that period; and the number of anecdotes brought forward to illustrate his subjects, must have contributed greatly to his popularity. Anstey is a chapelry, and Cropston is a township of the parish of Thurcaston.

* Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. iii.

ULVESCROFT, an extra-parochial liberty, 6 miles W. from Mountsorrel, contains 14 houses, and 87 inhabitants. A priory of Canons Regular of the order of St. Austin was founded here in the reign of Edward II. by Roger de Quincey, Earl of Winchester, and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. At the Dissolution it was valued at 101*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1542 to Thomas Earl of Rutland, and afterwards about 1557 to Frideswide Strelley, widow. Ulvescroft Priory is the seat of W. Parkin Bosville, Esq.

WANLIP, or *Onelep*, on the river Soar, 3 miles S. from Mountsorrel, and 4 miles N. from Leicester, contains 24 houses, and 128 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Saint Nicholas, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*: it contains several monuments of the Palmers. Wanlip Hall is the seat of Sir George Joseph Palmer, Bart. It stands on the banks of the Soar amidst beautiful pleasure-grounds, which have been improved to their greatest extent. Sir Charles Grave Hudson of Wanlip, who had been sheriff of the county in 1784, was created baronet 21st June, 1791. He became possessed of this seat by his wife Katharine Susanna, daughter and heiress of Henry Palmer, Esq. of Wanlip, which was rebuilt by her father and completed with many additions by Sir Charles, who died in 1813, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by Sir Charles Thomas Hudson, who in the same year assumed the name of Palmer, under the will of his maternal grandfather. He died 30th April, 1827, and was succeeded by the present baronet. The Leicester canal passes near Wanlip.

LONG WHATTON, 4 miles N.W. from Loughborough, contains 151 houses, and 820 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Whatton House, the seat of Edward Dawson, Esq., is situated on an eminence in a picturesque part of the county, commanding views of great variety: on the north is the church of Kegworth, backed by the Derbyshire hills; on the east the spires of Sutton Bonnington and Normanton-on-Soar are both seen across that river, which here divides the county from Nottinghamshire: more southward is the very fine tower of Loughborough church and Mountsorrel rock, with the range of hills in Charnwood Forest, which terminate the view for several miles in a westerly direction. The outline of this range appears to peculiar advantage from the grounds at Whatton, and is broken in several points into highly picturesque forms, particularly in the direction of Whitwick rocks. The other most conspicuous points are Beacon Hill, Ives Head, and Bardon Hill. The house was built about 1802 from designs by *J. Johnson*, of Leicester, and is constructed of fine stone with a rusticated basement. The grass lands, which immediately surround the house, are thrown into a park-like form, by means of sunk fences, and are ornamented with many fine trees, amongst which the ash are remarkable for their size. Edward Dawson, Esq. is one of the six lords of Charnwood Forest, and is maternally descended from the family of Mould, of Appleby, in this county.

WHITWICK, on the borders of Charnwood Forest, 5 miles E. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 223 houses, and 1146 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown, as part of the Duchy of Lancaster. Swannington and Thringstone are townships of this parish.

5. Guthlaxton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by West Goscote hundred; on the east by Gartree hundred; on the south by Northamptonshire; and on the west by Warwickshire and Sparkenhoe hundred.

ARNESBY, 8 miles S. from Leicester, contains 91 houses, and 459 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

ASHBY MAGNA, 4 miles N. from Lutterworth, contains 56 houses, and 280 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

ASHBY PARVA, 3 miles N.W. from Lutterworth, contains 32 houses, and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

AYLESTONE, on the banks of the Soar, 3 miles S. from Leicester, contains 102 houses, and 540 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The chapelry of Lubbesthorpe and the township of Glen Parva are in this parish. The Union canal passes Glen Parva.

BITTESWELL, one mile N. from Lutterworth, contains 95 houses, and 427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 3*s.*, in the patronage of the Haberdashers' Company, and the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, by turns. The edifice was thoroughly repaired and judiciously restored under the superintendence of the vicar in 1822.

BLABY, on a branch of the Soar, 4½ miles S. from Leicester, contains 197 houses, and 989 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Countess Thorpe is a chapelry of this parish.

BROUGHTON ASTLEY, on a branch of the Soar, 6 miles N. from Lutterworth, contains 47 houses, and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Prime Thorpe and Sutton on the Elms are townships of this parish.

BRUNTINGTHORPE, 5 miles N.E. from Lutterworth, contains 76 houses, and 348 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, value 10*l.* 7*s.* 6d.

CALTHORPE, or *Thorpe Thomas*, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 4 miles S. from Lutterworth, contains 39 houses, and 164 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

CLAYBROOKE, on the Watling Street, 4 miles N.W. from Lutterworth, contains 90 houses, and 458 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 30*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The parish is populous and extensive, containing Nether or Great Claybrooke, and Over or Little Claybrooke, the hamlet of Ullesthorpe, which is divided from Claybrooke by a serpentine branch of the Soar, and the township of Little Wigston. The manor of Claybrooke pays suit and service to the court of Weston in Arden, in the parish of Bulkington, in Warwickshire.

At Claybrooke is the seat of Thomas Dicey, Esq.; and at Ullesthorpe, the seat of John Goodacre, Esq.

At High Cross, in the present road from Lutterworth to Hinckley, six miles from Lutterworth, and four miles and a half from Hinckley two Roman roads cross each other; the one from Lincoln to Cardigan, called the Fosse; and the other from Dover towards Chester, called the Watling Street. The cross, marking the site of the ancient Benonis, was erected in 1712 at the expense of the Earl of Denbigh. It stands on an eminence, and originally consisted of four Doric columns, with a globe and cross on the summit: on the north side was placed this inscription, "Si veterum Romanorum vestigia quæras, hic cernas, viator. Hic enim celeberrimæ illorum viæ militares, sese mutuo secantes, ad extremos usque Britanniæ limites procurrunt. Hic stativa sua habucrunt Vennones & ad primum abhinc lapidem Castra sua; ad Stratam & ad Fossam Tumulum Claudius quidem Cohortis Præfectus habuisse videtur." The cross was partly destroyed by lightning in 1791. Cloudesly Bush, a tumulus, is in this parish.

COSBY, 7 miles S. from Leicester, contains 162 houses, and 883 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Little Thorpe. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 15*s.*

COTTESBACH, 2 miles S. from Lutterworth, contains 21 houses, and 118 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

DUNTON BASSETT, 4 miles N. from Lutterworth, contains 104 houses, and 460 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

FOSTON, 6 miles S. from Leicester, contains 4 houses, and 24 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

FROWLESWORTH, 5 miles N.W. from Lutterworth, contains 76 houses, and 301 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 10*s.*

GILLMORTON, 3 miles N.E. from Lutterworth, contains 146 houses, and 718 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

KILBY, on a branch of the Soar, 6 miles S. from Leicester, contains 88 houses, and 409 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir Henry Halford, Bart. of Wistow Hall.

NORTH KILWORTH, or *Kilworth Abbas*, 5 miles E. from Lutterworth, contains 66 houses, and 391 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

SOUTH KILWORTH, on the river Avon and borders of Northamptonshire, one mile S. from the above, contains 97 houses, and 450 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

KIMCOTE, 3 miles N.E. from Lutterworth, contains 103 houses, and 498 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Willoughby de Broke. Cotes De Val is a hamlet of this parish.

KNAPTOFT, 7 miles N.E. from Lutterworth, contains 6 houses, and 60 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 32*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland: the church is in ruins. The manor-house was probably built by John Turpin, in the reign of HenryVII., and enlarged by Sir William Turpin, in the reign of Elizabeth: a small part only of this remains near the ruined tower of the church. Shearsby is a chapelry, and Walton a hamlet of this parish.

LEIRE, 4 miles N.W. from Lutterworth, contains 88 houses, and 435 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

LUTTERWORTH, 13 miles S. from Leicester, and 89 miles from London, contains 444 houses, and 2102 inhabitants. The town is situated on the river Swift, and consists principally of three streets, leading to Leicester, Atherstone, and Coventry, the last of which is distant only 15 miles. The cotton-manufactory is carried on here to great extent. The market is on Thursday, and fairs are held 16th February, 2nd April and Holy Thursday, for horses, cows and sheep; and on 16th September, for cattle and cheese. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Roesia de Verdon, and Nicholas, his son, in the reign of King John, built and endowed an hospital for a master and brethren, in honour of St. John the Baptist, which was valued at 26*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, per annum, and was in being in 1576, the 19th of Elizabeth, the mastership being then in the gift of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It is a large and handsome structure, with a beautiful tower, and contains several ancient monuments. John Wicliff, a learned divine, and first champion of that cause which was afterwards called Protestantism, was patronized by the Duke of Lancaster, and by his favour presented to the living of Lutterworth, in the diocese of Lincoln, about 1370; and it was here that he advanced in his writings and sermons those opinions, which entitle him to the rank of reformer. He was here seized with a stroke of palsy, on Innocent's Day, 1384, while he was performing divine service in his church, and soon after expired in the 60th year of his age. His body was buried in the chancel, and there laid till his enemies violated the sanctuary of death. A decree of the Council of Constance pronounced him to have died an obstinate heretic; and his bones were ordered to be dug up, if they could be distinguished from the bones of the faithful: the sentence was not put in act till 1428, when Fleming Bishop of Lincoln, by command of Pope Martin V., executed the decree of the Council. His remains were accordingly disinterred, then burnt, and afterwards cast into the river Swift. It is not now possible to ascertain whether any monument was ever erected to his memory. If any memorial had once marked the spot of his interment, it doubtless was destroyed at the same time. It is here said that the gown which Wicliff wore now covers the communion-table; and the identical pulpit in which he is said to have preached is also preserved.

About two miles westward from Lutterworth, the Roman road, Watling Street, divides this county from Warwickshire; it crosses the Swift at Bensford bridge, and the Avon at Dow bridge, near Calthorpe. It also crosses the river Anker near Witherley on the western side of the county.

MISTERTON on the river Swift, one mile E. from Lutterworth, contains 100 houses, and 593 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Poultney and Walcote. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Misterton Hall is the seat of ——— Franks, Esq. At Poultney was born Sir John Poultney, four times Lord Mayor of London, who died in 1349, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

OADBY, 3½ miles S.E. from Leicester, contains 182 houses, and 856 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

PEATLING MAGNA, 6 miles N.E. from Lutterworth, contains 46 houses, and 228 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Peatling Hall is the seat of John Clarke, Esq.

PEATLING PARVA, 4 miles N.E. from Lutterworth, contains 30 houses, and 173 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SHAWELL, on the borders of Warwickshire, near the Watling Street, 3 miles S. from Lutterworth, contains 44 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SWINFORD, 4 miles S. from Lutterworth, contains 95 houses, and 450 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Otway Cave, Esq. The church and lands at Swinford having been granted to the Knights Hospitallers, by Robert Rivell, before the first year of the reign of King John, a preceptory of that order was established here.

Westrill, an extra-parochial liberty, includes the hamlet of Stormore; and Stanford Hall, the seat of Thomas Otway Cave, Esq. originally situated in the parish of Stanford, in Northamptonshire, but has been rebuilt on the north side of the river Avon, which here divides the counties. The present mansion was completed by Sir Thomas Cave, Bart., about the year 1770. It stands in a fine park enlivened by the Avon, the banks of which have been extended in front of the house. Sir Thomas Cave of Stanford was created baronet 30th June, 1641. Sir Charles Cave, Bart., the last male representative of this ancient family, died in 1810: the principal part of the estates had previously passed by marriage, of the only sister of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart., who died in 1792, to Henry Otway, Esq.

WHETSTONE, 5 miles S. from Leicester, contains 173 houses, and 883 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a curacy.

WIGSTON MAGNA, 4 miles S. from Leicester, contains 437 houses, and 2089 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Company of Haberdashers, and the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, alternately. Several fragments of antiquity have been discovered in this neighbourhood, and some petrifactions have also been found in the adjacent lime- and gravel-pits.

WILLOUGHBY WATERLESS, or *Water Leys*, 8 miles N.E. from Lutterworth, contains 67 houses, and 322 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

6. Sparkenhoe Hundred

Is bounded on the north by West Goscote hundred; on the east by Guthlaxton hundred; and on the south and west by Warwickshire.

APPLEBY, 6 miles S.W. from Ashby De La Zouch, contains 229 houses, and 1185 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Appleby Parva. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.* In the chancel is a monument to the memory of the Rev. Abraham Mould, M.A., rector and patron of this church, ob. 1683. The advowson of the living continued in this family till 1736, when it passed by an heiress to that of Dawson of Long Whatton. This This parish is partly situated in Derbyshire. The free-school at Appleby Parva was founded by Sir John Moore, alderman of London, in 1699. It was built from a design by Sir ChristopherWren. The thirteen Governors meet on St. Barnabas-day.

ASTON FLAMVILLE, 2½ miles S.E. from Hinckley, contains 12 houses, and 80 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.* In the chancel is a monument of Sir William Turvile, ob. 1549. Sketchley, a chapelry belonging to this parish, is very populous, containing 286 houses, and 1504 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Burbage or *Burbach*. The chapel is dedicated to St. Katherine.

BARDON PARK, in Charnwood Forest, 9 miles N.W. from Leicester, contains 10 houses, and 69 inhabitants. It is extra-parochial. In this park is Bardon Hill; the base, which is an extensive circumference, gradually rises to a great height. It is covered with underwood, and contains quarries of a hard stone, something like limestone. The prospect hence is very extensive, and the hill has been seen at the distance of fifty miles. Burton, the historian of the county, calls it the most noted land-mark of this country, and standing at the west end of a long tract of hills which lie almost east and west. Marshall, in his Agricultural Survey of Leicestershire, thus notices the hills of Charnwood: "Like the Malvern Hills, their style is singular; but the style of one is very different from that of the other. The Malvern Hills seen from a distance bear a most striking resemblance to the Atlantic Islands, towering up high and ragged, and on a near view appear as one large mountain fragment. The Charnwood Hills, on the contrary, seen obscurely, appear as an extensive range of mountains, much larger and of course much more distant than they really are. When approached, the mountain style is still preserved; the prominences are distinct, sharp, and most of them pointed with ragged rock. One of these prominences, Bardon Hill, rises above the rest; and though far from an elevated situation, comparatively with the more northern mountains, commands in much probability a greater extent of surface than any other point of view in the island. It is entirely insulated, standing every way at a considerable distance from lands equally high. The horizon appears to rise almost equally on every side: it is quite an ocean view, from a ship out of sight of land; at least more so than any other land view I have seen. The midland district is almost every acre of it seen lying at its feet. Lincoln Cathedral, at the distance of nearly sixty miles, makes a prominent object from it. With a good glass, the Dunstable hills, at little less than eighty miles, may, it is said, be distinctly seen. The Malvern Hills, May Hill, and the Sugar Loaf, in Monmouthshire, are distinctly in view. Enville, the Wrekin, and other hills in Shropshire and North Wales, are equally distinguishable: and the Derbyshire Hills, to the highest peak, appear at hand. An outline described from the extremity of the views would include nearly one-fourth of England and Wales. It may be deemed one of the most extraordinary points of view in nature." Bardon Park was formerly the inheritance of the Lords Beaumont. It afterwards, on the attainder of its possessor Francis Lord Lovell, came to King Henry VIII., who in 1528 granted it to Thomas Grey Marquess of Dorset. On the attainder of Henry Duke of Suffolk, in 1552, it again becamc the property of the Crown. In 1569, Bardon Park was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Hastings and Henry Cutler, from whom it was alienated to the family of Hood, who were originally settled at Wilford near Nottingham, but became resident at Bardon in the time of Henry VIII., though not seised thereof till the reign of Elizabeth. The estate is now the property of William Hood, Esq., Bardon Park is the residence of his brother Edmund Hood, Esq. The lordship contains about 1300 acres.

BARWELL, 2 miles N.E. from Hinckley, contains 223 houses, and 1095 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.* The hamlets of Potter's Marston and Stapleton are in this parish.

Bassett House is extra-parochial.

CADEBY, 1½ mile S.E. from Market Bosworth, contains 34 houses, and 167 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.* The township of Osbaston is partly in this parish. Osbaston Hall is the seat of Mrs. Twisleton.

CONGERSTON, 3 miles N.W. from Market Bosworth, contains 32 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*

CROFT, 6 miles N.E. from Hinckley, contains 53 houses, and 297 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

DESFORD, 5 miles E. from Market Bosworth, contains 158 houses, and 864 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The hamlet of Barron's Park is in this parish.

ELMSTHORPE, 2½ miles N.E. from Hinckley, contains 4 houses, and 46 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

ENDERBY, 5 miles S.W. from Leicester, contains 234 houses, and 1143 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

FENNY DRAYTON, 6 miles N.W. from Hinckley, contains 25 houses, and 118 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.* George Fox, founder of the Society of Quakers, was born at this place in 1624. Here also resided the ancestors of the poet Drayton.

GLENFIELD, 4 miles N.W. from Leicester, contains 88 houses, and 430 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.* At the time of Domesday survey it was part of the possessions of Hugo de Grentumainell. From him it came by marriage to Robert Bossu, and was held in demesne by the Earls of Leicester; but Robert FitzParnel granted a great part of it to a family who assumed the name of the place, and continued residents here many years. George Henry, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, is the present lord of the manor, as parcel of his manor, and ecclesiastical peculiar, exempt jurisdiction of Groby. The church consists of a small tower, the upper part being wood, covered with slate; a nave; two small transepts, separated from the nave by low pointed arches; and a chancel. On the south side of the chancel are four stone seats; and on the north side of the altar is a piscina. The chapelries of Braunstone and Kirby Muxloe, and the liberties of Frith Braunstone, Glenfield Frith, and Kirby Frith, are in this parish.

Braunstone Hall, the seat of —— Winstanley, Esq., formerly the property of the Hastings' family, was early in the 17th century purchased by an ancestor of the present proprietor. The mansion was erected about the year 1775, and is situated in a finely wooded part of the county. At Kirby Muxloe are ruins of the castellated mansion of the Hastings, consisting of part of the gate-house, and an embattled stair-case turret. The gate-house is covered with bushes and ivy, and is much reduced in height. It was constructed with brick, with stone dressings, the stone of which is supposed to have been procured from the Dane Hills, about two miles distant, between Kirby and Leicester. The remains of the walls, extending on each side of the gate-house, have a deep moat in front, close to the building. On the spandrils of some of the arched doorways are the initials W. H., for William Hastings. In 1474, Sir William Hastings obtained license to impark 2000 acres of land, of his manor of Kirby Muxloe, and to build a castellated mansion; and there can be no

doubt that this building was erected in consequence of this grant. Lord Hastings devised Kirby Muxloe to his widow, and in 1608 the mansion appears to have been inhabited by Walter Hastings, son of Francis Earl of Huntingdon. From the Hastings family the manor came by purchase into the possession of Sir Robert Bannaster, and was afterwards bought by William Woollaston, of Shenton, one of whose descendants sold it in 1778 to Clement Winstanley, Esq. of Braunstone, the father of the present owner. There is a tradition that the unfortunate Jane Shore resided at Kirby Muxloe, under the protection of Lord Hastings.

GOPSALL Liberty, 4 miles N.W. from Market Bosworth, is extra-parochial. Gopsall Hall, the seat of Earl Howe, was built in the year 1765 by Alderman Westly of Leicester. It was afterwards occupied by the late Charles Jennens, Esq., who dying without issue in 1773, left Gopsall to his nephew Penn Assheton Curzon, Esq., who had married a niece of Mr. Jennens. This gentleman beautified the interior of the mansion with a large collection of pictures, and ornamented the grounds with temples, &c. In one of these is a statue, by *Roubiliac*, of Religion, holding in one hand the Book of Life, and in the other a cross. This temple is consecrated to Edward Holdsworth, author of Muscipula, and Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil. In accordance with the design of the building is a cenotaph, on which is a a figure of Genius, represented in a pensive attitude, Virgil's bust, and a Latin inscription, complimentary to the talents of Holdsworth. The mansion at Gopsall has recently undergone many internal alterations by the present noble owner. Amongst other apartments of large dimensions, is a very handsome private chapel, fitted up with cedar-wood, and the front of the altar made out of the famous Boscobel oak. In this chapel is a fine picture of the crucified Christ, by *Vandyke*. The park belonging to this mansion, and the estate, have been much enlarged by Lord Howe, and improved by planting, &c. The family of Curzon, is of great antiquity, being descended from Geraldine de Curzon, who came over with the Conqueror. Penn Assheton Curzon married Sophia Charlotte, daughter and co-heiress of Richard, late Earl Howe, K.G., who, on the death of her father, became Baroness Howe, and died, leaving two sons and one daughter. Richard William Penn, the only surviving son, is the present Earl Howe, who took the name and arms of Howe by royal sign manual in 1821.

HEATHER, 5 miles N. from Market Bosworth, contains 82 houses, and 411 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Here was formerly a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, founded by Ralph de Greseley as early as the reign of King John: it was valued at the Dissolution at 39*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, and as part of the preceptory of Dalby, was granted 7th of Edward VI. to Oliver St. John and Robert Thornton. A coal-pit has been opened in this parish, which has increased the population.

HIGHAM ON THE HILL, 3½ miles N.W. from Hinckley, contains 106 houses, and 533 inhabitants, including the chapelry of Lindley. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.* Lindley Hall is the seat of the Rev. — Hemings.

HINCKLEY, near the Watling Street, on the borders of Warwickshire, 13 miles S.E. from Leicester, and 99 miles from London, contains 1169 houses, and 5835 inhabitants, including the township of the Bond. It is an ancient and irregularly built town, said to be situated in the middle and on the highest common surface in England. Hence fifty churches may be clearly distinguished. The principal trade is the manufacture of stockings, which is carried on to a very considerable extent; the goods are of the commoner description, and the production furnishes employment for a vast number of persons in the adjacent villages. The town, under its ancient lords the Earls of Lancaster, certainly enjoyed the privileges of a borough, but having taken a decided part in favour of the House of Lancaster in the civil war, its privileges were forfeited to the conquering monarch of the House of York. The civil government is now vested in the mayor, constables, and headboroughs. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here occasionally: the market is on Monday; and on the 26th August is an annual fair, which is mentioned by Shakspeare, in the second part of King Henry IV. The other fairs are third Monday after Epiphany, Easter Monday, Monday before Whit Monday, and Whit Monday in the morning for horses, cows and sheep; and in the afternoon for pedlery and toys; and 28th Oct. for cheese and pedlery. An alien priory, founded by Robert Earl of Leicester, was given to Lyra, in Normandy, before 1173; it was afterwards annexed to Mount Grace, in Yorkshire; and at the dissolution of that priory it was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The castle at Hinckley is said to have been inhabited by John of Ghent, but how long it has been demolished is not with certainty known. The walks and views about the town are pleasing and extensive: near the Bond end is a distant view of King Richard's field and Charnwood Forest: from Beacon Hill, about a mile in the road to Leicester, the woods extending from Burbach on the south and the opposite fields towards Barwell, form a pleasant rising. From the Lawns and Priest Hill, Coventry may be distinctly seen.

Dadlington and Stoke Golding are chapelries, and Wykin is a hamlet of this parish, which also includes the hamlet of Hydes pastures, in Warwickshire.

IBSTOCK, or *Ibotstoke*, 5 miles N. from Market Bosworth, contains 201 houses, and 1058 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester, is valued at 19*s.* 8*s.* 11½*d.* The chapelries of Hugglescote and Donnington on the Heath are in this parish. An ancient building of stone at Donnington is now used as a farm-house.

KIRKBY MALLORY, 4½ miles N. from Hinckley, contains 56 houses, and 296 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* It consists of an embattled tower, surmounted by a light and handsome pinnacle, a long nave, and a chancel. The parsonage, situated on a beautiful spot, commanding one of the finest views in the county, was built by the Rev. Clobery Noel; and it was altered and enlarged by his successor, the Rev. Rowney Noel, D.D., Dean of Salisbury. Kirkby Mallory is so called, from the Malorys, formerly lords of the manor; and their residence is supposed to have been at the Moats, the ruins of which are still remaining, being a few hundred yards from the village. The area in the centre, as well as the square canals of water that encircle it, are tolerably perfect; the whole being surrounded with majestic trees. From the Malorys the estate descended to the Noels; and Sir Verney Noel was created a baronet July 6th, 1660. Sir Edward Noel succeeded to the barony of Wentworth, of Nettlested, on the death of Lady Wentworth, 1745, and was created Viscount Wentworth, of Whellesburgh, 1762. On the death of Thomas Noel Viscount Wentworth, 17th April, 1815, the viscounty became extinct; but the barony descended to his sister Lady Milbanke, whose daughter Lady Byron is the next in inheritance.

The chapelry of Earl Shilton is in this parish, containing 339 houses, and 1771 inhabitants.

LEICESTER FOREST, 5 miles E. from Market Bosworth, and the same distance W. from Leicester, containing 11 houses, and 71 inhabitants, is extra-parochial.

MARKET BOSWORTH, 12 miles W. from Leicester, and 106 miles from London, contains 190 houses, and 1117 inhabitants. This town is situated on an eminence, in the midst of a country exceedingly fertile in corn and grass. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 55*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; in the chancel is a fine monument of the Dixie family. Here is a free-school; and the petty sessions for the hundred are occasionally held here. The market, whence the town is distinguished, was obtained by Richard Harcourt, in the reign of Edward I., and is on Wednesday; the fairs are on 8th May, and 10th July. Sutton Heath, about two miles to the south-east of Bosworth, has obtained historical celebrity from having been the scene of the important battle between King Richard III. and Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., where Richard lost his life and crown, on the 23rd August, 1485, after a most sanguinary conflict, which put an end to the long contention between the houses of York and Lancaster. In this battle were slain on the side of Richard, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, Sir Richard Radcliffe, and Sir Robert Brackenbury. The principal person of Richmond's army that was slain was Sir William Brandon, his standard-bearer. The exact spot is ascertained by several pieces

of swords, heads of lances, barbs of arrows, pieces of pole-axes, &c. said to have been found on the field. Sir Wolstan Dixie, of Bosworth, was created a baronet July 14th 1660. The chapelries of Barleston, Carlton, Shenton and Sutton-Cheney, and part of the townships of Barton in the Beans and Osbaston are in this parish. Bosworth House is the seat of Colonel Featherstone.

MARKFIELD, 7 miles N.W. from Leicester, contains 218 houses, and 1078 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Mayor of Hastings.

NAILSTONE, 4 miles N.E. from Market Bosworth, contains 73 houses, and 359 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The chapelry of Normanton le Heath is in this parish.

NARBOROUGH, 5½ miles S.W. from Leicester, contains 141 houses, and 775 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*
Huncote is a hamlet of this parish.

NEWBOLD VERDON, 3 miles E. from Market Bosworth, contains 120 houses, and 576 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk.

NORTON JUXTA TWYCROSS, on the borders of Warwickshire, 6 miles N.W. from Market Bosworth, contains 70 houses, and 326 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.
Bilstone is a township of this parish.

ORTON ON THE HILL, on the borders of Warwickshire, 5 miles N. from Atherstone, contains 76 houses, and 370 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford.

PECKLETON, 6 miles N.E. from Hinckley, contains 52 houses, and 359 inhabitants, including the township of Tooley. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.*
Tooley Park is extensive.

RATBY, 5 miles W. from Leicester, contains 106 houses, and 614 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Stamford. The township of Botcheston and Newton, and the chapelry of Grooby are in this parish, also Whittington Grange. William de Ferrers, brother of Robert Earl of Derby, had by gift of Margaret his mother, daughter and heiress of Roger de Quincey Earl of Winchester, the manor of Groby, and became the founder of the baronial families of Ferrers and Grey of Groby, now represented by the Earl of Stamford. The Castle of Groby is said to have been destroyed in 1176. In 1338, 12th of Edward III., Henry Lord Ferrers procured the grant of a weekly market for his town of Groby, which has long been disused. Grooby Hall is a seat of the Earl of Stamford; and at Grooby is also the seat of John Pares, Esq.

SAPCOTE, 4 miles E. from Hinckley, contains 133 houses, and 797 inhabitants. A house of industry for fifteen neighbouring parishes is here established. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* It was built by Simon Basset in the reign of Henry III., and a chantry was here founded by Sir Ralph Basset. The baronial family of Basset were formerly lords of the manor.

SHACKERSTONE, on the river Sence, 4 miles N.W. from Market Bosworth, contains 59 houses, and 270 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* Odestone is a hamlet of this parish.

SHARNFORD, on a branch of the Soar, 4 miles S.E. from Hinckley, contains 99 houses, and 460 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SHEEPY MAGNA, on the river Sence, 4 miles N.E. from Atherstone, contains 84 houses, and 427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.* The chapelry of Ratcliffe Culey is in this parish.

SHEEPY PARVA, 6 miles S.W. from Market Bosworth, contains 17 houses, and 87 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*

SIBSON, or *Sibbesdon*, 4 miles S.W. from Market Bosworth, contains 56 houses, and 237 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.* The township of Upton is in this parish.

SNARESTONE, or *Snarkestone*, 7 miles N.W. from Market Bosworth, contains 75 houses, and 356 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Batholomew, belongs to the rectory of Swepston.

STONEY STANTON, 4 miles E. from Hinckley, contains 95 houses, and 533 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* The soil of this parish consists of clay and iron-stone in due proportion for dairy, tillage, and sheep pasture; it was enclosed in 1764.

TEMPLE HALL, 4½ miles S.W. from Market Bosworth, containing 10 houses, and 105 inhabitants, is an extra-parochial district in Leicester Forest.

THORNTON, 6 miles N.E. from Market Bosworth, contains 71 houses, and 405 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The chapelries of Bagworth and Bagworth Park, and the townships of Stanton-under-Bardon and Horsepool, are in this parish.

THURLASTON, 6 miles N.E. from Hinckley, contains 101 houses, and 513 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* The liberty of Newparks and the hamlet of Normanton Turville are in this parish.

TWYCROSS, 5 miles N.W. from Market Bosworth, contains 64 houses, and 373 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. James.

WITHERLEY, 8 miles N.W. from Hinckley, contains 89 houses, and 396 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.* The hamlet of Atterton is in this parish.

LINCOLNSHIRE.



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS WAPENTAKES &c.

Parts of Holland

1. Elloe	Wapentake
2. Kirton	Dº
3. Skirbeck	Dº

Parts of Kesteven

1. Aswardburn	Wapentake
2. Aveland	Dº
3. Beltisloe	Dº
4. Boothby Graffoe	Dº
5. Flaxwell	Dº
6. Langoe	Dº
7. Loveden	Dº
8. Ness	Dº
9. Winnibriggs & Threo	Dº
10. Grantham	Boro' & Liberty

Parts of Lindsey

1. Aslacoe	Wapentake
2. Bolingbroke	Soke
3. Bradley Haverstoe	Wapentake
4. Calceworth	Hundred
5. Candleshoe	Wapentake
6. Corringham	Dº
7. Gartree	Dº
8. Hill	Hundred
9. Horncastle	Soke
10. Lawress	Wapentake
11. Louth Eske	Hundred
12. Ludborough	Wapentake
13. Manley	Dº
14. Walshcroft	Dº
15. Well	Dº
16. Wraggoe	Dº
17. Yarborough	Dº
18. Lincoln	City & Liberty



Engraved by JAMES BINGLEY 57 Charles St Goswell Road for MOULES ENGLISH COUNTIES

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Midland Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Yorkshire; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by Cambridgeshire Northamptonshire, and Rutlandshire; and on the west by Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire. Its greatest length is about seventy-five miles, and its breadth forty-five miles, being in circumference about two hundred and sixty miles. The inhabitants were called Coritani by the Romans, and it formed part of the province Flavia Cæsariensis. The Roman stations are considered to have been Ad Abum, Winterton; Aquis, Aukborough; Bannovallium, Horncastle or Ludford; Causennæ, Ancaster, or Great Ponton; Lindum, Lincoln; and Vainona, Wainfleet. A Roman road to Wragby and Newcastle ran through the north-western part of the county. During the Saxon Heptarchy, Lincolnshire formed part of the kingdom of Mercia. The castles of its earlier lords were at Bourne, Bolingbroke, Caistor, Horncastle, Scrivelsby, Somerton, Sleaford, Stamford, Tattershall and Torksey. This county contains one city and county town, Lincoln; thirty-one market towns; six hundred and thirty parishes; 53,813 houses, and 283,058 inhabitants; and returns twelve members to Parliament; two for Boston, two for Grantham, two for Grimsby, two for Lincoln, two for Stamford, and two for the shire; the present members for which are Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart., and C. Chaplin, Esq. of Blankney Hall. Lincolnshire is in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Lincoln. It is divided into three separate districts, called Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; of these, Lindsey is much the largest, and occupies nearly one half of the county; extending from the sea, on the east, to Nottinghamshire on the west; and from the river Witham, which intersects the county from east to west, to the river Humber on the north. The soils are much varied, and its geographical features marked by many inequalities. High lands, called the Wolds, occupy a long ridge of the county from Spilsby to the Humber, having a rich tract of marsh-land to the east, between it and the sea; Lincoln Heath, another ridge of high land, extends up the western side of this division from Lincoln to Brigg. The greater part of the last district, formerly appropriated almost solely to the breeding of rabbits, has within the last few years been enclosed, and brought into profitable cultivation. At the north-western extremity of the county is the river island of Axholme, a low tract of land, which by the operations of embanking and draining has been made one of the most fertile spots in the kingdom. The river Trent bounds the eastern side of this island, whilst the rivers Idle, Don, and Torn, environ the southern and western sides. The district of Kesteven is bounded on the north and north-east by the river Witham, which separates it from Lindsey; on the east by the division of Holland; on the south by the river Welland, which divides it from Northamptonshire; and by parts of Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Rutlandshire, on the west. The features of this district are very diversified, and the soils greatly varied: the western part is fine arable, as well as grazing land, and parts of it are well wooded. The variations of soil are nearly all in a longitudinal direction from north to south. The south-western part contains some fine parks, abounding with woods and was at a former period denominated a forest, in which state it continued till the time of King Henry III., when it was disafforested. The eastern side of the division is low land, partaking of the nature of the adjacent marshes in the district of Holland. Kesteven having been enclosed, drained and cultivated, contains much rich and valuable land. Holland constitutes the south-eastern side of the county, and is bounded by parts of Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire on the south; the division of Lindsey on the north; on the east by the German Ocean; and on the west by part of Kesteven. Nearly the whole of this tract of country appears to have been once inundated by the sea, being preserved solely by its vast embankments: the pools also have been drained by means of deep canals with sluices. Most of the drains or dykes of this district communicate with, and empty themselves into the rivers Welland and Witham; the channels of which have been widened and altered in various places. Holland is divided into Upper and Lower; both of the divisions consisting entirely of fens and marshes, intersected by numberless dykes and canals, and crossed by raised causeways, called Droves. The lower or southern division is only preserved by its mounds from constant inundations. The air of these tracts is not considered wholesome, and the water is of a brackish nature; whence the inhabitants are obliged to make reservoirs for rain-water; yet their industry has produced comfort and opulence, by forming excellent pasture-land out of the marshes, which are found capable of yielding large crops of corn. Prodigious flocks of geese are bred in the fens, and here the principal decoys in England for wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other aquatic birds, which afford the chief supply to the metropolis. Wild geese, grebes, godwits, whinibulls, coots, ruffs and reeves, avosets or yelpers, knots, and dottrels, and a great variety of other species of water-fowl, breed here in amazing numbers. The general period for working in the decoys lasts from October to February. Lincolnshire may be said to present four great natural features, each of which has a specific and nearly uniform character: these are the heaths and sandy lands, the wolds, the marshes and the fens. The heaths, north and south of Lincolnshire, are calcareous hills, which from their brows command many very fine views. Lincoln heath, now almost entirely enclosed, is a tract of high country, in which the soil is a good sandy loam, and excellent turnip and barley land. This hill slopes sharply to the west, the declivity of the same nature, but generally good: and this extends some distance in the valley, where the soil is rich loam, containing much pasturage. Between Gainsborough and Newark, for twenty-five miles, is a large tract of flat sandy soil, which has been enclosed and drained. The wolds extend from Spilsby, in a north-westerly direction, for about forty miles to Barton on the Humber. They are, on an average, nearly eight miles in breadth, and consist of sand and sandy loam, upon flinty loam, with a substratum of chalk, particularly about Louth, and in the extensive rabbit-warrens between Gayton and Tathwell; but rich upland pastures are seen, pleasingly intermixed.

From Binbrook to Caistor, with the interruption of Caistor Moor, a sandy soil prevails; and thence sand, with an intermixture of clay, till they change into the rich loam, of which Barton Field, a space of 6000 acres, principally consists. Beneath this line, and parallel with the eastern shore, lies an extensive tract of land at the foot of the wolds, reaching from

Barton to Wainfleet, of various breadth, from five to ten miles, called the Marsh, which is secured from the encroachments of the sea by embankments of earth, and is agriculturally divided into north and south marshes, by a difference in the soil, called Middle Marsh. The first occupies a large extent of rich salt lands; the second, clay of inferior value; and the intervening land is a rich brown loam, stretching across from Beelsby to Grimsby. The Fens form one of the most prominent features of this county, and consist of lands, which, at a distant period, have been inundated by the sea, and by human art have been recovered from it. In the summer season they exhibit immense tracts, chiefly of grazing land, intersected by wide deep ditches, which answer the end both of fences and drains. These are accompanied generally by parallel banks, upon which the roads pass, and are intended to keep the waters, in flood time, from overflowing the adjacent lands. They not only communicate with each other, but also with larger canals, called dykes and drains, which in some instances are navigable for boats and barges. At the lower end of these are sluices, guarded by gates, termed Gowts. During the summer, numerous flocks and herds are seen grazing over this scene, where the pastures afford a rich and luxuriant herbage. Many of the fens actually lie below the level of the sea; some are lower than the beds of the rivers; and all are beneath the high water of their respective drains. In winter these fens are mostly covered with water; but during the summer the inhabitants are greatly distressed for it. Some of what are called the fens are in a state of waste, and serve for the breeding and rearing of geese, which are considered the fenman's treasure, a highly valuable stock. They breed numerous young, which quickly become saleable; the feathers and quills of a large flock amount to a very considerable sum. The rabbit-warrens of this county were formerly much more extensive than at present, and have gradually yielded to the plough. Lincolnshire has been long famous for a fine breed of horses, although the adjoining county, York, has now the credit for rearing many really bred in this county. The neat cattle are remarkably large, but not peculiarly famed for their fine symmetry. The sheep are also very large, and perhaps the most profitable stock; as vast numbers are bred and fattened, and large quantities of wool are obtained to supply the demand of the manufacturing districts. Within these few years great numbers of spinning schools have been established. Rabbits are esteemed highly advantageous in situations unfit for the plough. Few manufactures are in this county; but rabbits' fur and goose feathers are objects of considerable merchandize. The eminences and views most remarkable in the county are, Aukborough Cliff, Yarborough Camp, Brocklesby Mausoleum, Lincoln Cathedral, Belmont Tower, Boston Church Tower, Gonerby, Thunnington, Leadenham, Skirbeck, and Tathwell Hills. The principal rivers in the county are the Ancholme, Bain, Don, Glen, Humber, Idle, Limb, Lud, Mowbeck, Nen, Rasen, Slea, Torn, Trent, Waring, Welland, and Witham. The Ancholme is a small river, rising in the Wolds, near Market Rasen, and flowing northward by Brigg, whence it is navigable to the Humber, and falls into it some miles below the junction of the Trent. The Witham derives its source near South Witham, a village about ten miles north of Stamford, and pursues a line deviating but a little from the north by Grantham to Lincoln; it then turns eastward, and joined by a stream from the wolds in the north, proceeds southward through the Fens to Tattershall, where it is met by the Bain from Horncastle, and afterwards to Boston, soon falling into the great bay between Lincolnshire and Norfolk, at the mouth of Foss Dyke Wash. Foss Dyke is an artificial trench, extending about seven miles in length, from the Great Marsh, near the city of Lincoln, to the river Trent, in the vicinity of Torksey. This, which is the first canal of its kind in England, was made by King Henry I. in 1121, for the purpose of bringing vessels from the Trent to the city, as well as for making a general drain for the adjacent level; but it has since that period been many times altered and improved. The other canals are those of Caistor, Grantham, Grimsby, Horncastle, and Louth. Belton Park, near Grantham, is the seat of Earl Brownlow, the Lord Lieutenant of the County.

1. Elloe Wapentake, in Holland,

Is bounded on the north by Kirton Wapentake and Foss Dyke Wash; on the east by the German Ocean and Cross Keys Wash; on the south by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; and on the west by Aveland Wapentake and Ness Wapentake.

COWBITT, 5 miles N. from Crowland, contains 99 houses, and 511 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Peakhill. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy. It is situated in the midst of the fens.

CROWLAND, or *Croyland,* on the borders of Northamptonshire, 16 miles E. from Stamford, and 13 miles from Peterborough, contains 403 houses, and 2113 inhabitants. The town, formerly of great celebrity, now consists of three streets, on the banks of the river Welland, and a water-course called Catwater, having a communication with each other by a very ancient triangular bridge, which is regarded as an object of great curiosity. From the steep ascent of this bridge it is not used by carriages, which circumstance arises from the situation in which it is placed; and in times of flood had it not been considerably raised on the abutments, it would have been liable to be swept away by the torrent. The chief trade of the town consists in fish and wild fowl. By draining, a great improvement has been effected in the lands round Crowland; most of the ponds, with which this country formerly abounded, have been converted into corn-fields, producing grain of the best quality. Here are some curious engines for raising water, one in particular, throwing up 2400 tons an hour, which is moved by twelve sails. The market formerly held on Saturday is now disused. The fair, which used to continue for twelve days, is still held on St. Bartholomew's-day, 4th September, for cattle, hemp, and flax. Ethelbald, King of Mercia, founded here an abbey for Black Monks, in honour of St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlac, in the year 716, which was burnt by the Danes in 870. King Edred, by the persuasion of Turketel, his chancellor, rebuilt the abbey about the year 948, which also was destroyed by fire in 1091. It was again rebuilt in 1112, under Abbot Joffred. The monastery from this period rapidly rose in fame, and the celebrity of its monks for their learning and piety procured for it most ample benefactions, when it progressively increased in wealth and splendour. Ingulphus, who had been made abbot by William the Conqueror, wrote a very curious and valuable history of this monastery from its foundation to 1091. He governed this abbey with great prudence, and protected its possessions from the rapacity of the neighbouring barons by the favour of his royal master, and here he died 1st Dec. 1109. The manor and estates belonging to the convent are said to have been bounded by certain stone crosses, most of which are now destroyed. One alone, called St. Guthlac's Cross, remains; it is of square pyramidical shape, tapering upward, but the top of the shaft is broken off. One of its faces bears an almost illegible inscription, in Roman capitals, which may be read thus: ALPHA · OMEGA —— HANC · PETRAM · GVTHLACVS · HABET · SIBI · METAM · which, connected with the symbol of the cross, and in allu-

sion to Revelations, i. 8. conveys a sentiment like the following translation:

Christ the beginning and the end we own,
Though Guthlac here has placed his boundary stone*.

At the Dissolution the annual revenues of the abbey were valued at 1217*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, and the estate was granted in 1550 to Edward Lord Clinton. The only remains at present, of the buildings connected with the monastery, is part of the abbey church, which is highly interesting to the architect and antiquary. The choir, central tower, transept, and the whole of the east end are down, but there are fine remains of the nave, west front, and the north aisle which is used as the parish church. It is dedicated to St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac, and is a rectory, value 100*l.* The conventual buildings were situated on the southern side of the church, on land now growing hemp. The portion of the abbey church now used is said to have been built by Abbot Bardney in 1247. The nave is 144 feet by 28. The great western entrance has a pointed archway, and over it are the remains of the large western window. On the southern side of this front, part of the elevation shows the original architecture of the abbey, wherein the pointed forms are mixed with the Anglo-Norman character, by the intersection of the semicircular arches, and in the upper story the pointed arch is independent of the semicircular. The nave and aisles are said by some authors to have been erected by William de Crowland, master of the works in the time of Abbot Upton, between 1417 and 1427.

DEEPING FEN, 6 miles S.W. from Spalding, is an extra-parochial district, containing 53 houses, and 398 inhabitants. There is no church in the district, which consists of a tract of ground inclosed from the fens belonging to several parishes, partly in the hands of several adventurers for draining, and partly held by persons who are free from drainage expenses by the nature of their tenure; all the land is free from every other charge of assignment, and from land-taxes and ecclesiastical demands.

FLEET, or *Flete*, 2 miles E. from Holbeach, contains 137 houses, and 776 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 15*l.* The tower of this church, which is crowned with a spire, is distant about twenty feet from the western end of the nave.

GEDNEY, 3 miles E. from Holbeach, contains 286 houses, and 1442 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 30*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The edifice is the lightest and most airy, and perhaps the loftiest of any in this part of the county. In the north aisle are considerable remains of ancient painted glass, and on the south door is a very curious lock, with an inscription. Over the door also is carved in oak,

Pax·Christi·sit·hvic·domvi·et·omnibvs·inhabitantibvs·
in·ea.—hic.reqvies.nostra.

and under four blank shields the words

in.hope.

In the nave is a monument to Adlard Welby, ob. 1576, and Cassandra his wife. Gedney Hill, or *Fen end*, is a chapelry of this parish. Several Roman remains have been found here; and in the neighbourhood are three encampments, forming a triangle, within view of each other, supposed to have been Roman castellæ.

HOLBEACH, 47 miles S.E. from Lincoln, contains 699 houses, and 3621 inhabitants. The town is chiefly disposed in one long irregular street, with two smaller ones branching from it. The market is on Thursday, and the fairs 17th May, second Tuesday in September, for horses, pedlary and toys. Amongst the ancient foundations of this town was a hospital, endowed by Sir John de Kirketon, in honour of All Saints, about 1351, for a warden, chaplain, and fourteen poor persons. A grammar-school was also founded here by license from Edw. III. A free-school was established here about 1669, by George Farmer, Esq., the revenues of which have been much increased by subsequent bequests. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. It is a large and handsome structure, the tower surmounted by an octangular ornamented spire. The northern porch is curious from its having two circular towers, with embattled parapets at its extreme angles. Within the church are monuments of the Irby and Littlebury families. Henry Rands, or, as he was called, Holbeach, Bishop of Lincoln, in the reign of Edward VI., was born here. William Stukeley, D.D., an antiquary of much celebrity, was also born here, 7th Nov. 1687, and had the first part of his education at the free-school, under Edward Kelsal. He died in 1765, æt. 77.

* Hamper's Observations on Hoar-stones.

MOULTON, 4 miles W. from Holbeach, contains 324 houses, and 1629 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 28*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

PINCHBECK, 2 miles N. from Spalding, contains 419 houses, and 2099 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 40*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Pinchbeck, or Otway Hall, is an ancient Tudor edifice, surrounded by a moat. The chimneys are singularly lofty, and the gables are enriched with pinnacles; it is now occupied by a farmer.

SPALDING, on the river Welland, 41 miles S.E. from Lincoln, and 101 from London, contains 1070 houses, and 5207 inhabitants. This very ancient town consists of four principal streets, formed by the roads to Market Deeping, Crowland, Holbeach and Boston. The Welland is navigable to Spalding for sloops of 50 tons burden, and smaller craft convey goods to the adjacent towns. It is a member of the port of Boston. Fat cattle form the chief trade of the town, and are bred in the neighbouring marsh-lands. Yorkshire and Norfolk long wool is also an article of commerce. The market on Tuesday is very considerable for grain and cattle, and fairs are held 27th April, for hemp and flax, horned cattle and sheep; 29th June, 28th Aug., 28th Sept., and 6th Dec., for cattle, sheep, and pedlary. The market-place is spacious, and at the north-west side is the court-house, where the petty sessions for the Wapentake are held once a week, the courts-leet and baron, and the court of sewers. It was built at the expense of John Holstan, and the under part is appropriated to shops, the rents of which are applied to the use of the poor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of trustees. It was built in 1284, and has a fine spire, and a beautiful porch, added about the end of the fifteenth century.

Thorold de Brokenhale founded here a priory, which he made a cell to Crowland Abbey, in 1052. This house in succeeding times became a monastery of great consequence. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, and at the Dissolution it was valued at 1217*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The estate was granted in 1539 to Sir John Cheke. The site of the abbey extended over part of the town westward of the market-place, but a few walls are the only remains; a gravel road across the fens was the communication between the abbey and the manor-place of Thetford, near the Glen river, ten miles S.W. A grammar-school was endowed here in 1588 by John Blanche, and another, called the petty school, was founded in 1682 by Thomas Wellesby. Near this town is the greatest heronry in England.

LONG SUTTON, or *Sutton St. Mary*, 5 miles E. from Holbeach, contains 467 houses, and 2390 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 40*l.* Sutton Bourn, or *Sutton St. Nicholas*, is a hamlet; and Sutton St. Edmund and Sutton St. James are chapelries of this parish. At Long Sutton, the nearest road from Boston to Lynn is continued over Cross Keys Wash, about three miles eastward from the Wash House to the Cross Keys House in Norfolk: the Wash can only be passed at stated times, and a guide is required, as it is considered dangerous. In 1216, King John lost his baggage in passing it on his march from Lynn to Swineshead; the precise spot is still called King's Corner.

TYDD ST. MARY, 9 miles S.E. from Holbeach, contains 149 houses, and 776 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It is situated on the banks of the Nen, which here separates this county from Norfolk.

WESTON, 4 miles N.E. from Spalding, contains 96 houses, and 498 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 50*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WHAPLODE, 2 miles W. from Holbeach, contains 249 houses, and 1204 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. At the

west end of the south aisle is a monument of Sir Anthony Irby and Elizabeth his wife; there is no date to the inscription, but he died in 1623. Aswick Grange, formerly a residence of the abbot of Crowland, and Whaplode Drove, a chapelry, are in this parish.

2. Kirton Wapentake, in Holland,

Is bounded on the north by Horncastle Soke and Bolingbroke Soke; on the east by Aveland Wapentake and the German Ocean; on the south by Elloe Wapentake; and on the west by Langoe, Aswardhurn, and Aveland Wapentakes.

ALGARKIRK, 9 miles N. from Spalding, contains 105 houses, and 602 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 50*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

BICKER, 8 miles W. from Boston, and 9 miles N.E. from Folkingham, contains 135 houses, and 627 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Gantlet. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a vicarage, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

DONINGTON, 8 miles N.E. from Falkingham, and about the same distance S.W. from Boston, contains 343 houses, and 1638 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Norththorpe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and Holy Rood, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Here is a market on Saturday; and fairs, 26th May, 17th Aug. 6th Sept., and 16th Oct. for horses, cattle, flax and hemp. The town is noted for a large sale of hemp and hemp-seed, and enjoys a considerable corn trade. A free-school was founded and endowed here by Thomas Cowley, in 1718.

FOSS DYKE, 8 miles S. from Boston, contains 79 houses, and 424 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. The church is modern, but the font is ancient and very curious; it is sculptured with a representation of St. Michael and the Dragon, (Rev. chap. xii.) and has a handsome lofty cover. At Foss Dyke Wash a bridge of oak was built by Pacey and Colly, of Boston, in 1813, leading to the opposite side of the estuary, in the road to Holbeach.

FRAMPTON, 3 miles S. from Boston, contains 120 houses, and 688 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Sandholme. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

GOSBERTON, 8 miles N. from Spalding, contains 339 houses, and 1618 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Cheal, Rightbolt and Westthorpe. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 45*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Rightbolt was a cell to Semperingham Abbey.

KIRTON, 4 miles S. from Boston, contains 324 houses, and 1692 inhabitants. Here are fairs, 18th July and 11th December, for all sorts of cattle and merchandise. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Mercers' Company of London. The church was mostly rebuilt in 1805. The font is octangular in plan, and is inscribed, Orate pro aīa Alani Burton qui fontem istum fieri fec. A.D. MCCCCV. Brothertoft, 6 miles northward, on the banks of the Witham, is a chapelry of this parish. North Forty Foot Bank, or Fen Corner, Coppin Sike, and Ferry Corner, are extra-parochial places, arising from the improved drainage.

QUADRING, 8 miles S.W. from Boston, contains 131 houses, and 704 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

SURFLEET, on the river Glen, 4 miles N. from Spalding, contains 142 houses, and 812 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* Here is a free-school, founded by Lady Fraizer, and an alms-house, endowed in 1641, by Zachary Burton, Thomas Briggs, William Briggs, and Richard Searle, yeomen of this town. A copy of the grant of Sir Philip de Rey, of the Common Marsh to this parish, about the reign of Henry I., is printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1791.

Cressy Hall, formerly the seat of the Heron family, was rebuilt by Sir Henry Heron, K.B., who died in 1695, and is buried in the church. Here is one of the largest heronrys in the kingdom.

SUTTERTON, 6 miles S. from Boston, contains 196 houses, and 1014 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SWINESHEAD, 6 miles W. from Boston, contains 345 houses, and 1696 inhabitants. The town consists of one principal street in the road to Spalding, and several smaller ones branching from its eastern side. Here is a market on Thursday, and fairs on the first Tuesday in June, and 2nd October, for horses, beasts, and sheep. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. It is a handsome spacious building, with a lofty chancel, in which is a monument of Sir John Lockton, ob. 1610. Robert de Greslei founded here an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, in 1134. This abbey was the resting-place of King John, 11th Oct. 1216, after he had lost his baggage, in crossing the marshes in his progress from Lynn to Sleaford Castle, whence he was removed to Newark Castle, where he died. Gilbert de Holland, Abbot of Swineshead, was contemporary with, and the particular friend of, St. Bernard, whose life he wrote. He died in 1280. At the Dissolution, this abbey was valued at 175*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* per annum. The site was granted in 1551 to Edward Lord Clinton. There are no remains now left of this once elegant and magnificent building. Near its site is erected a considerable mansion, the residence of —— Calthorpe, Esq. The abbey was situated about half a mile eastward of the town; the moated areas cover a large space of ground, which with a considerable quantity of land adjoining forms the abbey farm. Harts Grounds, or *Gibbet Hills*, an extra-parochial district, is adjacent to Swineshead parish.

WIGTOFT, 6 miles S.W. from Boston, contains 135 houses, and 637 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

WYBERTON, 2 miles S. from Boston, contains 86 houses, and 487 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leodegar, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

3. Skirbeck Wapentake, in Holland,

Is bounded on the north by Bolingbroke Soke and Candleshoe Wapentake; on the south and east by the German Ocean; and on the west by Kirton Wapentake.

BENNINGTON, 5 miles N.E. from Boston, contains 87 houses, and 406 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

BOSTON, the chief town of Holland division, 34 miles S.E. from Lincoln, and 117 miles from London, contains 2176 houses, and 10,330 inhabitants. It is situated near the mouth of the river Witham, over which is an elegant iron-bridge, erected by *Rennie*, in 1806, and is a large well-built town. The market-place is spacious. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, which are well supplied with all kinds of provisions, especially sea and river fish. The fairs are 4th May, for sheep chiefly; 12th Aug. the town fair; 30th Nov. for horses, lasting four days; and 11th Dec. for beasts. All the neighbouring country is marsh land, which is extremely rich, feeding vast numbers of sheep and oxen. The port of Boston, anciently famous as a staple of wool, has a considerable foreign and coasting trade in corn, particularly oats. Barges navigate the Witham as far as Lincoln; and the enclosure of the waste lands, which are extra-parochial, have very much contributed to the prosperity of the town. Over the Market Cross is a chamber, appropriated to the purposes of the public business, where the petty sessions for the Wapentakes of Kirton and Skirbeck are held every Wednesday. The Corporation consists of a mayor, who is chief clerk of the market and ad-



CHURCH AND BRIDGE BOSTON.

Grand Sluice
Gas Works
Boston
Wainfleet Road
Fosdyke Road
Skirbeck
Fosdyke
Drain
Bargate
Wide
Mill Hill
Barlitch
Horncastle
Westgate
Baptist Chap
Theatre
St Botolphs Church
Market Place
Irby Hall
Pump Sq
Lincoln Lane
Quaker's Meeting
Assembly Rooms
Custom Ho
Guildhall
Spain Lane
Lincoln & Sleaford Road
Furtham'd Lane
Scale of Chains
1 2 3
High Street
South End
Grammar School
Barlitch
Hussey Tower
White Horse Lane
Independent Chap
New Church
Gaol
Fraston Road
St Johns Church Yard
Workhouse
St Mary's Lane
Market Place
RIVER WITHAM



LOUTH CHURCH.



NOCTON HOUSE.

PLAN OF BOSTON.

Engd by JAMES BINGLEY, 57, Charles St. Goswell Rd.

FOR MOULE'S ENGLISH COUNTIES.

miral of the liberties, a recorder, deputy recorder, 12 aldermen, 18 common councilmen, a town-clerk, judge advocate, coroner, and other officers. Arms, crests and supporters were allowed and confirmed to the Corporation, 1st Dec. 1568. Arms, *Sable, three ducal crowns, in pale, or.* Crest, *on a woolpack, a ram couchant, argent.* Supporters, *two mermaids ducally crowned, proper.*

The borough of Boston returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred upon it in the reign of Edward VI., and is vested only in the mayor, aldermen, common council, and freemen of the borough resident therein, paying scot and lot, and claiming their freedom by birth or servitude. The present members are J. Malcolm, Esq. and J. Wilks, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a vicarage, value 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the mayor and burgesses. The edifice is supposed to be the largest parochial church, without cross aisles, in the kingdom; being 300 feet long within the walls, and 100 feet wide. The ceiling is of oak. The chancel has stalls on each side, the seats of which are enriched with grotesque carvings. The altar-piece, of the Corinthian order, contains a copy of Rubens' celebrated picture, "The Descent from the Cross," by *P. Mequignon*, the gift of Richard Smith, Esq. The tower of this church may be considered as one of the most lofty and highly decorated in England. It is stated to have been begun in 1309, on the authority of Dr. Stukeley, and the first stone of the edifice to have been laid by Dame Margery Tylney. The architectural style, however, does not correspond with that of the period to which it is ascribed; a circumstance which has been accounted for by supposing that the edifice was many years in progress, and that the superstructure was much posterior to the foundation, and that the style corresponds with that prevailing when the building was completed. It is also said to have been designed on the model of that of the great church at Antwerp; but the arrangement of the different stories more resembles that of Louth, which was erected at the commencement of the 16th century. The tower is divided into four stories above the basement. In the lower story is the arch, opening into the body of the church, and the great west window. The next story has two pointed windows, in each face, with ogee caps and finials; and in the story above is a single window in each face. This part of the tower is surmounted by an embattled parapet, and the whole is terminated by an octangular lantern, connected with the square portion of the tower by flying buttresses. The parish library is over the south porch of the church; it was founded by Anthony Tuckney. There were formerly several guilds at Boston, as those of St. Botolph, Corpus Christi, the Blessed Mary, St. Peter and St. Paul, St. George, and the Holy Trinity. The guild of the Blessed Mary was the most flourishing, and had a chapel in the church. In 1510 it supported a grammar-school. The possessions of this guild were granted to the Corporation in 1554, who now use its Guildhall for their corporate and judicial proceedings. A Dominican or Black friary was founded here in 1221; a Carmelite friary in 1301; an Augustine friary, by one of the Tylney family, about the year 1307; and a Franciscan or Gray friary, by the Easterling merchants, in 1332; but of a priory said to have been dedicated to St. Mary, nothing certain is known. The commercial importance of Boston was much reduced at the Dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., who, however, raised the town to the rank of a free borough. Queen Mary endowed a grammar-school in 1554, and it was erected by the mayor and burgesses in 1567. In 1643, Boston being a place of considerable importance was strongly fortified for the King, from whom it was soon wrested, when it was styled by Fairfax, the Key of the Associated Counties, and made the headquarters of Cromwell's army. John Fox, the martyrologist, was born here in 1517,—the very year that Luther began to oppose the errors of the Church of Rome. Kyme Tower, about 2 miles eastward from Boston, is sometimes called Richmond Tower, from its being situated on land belonging to that honor; and has the name of Rochford Tower, from having belonged to that family. The estate appears to have passed to the Kyme family in the 15th century, and the tower does not seem from its style of architecture to be older than the reign of Elizabeth. The whole is of brick, and quadrangular, having an octagonal turret at the south-east angle. It was formerly moated, the remains of which may be traced; but the fine avenue of trees on the road to Boston has been destroyed.

BUTTERWICKE, 4 miles E. from Boston, contains 78 houses, and 482 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

FISHTOFT, 3 miles S.E. from Boston, contains 87 houses, and 456 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlake, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

FRIESTON, 3 miles E. from Boston, contains 180 houses, and 862 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Upon laying the foundation of the new abbey church, at Crowland, in 1114, Alan de Croun granted the advowson of this church to it. The convent placed here a prior and some black monks in a cell, dedicated to St. James, which was subordinate to that great monastery. Frieston was the head of the barony of Alan de Croun, who held sixty-one lordships, all or most of them in this county. Upon the sea-shore, three miles distance, are bathing-houses.

LEAKE, 8 miles N.E. from Boston, contains 288 houses, and 1417 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Governors of Oakham-school, in Rutlandshire.

LEVERTON, 7 miles N.E. from Boston, contains 105 houses, and 544 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SKIRBECK, on the river Witham, 1½ mile S.E. from Boston, contains 206 houses, and 982 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 34*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Here was formerly an hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, which was granted with the manor, by Sir Thomas Multon, in 1230, to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, when some of that order settled here. It was granted as parcel of the preceptory at Malteby to Charles Duke of Suffolk, in 33 Hen. VIII. Skirbeck Quarter, in Kirton Wapentake, is a hamlet of this parish.

WRANGLE, 9 miles N.E. from Boston, contains 172 houses, and 995 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

4. Aswardhurn Wapentake, in Kesteven,

Is bounded on the north by Flaxwell and Langoe Wapentakes; on the east by Kirton Wapentake; on the south by Aveland Wapentake; and on the west by Winnibriggs and Threo Wapentake.

ASGARBY, 3 miles S.E. from Sleaford, contains 12 houses, and 55 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

ASWARBY, 3½ miles N. from Falkingham, contains 20 houses, and 116 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. The edifice has a very handsome tower and spire, and the font is curious, being of the age of Henry III. Aswarby Hall is the seat of Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart. The park is spacious. Sir Jeremy Whichcote, Solicitor-General to the Elector Palatine, was created baronet by King Charles II., at Brussels, 2nd April, 1660; and the present possessor of Aswarby is the seventh baronet of the family.

AUNSBY, 6 miles N.W. from Falkingham, contains 19 houses, and 105 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

BURTON PEDWARDINE, 6 miles N.E. from Falkingham, contains 21 houses, and 124 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Roger de Pedwardine rebuilt the church, and St. Mary's chapel on the north side; but the south aisle and St. Nicholas's chapel were built at the expense of the parish. The site of the mansion of the Pedwardines is called the Parks; and at Marham's, part of the estate of Orby Hunter, Esq. is a square moated area of about ten acres in extent, with vestages of buildings upon it.

EVEDON, on the river Slea, 2 miles N.E. from Sleaford, contains 13 houses, and 89 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

EWERBY, 4 miles E. from Sleaford, contains 54 houses, and 315 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

GREAT HALE, 7 miles N.E. from Falkingham, contains 119 houses, and 577 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The tower is Norman, but exterior of the north aisle of this church, together with the south porch, are good specimens of the architecture of the reign of Richard II. Little Hale is a township of this parish.

HECKINGTON, 5 miles S.E. from Sleaford, contains 316 houses, and 1438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* It is a large and magnificent edifice, built about the reign of Edw. III. In the chancel are very highly enriched stalls and a piscina. Here is also a sepulchre, and a tomb of an ecclesiastic, of equally fine character; from these, as well as from the font, the thick coats of lime-wash, by which they were formerly covered and disfigured, have been removed through the good taste of the vicar. A part of this parish, formerly covered with water, having been drained and enclosed, now produces fine crops of grain.

HELPRINGHAM, 6 miles N.E. from Falkingham, contains 145 houses, and 693 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* It is a fine specimen of architecture of about the time of Edward III.; the spire more modern. In the chancel are three stalls and a piscina, and the font is rudely sculptured.

HOWELL, 5 miles S.E. from Sleaford, contains 12 houses, and 67 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.*

INGOLDSBY, 5½ miles W. from Falkingham, contains 58 houses, and 360 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Christ's College Cambridge. Near the village is a circular encampment, which comprehends an area of about 500 feet in diameter, and also several tumuli, called the Round Hills.

KIRKBY LE THORPE, 2 miles S.E. from Sleaford, contains 33 houses, and 166 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a rectory, one mediety of which is valued at 5*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, and the other mediety, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

QUARRINGTON, 2 miles S.W. from Sleaford, contains 23 houses, and 132 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

SCREDINGTON, 3 miles S. from Sleaford, contains 56 houses, and 256 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

SILK WILLOUGHBY, 3 miles S.W. from Sleaford, contains 37 houses, and 197 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The font is curiously enriched with interlaced semicircular arches; and there are some remains of an old manor-house.

OLD SLEAFORD, one mile S. from New Sleaford, contains 45 houses, and 215 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 10*s.* The ancient castle of Sleaford is now wholly levelled with the ground. John, eldest son of Sir William Hussey, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the reign of Henry VII., was created Lord Hussey, of Sleaford, by King Henry VIII. in 1529. He built here a noble house, but engaging in the common insurrection, when the feuds and differences about religion first broke out in the kingdom, he was attainted of treason, when his manor of Sleaford, and estates adjacent, were confiscated, and he himself beheaded at Lincoln in 1537. The attainder was afterwards reversed in Parliament, in the reign of Elizabeth, but neither the estate nor the honour were granted to his heirs. Lord Hussey's mansion is now a farm-house.

SOUTH KYME, 7 miles N.E. from Sleaford, contains 88 houses, and 516 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Newcastle. In the chancel is a slab, to the memory of Lord Talboys. Philip de Kyme built here, in the reign of Henry II., a priory for Black Canons, of the order of St. Augustine, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. At the Dissolution it was valued at 138*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The site was granted in 1541 to Thomas Earl of Rutland and Thomas Tyrwhitt. Sir Gilbert Talboys was created Lord Talboys of Kyme, by summons to Parliament in 1536. At his death, the title became extinct. His wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Blount, of Kinlet, in Shropshire, afterwards married Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, but by King Henry VIII. had a natural son, Henry Fitz Roy, who was created Duke of Richmond in 1525. North Kyme, in Langoe Wapentake, is a township of the parish.

SWARBY, 4 miles S. from Sleaford, contains 27 houses, and 143 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*

5. Aveland Wapentake, in Kesteven,

Is bounded on the north by Aswardhurn Wapentake; on the east by Elloe and Kirton Wapentakes; on the south by Ness Wapentake; and on the west by Beltisloe, and a small part by Winnibriggs and Threo Wapentakes.

ASLACKBY, or *Aslaby*, 2 miles S. from Falkingham, contains 67 houses, and 318 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* A commandery of the Templars was founded here by John de Mareschal, in the reign of Richard I., which was afterwards given to the Knights Hospitallers; and as part of their possessions was granted in 1541 to Edward Lord Clinton, and Ursula his wife. An embattled square tower remains, which is of two stories. The lower story is vaulted with groined arches, having in the centre eight shields of arms. It adjoins a farm-house, now called the Temple. Here also formerly stood a castle, said to have been built by one of the Wakes. It is entirely destroyed, but the earth-works on the western side are nearly entire. The area within the outer moat is about eight acres in extent. The hamlets of Graby and Milthorpe are in this parish.

BILLINGBOROUGH, 3 miles E. from Falkingham, contains 162 houses, and 745 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

BOURNE, on the river Bourne, 35 miles S. from Lincoln, and 98 miles from London, contains 404 houses, and 2029 inhabitants. It is situated near Bourne Well Head, a spring remarkable for its purity and quantity, which is the source of the river running through the town. The tanning and woolstapling business is here very considerable, bnt there is no manufacture of importance. By the canal, hence to Boston, some trade is carried on with that port. The market is on Saturday, and annual fairs are held on 7th March, 6th May, 29th October, and 30th November, for horses and horned cattle. In the centre of the market-place is the town-hall, upon which are the arms of Cecil. The petty sessions for Kesteven are held here at Michaelmas and Christmas. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* The edifice had formerly two large square towers at the west end, one of which is nearly down. The western front of the church displays some fine remains of architecture as early as the reign of Edward I., with insertions made during a later period; and it deserves an attentive examination by the antiquary, on account of the alterations which it has undergone. The north and south aisles have Anglo-Norman arches. The font is octagonal, of plain design, with the following words in seven of the panelled compartments:—

Sup. oñe. nom̃. IHS. est. nom̃. qde.

It stands under the westernmost of the south aisle arches. An abbey was founded here by Baldwin Fitz Gislebert, about 1138, for monks of the order of St. Austin. It was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and the site was granted in 1538 to Richard Cotton. The

abbey stood near the church, and the seat of Mrs. Pochin at Bourne Park occupies the site; some of the walls indeed appear to have been part of the original building. The late Sir Thomas Trollope, Bart. left this estate to his nephew George Pochin, Esq., by whom the present edifice was erected in 1764. There are no remains of the castle, the seat of the Wakes. William Cecil Lord Burghley was born at the house of his grandfather David Cecil, Esq., in this town, in the year 1520. At Bourne is the seat of Mrs. Digby. Cawthorpe and Dyke are hamlets of this parish. In the town is a medicinal spring.

DEMBLEBY, 5 miles N.W. from Folkingham, contains 11 houses, and 58 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lucia, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

DOWSBY, 6 miles N. from Bourne, contains 35 houses, and 201 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

DUNSBY, 4 miles N. from Bourne, contains 31 houses, and 190 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Governors of the Charterhouse, London.

FALKINGHAM, or *Folkingham*, 9 miles N. from Bourne, and 107 miles from London, contains 122 houses, and 759 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity adjoining a steep hill, and has a market on Thursday, and annual fairs on Ash Wednesday and Palm Monday for horses and sheep; 12th May for the same, and all sorts of shop goods; 19th June for horses and horned cattle; 3rd July for hemp, hardware, and pedlary; Thursday after Old Michaelmas, 10th and 22nd November, for horses, horned cattle, shop goods, and pedlery. The quarterly sessions are held here. The castle, supposed to have been built by Henry de Bellomonte, on the summit of the hill, immediately above the town, was destroyed by the Parliamentary forces during the civil wars. The new gaol, now called Falkingham Castle, has become the House of Correction for Kesteven. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; it stands on the north-western side of the town, and consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel. The south porch has a groined ceiling, with a chamber above it, and the western tower is handsome, crowned with eight crocketed pinnacles. South-eastward of the town is a large encampment, with a deep foss and lofty vallum, within the area of which is a square of raised earth, defended also by a foss, capable of being filled with water from an adjoining brook; and without the area, at the north-eastern angle, is a small enclosure, intended as an advanced work to secure the water for the use of the garrison.

HACEBY, 5 miles N.E. from Grantham, contains 11 houses, and 65 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

HACCONBY, or *Hackenby*, 4 miles N. from Bourne, contains 50 houses, and 263 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The hamlet of Stainfield is in this parish.

HORBLING, 4 miles N.E. from Falkingham, contains 91 houses, and 491 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The plan of the edifice is cruciform, with a tower at the intersection. The north aisle and north transept are good specimens of the architecture of the reign of Edward III., the last having in it a very rich corbel. The western front exhibits some remains of Anglo-Norman architecture, and a fine window, of the period of Henry VI. Some parts of the chancel also are Anglo-Norman, of which the piscina deserves particular notice. The font in this church is decorated with shields, charged with the emblems of the Crucifixion,—a frequent ornament on fonts.

KIRKBY UNDERWOOD, 5 miles N. from Bourne, contains 33 houses, and 167 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

LAUGHTON, or *Loughton*, one mile S. from Falkingham, contains 11 houses, and 76 inhabitants. The church is a ruin.

MORTON, 3 miles N. from Bourne, contains 111 houses, and 511 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. Hanthorpe, or *Harmthorpe*, is a hamlet of this parish.

NEWTON, 4 miles N.W. from Falkingham, contains 34 houses, and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

OSBOURNBY, 3 miles N. from Falkingham, contains 91 houses, and 428 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* The edifice has some fine architecture of about the period of Edward III. Nearly the whole of the old open seats in the church are still in existence; they are very richly carved, and scarcely two of them are alike. Over the screen, between the chancel and nave, are the remains of an ancient rood-loft, which has been enlarged, and is used as a gallery. The original staircase is still in use. The chancel contains some ancient stalls. The font is Anglo-Norman, and is ornamented with pillars and interlaced semicircular arches.

PICKWORTH, 2½ miles W. from Falkingham, contains 39 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

RIPPINGALE, 5 miles N. from Bourne, contains 117 houses, and 611 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, in three parts, two of which are valued at 14*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and the third part at 7*l.* 3s. 9*d.*

SCOTT WILLOUGHBY, 4 miles N.W. from Falkingham, contains 2 houses, and 12 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Brownlow.

SEMPERINGHAM, 3 miles S.E. from Falkingham, contains 6 houses, and 43 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 2*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* This edifice is only part of the abbey church, the south transept and chancel having been destroyed. Gilbert de Semperingham founded the abbey about 1139 for a new order of canons, called after him Gilbertines. This monastery was the head of the order where the general chapters were held. It was valued at the Dissolution at 359*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* per annum, and the site was granted in 1538 to Edward Lord Clinton. The monastery covered a large space westward of the church, now a moated area. Birthorpe and Pointon are townships of this parish.

SPANBY, 3½ miles N. from Falkingham, contains 13 houses, and 73 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy.

SWATON, or *Swayton*, 4 miles N.E. from Falkingham, contains 50 houses, and 298 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The edifice is cruciform in plan, with a tower at the intersection. The nave and its side aisles are fine examples of the architecture of the reign of Edward III., particularly the western window, which is very large. The tower, raised on arches of an earlier period, is groined at the second story. The southern transept is partly destroyed, but the northern transept has a very fine window. The chancel presents a good specimen of the architecture of the reign of Henry III., and the eastern window is worthy of observation. The font is very curious, and is in excellent preservation.

THRECKINGHAM, 2 miles N. from Falkingham, contains 39 houses, and 202 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Stow. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. It is a large edifice, with a lofty spire, and the architecture is well worthy of examination. The font also is deserving of attention. In the church are several curious ancient monuments, one of the Fisher family, and one to Edward Dawson. Indications of Roman roads are found in the neighbourhood.

WALCOT, 2 miles N.W. from Falkingham, contains 28 houses, and 152 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. Here is a mineral spring. Walcot Hall is the seat of Thos. Golton, Esq.

6. Beltisloe Wapentake, in Kesteven,

Is bounded on the north by Winnibriggs and Threo Wapentake; on the east by Aveland Wapentake; on the south by Ness Wapentake and Rutlandshire; and on the west by Grantham Soke and Leicestershire.

BASINGTHORPE, 3 miles N.W. from Corby, contains 21 houses, and 115 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Westby. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

BITCHFIELD, 2 miles N. from Corby, contains 29 houses, and 144 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

BURTON COGGLES, 2 miles N.W. from Corby, contains 44 houses, and 245 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

CASTLE BYTHAM, 5 miles S. from Corby, contains 99 houses, and 577 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral, alternately. The castle here was long held by the baronial family of Colville. The hamlet of Counthorpe, and the chapelry of Holywell, with Awnby, are in this parish.

LITTLE BYTHAM, one mile E. from the above, contains 49 houses, and 223 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Medard, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral, alternately.

CAREBY, 7 miles N. from Stamford, contains 12 houses, and 51 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

CORBY, 33 miles S. from Lincoln, and 8 miles S.E. from Grantham, contains 107 houses, and 581 inhabitants. The market here is on Thursday, and there are fairs on the 26th of August, and the Monday before the 10th of October, for horses and horned cattle. Here is a grammar-school, founded for the education of poor clergymen's sons. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

CREETON, 3 miles S. from Corby, contains 11 houses, and 51 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

EDENHAM, 5 miles S.E. from Corby, contains 67 houses, and 394 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of Lord Willoughby de Eresby. This church was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Valle Dei, or *Vaudey*. It consists of a nave with aisles, and a chancel with a handsome square tower on the western front. The font is circular, and is surrounded by eight attached pillars with ornamented capitals, supporting small arches, and seems more ancient than the church, which may be assigned to the reign of Henry VI. chiefly; but some parts are certainly of an earlier date. The seats in the church are of oak, open at the ends, which are perforated in small quatrefoil compartments. In the aisles and chancel are several very fine monuments of the Bertie family. Robert Bertie Earl of Lindsey, ob. 1642; Montacute Bertie his son, ob. 1656; Richard Bertie Earl of Lindsey, ob 1686; Robert Lord Willoughby de Eresby, ob. 1701; Robert Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, ob. 1728, by *Scheemakers* and *Cheere;* Peregrine Duke of Ancaster, ob. 1741; Peregrine Duke of Ancaster, ob. 1778, by *Harris;* and Robert Duke of Ancaster, ob. 1779. Grimsthorpe, Ellsthorpe and Scottlesthorpe are hamlets of the parish of Edenham.

Grimsthorpe Castle is the seat of Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The south-eastern tower of this mansion is ancient; within it is a stone staircase, leading to a chamber that has the appearance of having been erected as early as the time of Henry III.; but the principal part of the house was built, and the park laid out, in the reign of Henry VIII., by Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, who married the heiress of the Willoughby family. Fuller, speaking of Grimsthorpe, calls it an *extempore structure*, raised suddenly to entertain King Henry VIII. during one of his progresses through this part of the kingdom. The great hall built at this time was then hung with tapestry, which had come into the possession of the Duke by his first wife Mary Queen of France. About the same time the eastern and southern fronts were erected; these have embattled turrets at the angles; but the principal front of this mansion was built about the year 1723, from a design, and under the direction, of the celebrated *Sir John Vanbrugh*. This elevation is towards the north, and consists of a noble centre and two lofty wings, with a large court in front, which is guarded by two lodges, and entered by iron gates; hence is an avenue extending nearly a mile in length. On the south are the gardens and pleasure-grounds, and on the west a beautiful sloping lawn descends to the lake, beyond which is a rising ground, terminated by a grove of forest trees. The park, which is said to be 16 miles in circumference, is beautifully varied with noble and very spacious woods. In a valley within the park, about a mile from the house, is the site of Valle Dei, a Cistercian abbey, founded about 1251 by William Earl of Albemarle; three or four large sculptured stones are all the remains. The vicinity abounds with that inequality of surface, that diversified interchange of hill and dale, wood and lawn, which constitutes the picturesque in natural scenery. This estate descended to the late Lord Gwydir, in right of his wife Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Lindsey, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, daughter and coheiress of Peregrine Duke of Ancaster.

GUNBY, on the borders of Leicestershire, 2 miles S.W. from Colsterworth, contains 29 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

IRNHAM, 2 miles N.E. from Corby, contains 30 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* On the north side of the chancel hath been a very ancient monument, with a canopy, but without inscription or arms. In the body of the church is a slab inlaid with brass, in memory of Andrew Luttrell, of Irnham, ob. Sept. 6, 1390. Irnham Hall, the seat of Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, was built by Richard Thimelby, Esq., who became possessed of the estate by marriage with Elizabeth, the heiress of Godfrey Hilton, and died in 1531. It is of stone, in the form of the letter L, facing the south and east. On the eastern front a porch, of more modern date than the Tudor arch of the doorway, opens upon a lofty hall, 52 feet 10 inches by 29 feet 3 inches. The principal rooms contain a numerous series of portraits of the families of Thimelby, Markham, Conquest, &c.; amongst them is a fine full length of Thomas, first Lord Darcy, of Chich, Lord Chamberlain to Edward VI. A.D. 1551; painted by *Gerbicius Flick;* a whole length of Thomas Savage, first Earl Rivers; John Thimelby, Esq., 1688, by *J. M. Wright;* Benedict Conquest, Esq., by *Romney;* Henry VIII; Lord Arundell, by *Romney;* Mary Christina Lady Arundell, by *Romney;* and a portrait of Sir Francis Crane, exquisitely wrought in Tapestry; and also St. George and the Dragon, of the same manufactory, which was established at Mortlake, in the reign of James I. An ivory crucifix is also preserved here, which the tradition in the family asserts to have been the very same held by Mary Queen of Scots at her execution. Irnham Hall was devised to Lord Clifford by Lady Arundell, who died in 1813. The hamlets of Bulby and Hawthorpe are in this parish.

LAVINGTON, or *Linton*, 4½ miles N.E. from Corby, contains 20 houses, and 123 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. Hanby and Keisby are hamlets, and Osgodby is a township in this parish.

SKILLINGTON, on the borders of Leicestershire, 3 miles N.W. from Colsterworth, contains 67 houses, and 364 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral.

STAINBY, on the borders of Leicestershire, 2 miles S.W. from

Colsterworth, contains 28 houses, and 158 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Harborough.

SWAYFIELD, one mile and a half S. from Corby, contains 44 houses, and 206 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SWINSTEAD, one mile and a half S.E. from Corby, contains 54 houses, and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WITHAM ON THE HILL, 5 miles W. from Bourne, contains 44 houses, and 246 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.* Manthorpe, Toft, and Lound, are hamlets of this parish.

NORTH WITHAM, 2 miles S. from Colsterworth, contains 35 houses, and 174 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Lebthorpe is a hamlet of this parish.

SOUTH WITHAM, on the borders of Rutlandshire, one mile and a half S. from the above, contains 59 houses, and 345 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded as early as the year 1164, to which Margaret Percy and Hubert de Rie were great benefactors. It came afterwards to the Knights Hospitallers, and as part of their possessions, called the Great Temple, was granted in 1562 to Stephen Holford. The edifice stood about half a mile northward of the village, and its site is now called Temple Hill, at the foot of which runs the river Witham, which has its source scarcely half a mile from the spot. The foundations of the building only remain, and they extend over several acres.

7. Boothby Graffo Wapentake, in Kesteven,

Is bounded on the north by Lawress wapentake; on the east by Lincoln liberty and Langoe wapentake; on the south by Loveden wapentake; and on the west by Nottinghamshire. It is separated into high and low divisions.

HIGH DIVISION.

BOOTHBY, 8 miles S. from Lincoln, contains 30 houses, and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Somerton Castle, in this parish, was built in 1305, by Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham; the remains are now occupied as a farm-house. It appears that an outer and inner moat enclosed a rectangular area, the dimensions of which are about 251 feet by 200 feet. At the angles of this area are the ruins of four circular towers, which it is probable were formerly connected by intermediate buildings; the south-eastern tower is nearly entire. In this castle Sir Saier de Rochford, in 1359, engaged to keep the King of France a safe prisoner, for which service he was to be allowed two shillings a day. The castle is situated two miles westward of the village.

COLEBY, 7 miles S. from Lincoln, contains 54 houses, and 322 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Oriel College Oxford. Coleby Hall, the seat of Charles Mainwaring, Esq., stands upon Cliff-row, a high ridge of land near the High-street, an old Roman road, now used as a summer road to Lincoln; it is an old house, but has received many modern additions, and is surrounded by plantations. The grounds are entered by an arch, and the gardens contain a Doric temple, dedicated to the memory of the great Earl of Chatham; and another constructed on the model of the Temple of Romulus and Remus at Rome, by *Sir W. Chambers,* said to be his *chef d'ouvre.*

HARMSTON, 6 miles S. from Lincoln, contains 63 houses, and 333 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Harmston Hall is the seat of Benjamin Hart Thorold, Esq.

MORTON, consisting of only one house, is extra-parochial.

NAVENBY, 9 miles S. from Lincoln, contains 123 houses, and 625 inhabitants. Here are annual fairs, on the 18th of August, for horses, and on the 17th of October, for sheep and swine. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Christ College Cambridge.

SKINNAND, one mile westward from the above, contains 3 houses, and 14 inhabitants. The church is in ruins, but is a rectory, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

SWINETHORP, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 8 miles W. from Lincoln, contains 7 houses, and 55 inhabitants. It is an extra-parochial hamlet.

WELBOURN, 9 miles N.W. from Sleaford, contains 93 houses, and 489 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 16*s.*

WELLINGORE, 10 miles S. from Lincoln, contains 141 houses, and 727 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral. Wellingore Hall is the seat of Colonel Neville.

LOW DIVISION.

AUBORN, on the banks of the river Witham, 8 miles S.W. from Lincoln, contains 39 houses, and 22 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* Haddington is a township of this parish, but is partly situated in that of South Hyckham.

BASSINGHAM, on the river Witham, 9 miles S.W. from Lincoln, contains 123 houses, and 613 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College Oxford.

BOULTHAM, 3 miles S.W. from Lincoln, contains 12 houses, and 74 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

CARLTON LE MOORLANDS, 10 miles S.W. from Lincoln, contains 72 houses, and 294 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

DODDINGTON, 6 miles W. from Lincoln, contains 20 houses, and 159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Whisby is a township of this parish.

EAGLE, 7 miles S.W. from Lincoln, contains 56 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* A commandery of the Knights Templars was established here, by grant of the manor from King Stephen; it afterwards came to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and was valued at the Dissolution at 124*l.* 2*s.* per annum. It was granted in 1541 to Thomas Earl of Rutland, and Robert Tyrwhitt. The religious house, called Eagle Wood House, is extra-parochial; it stood on a rising ground, where are now two farm-houses; large banks and ditches are about the site. Eagle Hall is a hamlet of this parish.

NORTH HYCKHAM, on the river Witham, 5½ miles S.W. from Lincoln, contains 51 houses, and 296 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SOUTH HYCKHAM, on the Witham, 2 miles S.W. from the above, contains 17 houses, and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Lincoln.

NORTON DISNEY, 11 miles S.W. from Lincoln, and 6 miles N.E. from Newark, in Nottinghamshire, contains 36 houses, and 214 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* In the chancel is an ancient monument, with this inscription:—

Ici gist Joan que fust la femme mounsire Gillam Disni et file mounsire Nicolas de Lanceforte, Deu eit merci de sa alme. Amen.

In the church is also a slab, inlaid with brass, to the memory of William Disney, sheriff of London, 1532, and Richard Disney, his eldest son and heir, burgess for Grantham, 1554, and sheriff of this county, 1557 and 1566.

NORTH SCARLE, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 10 miles S.W. from Lincoln, contains 95 houses, and 434 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

SKELLINGTHORPE, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 7 miles W. from Lincoln, contains 70 houses, and 370 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

STAPLEFORD, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 6 miles N.E. from Newark, contains 35 houses, and 213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

SWINDERBY, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 8 miles S.W. from Lincoln, contains 69 houses, and 365 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

THORPE ON THE HILL, 6 miles S.W. from Lincoln, contains 48 houses, and 235 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

THURLBY on the Witham, 9 miles S.W. from Lincoln, contains 17 houses, and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. German, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Carleton cum Thurlby, in the cathedral of Lincoln.

8. Flaxwell Wapentake, in Kesteven,

Is bounded on the north and east by Langoe wapentake; on the south by Aswardhurn wapentake; and on the west by Loveden wapentake.

ANWICK, 4 miles N.E. from Sleaford, contains 50 houses, and 246 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

ASHBY, 6 miles N. from Sleaford, contains 25 houses, and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Hybald, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

BLOXHAM, or *Bloxholme*, 4 miles N. from Sleaford, contains 18 houses, and 109 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

BRAUNCEWELL, or *Branswell*, 3 miles N. from Sleaford, contains 8 houses, and 77 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

CRANWELL, 4 miles N.W. from Sleaford, contains 26 houses, and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

DIGBY, 5 miles N. from Sleaford, contains 50 houses, and 277 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

DORRINGTON, 4 miles N. from Sleaford, contains 56 houses, and 284 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.

LEASINGHAM, or *South Lessingham*, 2 miles N. from Sleaford, contains 50 houses, and 259 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Roxholm, or *North Lessingham*, is a hamlet of this parish.

NORTH RAUCEBY, 3 miles W. from Sleaford, contains 23 houses, and 252 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 1*s.*

SOUTH RAUCEBY, 2 miles W. from Sleaford, and 1 mile S. from the above, contains 47 houses, and 255 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

ROULSTON, or *Rowston*, 5 miles N. from Sleaford, contains 19 houses, and 123 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

RUSKINGTON, 3 miles N. from Sleaford, contains 131 houses, and 678 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

NEW SLEAFORD, 16 miles S. from Lincoln, and 116 miles from London, contains 436 houses, and 2094 inhabitants. The town is situated on the Slea, a rivulet which rises in the vicinity and joins the Witham at Chapel Hill, and consists of three principal streets, formed by the roads from Grantham to Tattershall, and from Market Deeping to Lincoln. The market is on Monday, and the fairs are on Plough Monday, Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, the 13th of August, and 20th of October. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Sleaford, in Lincoln Cathedral, which is in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The edifice was built in 1271, by Roger Blunt, and Roger Brickham, merchants, of Sleaford; it consists of a chancel, nave, transept, and north and south aisles, with a tower, surmounted by a spire, 144 feet in height. The western front of the church is elegant in its design and enrichments, and in the chancel are several monuments of the family of Carr. Joseph Carr founded and liberally endowed a free-school here, in 1603, and also a hospital for twelve poor men. Holdingham is a hamlet of this parish. The Sleaford navigation, by means of which a communication is formed with Boston, commences from the river Witham, near Chapel Hill, passes along the river Kyme Eau, and Sleaford mill-stream, to New and old Sleaford. About four miles eastward from Sleaford is Haverholme Priory, the seat of Sir Jenison William Gordon, Bart. The grounds occupy an area of about 300 acres, constituting an island formed by two branches of the Slea. Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, granted the manor to the Cistercian monks of Fountain's Abbey, in Yorkshire, about 1137, who, however, soon removed to Louth Park; and the Bishop afterwards granted the island to the Gilbertines of Semperingham, who settled here in 1139. At the Dissolution the priory was valued at 88*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* per annum, and the site was granted in 1538 to Edward Lord Clinton. Sir Jenison William Gordon, of Haverholme, was created baronet 24th August, 1764. Many additions were made to the remains of the ancient priory in 1788 by Sir J. W. Gordon, Bart.

TEMPLE BREWER, or *Temple Bruern*, 7 miles N. from Sleaford, is the site of a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded before the year 1185. At the Dissolution it was valued at 184*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and was granted in 1541 to Charles Duke of Suffolk. The district, containing 5 houses, and 52 inhabitants, is extra-parochial.

9. Grantham Soke

Is bounded on the north by Winnibriggs and Threo wapentake in a very irregular manner; on the east by the same, and Beltisloe wapentake, which last bounds it on the south; on the west it is bounded by Leicestershire, but extends to Belvoir Castle.

BARKSTON, 4 miles N.E. from Grantham, contains 81 houses, and 416 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Grantham, in Salisbury Cathedral. Here is a free-school, founded by one of the Newton family.

BELTON, 2½ miles N.E. from Grantham, contains 30 houses, and 178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Brownlow. The chancel was rebuilt by Lady Brownlow, who died in 1721. In a south window is some painted glass, representing subjects in scriptural history; it is modern. It contains several monuments of the Brownlow and Cust families. The font is rudely sculptured with figures, in compartments; one of which alludes to the name *Bell Town*. Belton Park is the seat of Earl Brownlow, lord-lieutenant, custos rotulorum, and vice-admiral of the county. The estate, which is very extensive, devolved to Richard Brownlow, prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas, in 1620; he rebuilt the tower of the church in 1637. His son Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, was created a baronet the 26th of July, 1641. The mansion was rebuilt in

1685, from a design by *Sir Christopher Wren;* and the founder, Sir John Brownlow, the third baronet of the family, had licence in 1690 to form a park of his lands in Belton, Londonthorpe, and Telthorpe, which he inclosed with a wall, five miles in circumference; and having made numerous plantations, it was considered one of the most beautiful seats in the county. King William III., in his progress through the northern counties, after the death of the Queen, was entertained at Belton House, October 29, 1695. Sir John Brownlow, the fifth baronet, was created Viscount Tyrconnel and Lord Charleville in 1718; and amongst other improvements here, laid the foundation of a valuable library, and formed gardens of great extent and magnificence. The straight walks and clipped hedges, it has been found necessary to alter, and the grounds have since received every embellishment that taste can confer on the natural beauties of the situation, which is picturesque, and abounds with a diversified interchange of wood and dale, hill and lawn. The estate descended to Sir John Cust, Bart., in 1754, from his mother, Anne, sister of Viscount Tyrconnel; and his son Sir Brownlow Cust was created Lord Brownlow, of Belton, May 20, 1776. The late *James Wyatt* made several alterations in the mansion for this nobleman. Lord Brownlow was created Viscount Alford and Earl Brownlow September 30, 1815; his lordship is colonel of the South Lincoln militia, recorder of Boston, F.R.S., &c. In the neighbourhood of Belton, considerable remains of buildings, tesselated pavements, and other indications of a Roman station, have been discovered. From Belmont Tower are fine views; Lynn and the Norfolk cliffs are visible, as well as Nottingham Castle, the vale of Belvoir, &c.

BRACEBY, 5 miles N.W. from Falkingham, contains 23 houses, and 97 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy.

COLSTERWORTH, 8 miles S. from Grantham, contains 147 houses, and 703 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of South Grantham, in the cathedral of Salisbury. On the south side of the embattled tower of the church is this inscription: "Thomas de Somerbi & fit 1305." The arches on the northern side of the nave are of Anglo-Norman architecture, but all the others are pointed. Sir Isaac Newton was born in the manor-house of Woolsthorpe, a hamlet of this parish, on Christmas-day, 1642. This house was repaired in 1798, and a marble tablet fixed in the room where he was born, with the lines by Pope:

> " Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night,
> God said, Let Newton be, and all was light."

Newton's study, several dials made by him on the wall, and the apple-tree which suggested his system of gravity, are still remaining. Twyford is also a hamlet of this parish.

DENTON, on the borders of Leicestershire, 6 miles S.W. from Grantham, contains 103 houses, and 557 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Grantham, in the cathedral of Salisbury. It contains several monuments of the Welby family, who have resided at Denton from the time of King Henry VIII., whence they came from Gedney, near Holbeach. In the village is an almshouse, endowed by William Welby, Esq., in 1653, and also a school, maintained at the charge of the family. Sir William Earle Welby, of Denton, was created baronet 27th June, 1801. Denton House, the seat of Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., stands on a fine elevation, in a park much admired for its beautiful undulations. It is adorned with fine woods and most luxuriant plantations, and is not deficient in water. On the estate is St. Christopher's well, a spring much frequented on account of the medical virtue ascribed to its water, which is pure, and similar to that at Malvern. In 1727 a mosaic pavement was discovered in Denton fields, extending 30 feet; it was composed of white, red, and blue tessellæ, and is supposed to indicate the site of a Roman villa, near which is an ancient via, now called Salter's Road.

GREAT GONERBY, or *Gunnerby*, 2 miles N. from Grantham, contains 174 houses, and 743 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Sebastian, is a curacy; it has a beautiful stone spire, and contains a monument of Robert Tyling, ob. 1500. Here is an ancient building, said to have been a religious house.

GRANTHAM, situated on the western side of the river Witham, 25 miles S.W. from Lincoln, and 110 from London, contains 730 houses, and 4148 inhabitants. The castle formerly stood near the point where the Mow beck joins the Witham, but no remains exist, and the only trace of it is found in the name of the adjoining street, Castlegate. The three other principal streets of the present town are Westgate, Watergate, and Swinegate. The town is governed by an alderman, a recorder, twelve common burgesses, a coroner, an escheator, twelve second men, who are the common council, and six constables. The arms of the borough are, *Chequy or and azure, within a border sable, charged with eight trefoils slipped argent.* The general sessions of the peace for the town and soke are held by warrant of the alderman, directed to the bailiff of the liberties, who acts as sheriff of the town and soke, the sheriff of the county having no authority within this district. Grantham sends two members to Parliament, which privilege was conferred by Edward IV., and the right of election vested in the freemen of the borough not receiving alms or charity, who at present consist of about 400. The members returned for the existing Parliament are Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart., and G. E. Welby, Esq. There is a market on Saturday, which is abundantly supplied with corn, and provisions of all sorts; and annual fairs on Monday before Palm Sunday, called Caring fair, for horses, horned cattle and sheep; on Ascension-day, called Holy Thursday fair, for horses and sheep; on 10th July, St. Peter's day; 26th October, St. Wolfran's day; and 17th December, St. Nicholas's day, for horses and horned cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Wolfran, is a vicarage, value in medieties, the north, 19*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, and the south, 17*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendaries of North and South Grantham, in the cathedral of Salisbury. This venerable structure is much admired for the height and elegance of its spire, and is built throughout of incomparable workmanship; the total height of the steeple is said to be 273 feet. It contains many fine monuments; and the font, which is octagonal, is richly sculptured with the seven sacraments in relievo, and saints on the pedestal. It has been engraved in the Archæologia, to illustrate Gough's Account of Ancient Fonts. Here was a convent of Franciscan or Gray friars, founded in 1290; the site of which was granted in 1546 to Robert Bocher and David Vincent. A commandery of Knights Templars is now the Angel Inn, which takes its sign from the figure sculptured on its front.

Manthorpe, Little Gonerby, Harrowby and Spittlegate, are townships of the parish of Grantham.

The Grantham canal begins on the eastern side of the town, and passes Harlaxton, the point at the foot of Woolsthorpe hill, Stainwith, Redmile, Belvoir Vale, Barkstone, Plungar, Harby, Long Clawson to Hickling; thence it passes through Kinmoulton, Colston Basset, Cropwell Bishop, and joins the Trent between Holme Pierrepoint and Radcliffe, in Nottinghamshire. From Grantham to the Trent by this canal is 30 miles, with a fall of 148 feet.

HARLAXTON, 3 miles S.W. from Grantham, contains 74 houses, and 389 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Peter, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of South Grantham, in Salisbury Cathedral. Harlaxton Hall is the seat of William Gregory de Ligne Gregory, Esq.; it is an ancient mansion, but is about to be rebuilt after a chaste and elegant design, in the early Tudor style, by *Salvin.*

LONDONTHORPE, 3 miles N.E. from Grantham, contains 37 houses, and 195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy.

GREAT PONTON, or *Paunton-on-the-Witham*, 3½ miles S. from Grantham, contains 72 houses, and 418 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Grantham, in Salisbury Cathedral. The tower of the church was built in 1519, at the expense of Anthony Ellys, Esq., whose arms and motto, "Thynke and Thanke God of all," are sculptured in various parts of it. For air the country hereabouts has always and deservedly been reckoned the Montpellier of England; for water, wood, heath, and prospect, it may be thought the Frascati.—*Phil. Trans.*

SAPPERTON, 4½ miles N.W. from Falkingham, contains 14 houses, and 55 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Sir William Earle Welby, Bart.

SOUTH STOKE, or *Stoke Rochford*, 6 miles S. from Grantham, contains 13 houses, and 94 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew and St. Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of South Grantham, in the cathedral of Salisbury. It contains some very curious and ancient monuments. Stoke Park, the seat of Edmund Turnor, Esq., was built in 1655. North Stoke and Easton are hamlets of this parish. Easton Hall the seat of Sir Montagu John Cholmeley, Bart., was nearly rebuilt in 1805; the staircase window, containing armorial and emblematical subjects, was painted by *Willement*. The house stands in a beautiful valley, near the great north road. Sir Montagu Cholmeley, of Easton, was created baronet 25th Feb. 1806.

10. Langoe Wapentake, in Kesteven,

Is bounded on the north by Lawress wapentake and Wraggoe wapentake; on the east by Gartree wapentake; on the south by Flaxwell and Aswardhurn wapentakes; and on the west by Boothby Graffo wapentake and Lincoln liberty. It is separated in two divisions.

First Division.

BILLINGHAY, 7 miles N.E. from Sleaford, contains 158 houses, and 851 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 14*s.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. At Catley, or *Catteley*, about a mile westward from the village, Peter de Billinghay founded a priory, in the reign of Stephen, for nuns and brethren of the Semperingham order, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was valued at 38*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1539 to Robert Carr, of Sleaford. There are no remains of the building, but its site is perceptible. A brook of excellent water runs by the close in which the priory stood. Dogdyke is a township, and Wallcot a hamlet, of this parish.

KIRKBY GREEN, 7 miles N. from Sleaford, contains 14 houses, and 68 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

TIMBERLAND, 8 miles N.E. from Sleaford, contains 79 houses, and 498 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. Martin is a hamlet, and Thorpe Tinley a township, of this parish.

Second Division.

BLANKNEY, 9 miles N. from Sleaford, contains 71 houses, and 495 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Charles Chaplin, Esq. Blankney Hall is the seat of Charles Chaplin, Esq. M.P. for the county. At the Green Man on Lincoln Heath, three miles westward from the village, the Lincoln club, consisting of the most distinguished gentlemen of the county, was established about 1741. The busts of the principal members, with their armorial ensigns, were placed in the club-room, which was built at the time by Thomas Chaplin, Esq. of Blankney.

DUNSTON, 7½ miles S.E. from Lincoln, contains 77 houses, and 406 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. About 2½ miles W. from the village is Dunston pillar, about 100 feet high, erected by D. F. Dashwood, Esq., in 1751, for the purpose of directing travellers over Lincoln Heath. From the lantern on its summit is a very extensive prospect. When the heath was a wide waste, the roads were intricate, and it was then of great utility; but the enclosures and improvements since made have rendered it unnecessary, and it must now be considered as a monument of the public spirit of the founder. Dunston hospital, anciently founded for leprous persons, was situated on the heath by a valley, a little southward of the pillar. Even the marks of the foundation scarcely remain, the whole having been cleared, when the site was made arable; it occupied about three acres in extent.

METHERINGHAM, 10 miles N. from Sleaford, and 8½ miles S.E. from Lincoln, contains 94 houses, and 626 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

NOCTON, 6½ miles S.E. from Lincoln, and 12 miles N. from Sleaford, contains 68 houses, and 376 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Nocton Park is the seat of Viscount Goderich. Here Robert D'Arcy, in the reign of Stephen, built a priory of Black Canons, in honour of St. Mary Magdalen. At the Dissolution it was valued at 52*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1538 to Charles Duke of Suffolk, and again in 1569 to Sir Henry Stanley Lord Strange. By the Stanley family the priory was converted into a residence; but it was afterwards taken down, and not any part now remains, besides the foundation. The present mansion was built by Sir William Ellys, Bart., in the 17th century. The prospects from the grounds are varied and extensive, and near the house is a chesnut-tree, one of the finest in England.

POTTER HANWORTH, 6 miles S.E. from Lincoln, contains 56 houses, and 374 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SCOPWICK, 8 miles N. from Sleaford, contains 41 houses, and 232 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

WASHINGBOROUGH, on the river Witham, 3 miles S.E. from Lincoln, contains 100 houses, and 478 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Heighington is a township of this parish.

11. Lincoln Liberty, in Kesteven,

Is bounded on the north by Lawress wapentake, in Lindsey; on the south and east by Langoe wapentake; and on the west by Boothby Graffo wapentake.

BRACEBRIDGE, 3 miles S. from Lincoln, contains 22 houses, and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Heyning's Nunnery is near Lincoln bargate toll-bar, in this parish; the foundation only remains.

BRANSTON, 4 miles S.E. from Lincoln, contains 135 houses, and 702 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

CANWICK, 3 miles S.E. from Lincoln, contains 35 houses, and 223 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the trustees for the Mercers' Company, London. Canwick Hall is the seat of C. D. Sibthorpe, Esq., M.P.; it is a modern mansion, having been built by the late possessor Colonel Coningsby Waldo Sibthorpe, M. P., who died 9th March, 1822.

THE CITY OF LINCOLN, 131 miles from London, contains 1743 houses, and 8466 inhabitants. It is situated on the side of a high hill, which slopes with a steep descent on the south, where the river Witham flows at its base. The city chiefly consists of two large streets, through one of which passes the road to Boston from Newark, and through the other, the road from Wragby to Louth. Great improvements have been made in the approaches to the city, and a new market-house was erected within the last thirty years. It has a great trade in corn and wool with Yorkshire, whence is obtained coal. The market is on Friday, and the annual fairs are held on Friday in the Easter week; Tuesday, after 11th April, for sheep and pedlery; 5th July, last Wednesday in July, and every alternate Wednesday, for cattle and sheep; 6th October, and 28th November, for horses, cattle, sheep and pedlery. A commodious hall is appropriated for the purpose of holding the assizes, and a town-hall for the transaction of the business of the Corporation, which consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, twenty-eight common councilmen, and four chamberlains, who have a recorder, deputy recorder, steward of the courts of Borough Mote, town clerk, four coroners and inferior officers. The arms of the Corporation are *Argent, on*

a cross gules, a fleur de lis or. Their seal represents a castle with five towers, and the arms placed above the gate. The city is a county of itself, having subject to it four townships in the neighbourhood, called the Liberty of Lincoln. This was granted in the third year of George I.; its jurisdiction, extending twenty miles round, a privilege unequalled by that of any city in the kingdom. It returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred by Edward I., the right of election being vested in the citizens and freemen, amounting to about 1188. The present members are C. D. Sibthorpe, Esq., and J. Fardell, Esq. Lincoln contains the following parishes:—St. Benedict, a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of North Kelsey; the church, a little southward of High Bridge, is ancient, and contains a monument of Alderman Becke, of 1620. St. Botolph, a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of St. Botolph. St. John, in Newport, a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Dunholm; the church in ruins. St. Margaret in the Close, a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Haydor. St. Mark, a curacy, in the presentation of the Precentor of Lincoln. St. Martin, a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of St. Martin: the tower of this church was rebuilt in the last century by Alderman Lebsey; on the north side of the chancel is a monument of Sir Thomas Grantham and his Lady, of the date 1618. St. Mary le Wigford, a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Gretton: the tower of this church is of Anglo-Norman architecture; other parts show the style of the reigns of John and Henry VII. St. Michael on the Mount, a curacy, in the presentation of the Precentor of Lincoln. St. Nicholas, in Newport, a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter. St. Peter, at Arches, a rectory, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. St. Peter, in Eastgate, a curacy, in the presentation of the Precentor of Lincoln, and Prebendary of Haydor. St. Peter, in Gowts, a curacy, in the presentation of the Precentor of Lincoln; this church has a lofty tower of Anglo-Norman architecture, with a rude figure of St. Peter on its western front: the font also is of high antiquity. St. Swithin, a curacy, in the presentation of the Precentor of Lincoln. The diocese of Lincoln was formerly two sees, Sidnacester in this county, and Dorchester in Oxfordshire. The first was united to Dorchester, and afterwards removed to Lincoln about the year 1075. This diocese is the largest in the whole kingdom, notwithstanding that the dioceses of Ely, Oxford, and Peterborough, were formerly parts of this see. At present it comprehends all Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckinghamshires and a part of Hertfordshire, in which are 1255 parishes, of which 577 are impropriations. It has six archdeaconries, Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, Buckingham, Stow, and Huntingdon, and is computed to be worth 3200*l.* per annum. The cathedral, or minster, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, is the pride and glory of the city, and possesses a situation of commanding eminence; it covers the summit of the hill, and rises in three lofty towers, which were originally surmounted by spires. The centre spire, higher than Salisbury, was blown down in 1547, and the spires of the two western towers were removed in 1808. The Rood tower, 300 feet to the top of the pinnacles, exceeds in height that of any tower in the kingdom, rising from the centre of the church, and not having a spire. It is a conspicuous object at the distance of 20 miles. The east end of the cathedral is seen to very great advantage; the principal window at this end was most probably the first of such large dimensions ever erected in England; none at least exist now, of so great a size and so early a date. Of all the ancient edifices of this description remaining in the kingdom, no one deserves the attention of a curious inquirer more than this. A great part of the cathedral is of Anglo-Norman architecture; while the nave and transept exhibit a very fine example of the lancet or acutely pointed style. The great western front was built by Bishop Remisius, and finished by Hugh of Burgundy. In 1254, Bishop Lexington added five arches beyond the upper transept. The central tower and choir were the work of Bishop Grostête, and the whole structure was completed by Bishop D'Alderby in 1306. The font, of Anglo-Norman style, is particularly worthy of observation. The cathedral was repaired about the year 1780, by *Essex*, at the expense of the chapter. Branching from the north side, are the cloisters, which communicate with the chapter-house; a decagon in plan, and has the roof supported by a single clustered pillar. To this cathedral belong, besides the bishop, a dean, precentor, chancellor, sub-dean, fifty-two prebendaries, four priests'-vicars, eight lay-vicars, an organist, seven clerks, eight choristers, and seven Burghurst chanters. The arms of the see are *Gules, two lions passant gardant in pale or, on a cheif azure the Virgin Mary seated, with the infant Jesus, and a sceptre all or.* There was also a Gilbertine priory, dedicated to St. Katharine; a Benedictine cell, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; the priory of St. Bartholomew; Cantelupe College, &c. &c. Few places in the kingdom exhibit so many ancient remains as Lincoln; the dilapidated ruins of buildings appear in every direction, and there are still fragments of its castle.

WADDINGTON, 4 miles S. from Lincoln, contains 140 houses, and 701 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lincoln College Oxford. Meer Hospital, 2½ miles E. from the village, is extra-parochial. The site of the ancient hospital is not exactly known; the modern stone built farm-house is on the estate of J. Manby, Esq. At the foot of the eminence on which it stands is a fine pond and spring of water.

12. Loveden Wapentake, in Kesteven,

Is bounded on the north by Boothby Graffo wapentake; on the east by Flaxwell wapentake; on the south by Winnibriggs and Threo wapentake, and Grantham soke; and on the west by Nottinghamshire.

ANCASTER, on the river Witham, 7 miles N.E. from Grantham, contains 86 houses, and 439 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The font is curious, it is circular, and is ornamented with attached pillars and interlaced arches. This village is situated on the Roman road Ermine Street, which is here called High Dyke; and it is said to have been a Roman station. Great quantities of coins of various emperors are found in the vicinity. Robert Bertie Marquess of Lindsey was created Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven 29th June, 1715. He was hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

BECKINGHAM, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 5 miles E. from Newark, contains 98 houses, and 430 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 41*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

LONG BENNINGTON, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 8 miles N.W. from Grantham, contains 150 houses, and 881 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster. Here was founded a priory of Cistercian monks, about 1175, which was subordinate to the abbey of Savigny in Normandy; during the wars with France it was seized by Richard II., and granted to the Carthusians of St. Anne's, near Coventry. After the suppression of that order, it was given by Henry V. in 1421 to the priory of Mount Grace, and as part of the possessions of that monastery, was granted in 1542 to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

BROUGHTON BRANT, or *Brent Broughton*, on a branch of the Witham, 7 miles E. from Newark, in Nottinghamshire, contains 126 houses, and 596 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 35*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. The edifice consists of a nave, with a clerestory, north and south aisles, and a chancel, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a beautiful slender spire, about 170 feet in height; the architecture of the whole about the period of Edward III.'s reign. It contains an ancient monument of

James De Aubeney.

Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, was rector, and wrote his "Divine Legation" here.

CARLTON SCROOP, 6 miles N.E. from Grantham, contains 21 houses, and 148 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* The lower part of the tower of this church is of Anglo-Norman architecture, and there is a large plain bold arch of that style opening into the nave. The font is curious from the ingenuity displayed in the form, which is square at the base, with an octagonal bowl. The east window of the chancel is a good specimen of the architecture of Edward III.'s reign, and has in its head some fine painted glass.

CAYTHORPE, 9 miles N. from Grantham, contains 111 houses, and 567 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Friston. The church, dedicated to St. Vincent, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

CLAYPOLE, on the river Witham, upon the borders of Nottinghamshire, 5 miles S.E. from Newark, contains 114 houses, and 605 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, in two medieties, valued at 16*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, and the south, valued at 15*l.* 15*s.*

DRY DODDINGTON, situated on an eminence, 9 miles N.W. from Grantham, contains 38 houses, and 227 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy.

FENTON, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 7 miles S.E. from Newark, contains 22 houses, and 99 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

FOSTON, 6 miles N.W. from Grantham, contains 80 houses, and 426 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy.

FULBECK, 10 miles N. from Grantham, contains 99 houses, and 555 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Hence to Leadenham is a very rich prospect over the vale of Trent to the distant lands that bound it.

HOUGH ON THE HILL, 8 miles N. from Grantham, contains 105 houses, and 533 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Brandon and Gelston. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the reign of Henry II., about the year 1164, here was founded a priory of Austin canons, subordinate to the abbey of St. Mary, *de voto*, at Cherburgh in Normandy, which was seized by Richard II., and granted first to the priory of Spittle on the Street, in this county, and afterwards to the Carthusians of St. Anne's near Coventry. It was restored to Cherburgh in 1399, but with other alien priories was suppressed in the reign of Henry V., and granted to the priory of Mount Grace in Yorkshire. In 1541 the estate was granted to John Lord Russell.

HOUGHAM, 7 miles N. from Grantham, contains 60 houses, and 290 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Cardigan.

LEADENHAM, or *Long Ledenham*, 9 miles N.W. from Sleaford, contains 116 houses, and 574 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The petty sessions are held here.

MARSTON, 6 miles N. from Grantham, contains 72 houses, and 393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy.

NORMANTON, 7 miles N.E. from Grantham, contains 40 houses, and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

STRAGGLESTHORPE, on a branch of the Witham, 8 miles S.E. from Newark in Nottinghamshire, contains 18 houses, and 100 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy.

STUBTON, 9 miles N.W. from Grantham, and 8 miles S.E. from Newark in Nottinghamshire, contains 34 houses, and 174 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The edifice was rebuilt about the year 1800. Stubton Hall is the seat of Sir Robert Heron, Bart.

WESTBOROUGH, on the river Witham, 8 miles N.W. from Grantham, contains 45 houses, and 227 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, in medieties, one value 20*l.*, the other, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

13. Ness Wapentake, in Kesteven,

Is bounded on the north by Aveland and Beltisloe wapentakes; on the east by Elloe wapentake, in Holland; on the south by Northamptonshire; and on the west by Rutlandshire.

BARHOLM, 5 miles N.W. from Market Deeping, and 6 miles E. from Stamford, contains 31 houses, and 154 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the trustees of Oakham and Uppingham schools.

BASTON, 4 miles N. from Market Deeping, contains 133 houses, and 682 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BRACEBOROUGH, 7 miles N.W. from Market Deeping, contains 30 houses, and 198 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

CARLBY, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 6 miles N. from Stamford, contains 35 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

DEEPING ST. JAMES, or *East Deeping*, on the Welland, one mile N.E. from Market Deeping, contains 316 houses, and 1385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. The church displays some fine remains of the architecture of Henry III.'s reign, and the font is more ancient. South-eastward of the church stands a large cross, and before the enclosures there were as many as four or five crosses in this parish. A small priory of Black monks was founded here in 1139, by Baldwin Fitz Gislebert, which was granted to Thorney Abby, and as a cell to that monastery was granted in 1540 to Thomas Duke of Norfolk. The present manor-house, a large stone built edifice, near the church, is said to be the remains of the priory. It belongs to Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart.

MARKET DEEPING, 45 miles S.E. from Lincoln, and 90 miles from London, contains 150 houses, and 1016 inhabitants. This old town is situated on the northern side of the river Welland, and has a weekly market on Thursdays; and annual fairs on second Wednesday after 11th May, Wednesday before the 1st August, 10th Oct. and 22d Nov. for horses, live stock of all sorts, and timber. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlake, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here also was a priory, of which the parsonage-house, near the church, is said to be the remains. The entrance is groined and vaulted, but the other part of the house is comparatively modern.

WEST DEEPING, one mile westward from Market Deeping, contains 51 houses, and 302 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It has a fine tower and crocketed spire; and in the nave are some piers and arches of early date. The font is octagonal, of about the age of Edward III.; from the arms with which it is enriched, it was probably given to the church by one of the Wake family, after their intermarriage with the Beauchamps.

GREATFORD, 6 miles N.E. from Stamford, contains 35 houses, and 258 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Wilsthorpe is a chapelry of this parish. Greatford Hall is the seat of Dr. Willis.

LANGTOFT, 2½ miles N. from Market Deeping, contains 97 houses, and 485 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.

STAMFORD, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 47 miles S. from London, contains 892 houses, and 5050 inhabitants. This town is situated on the northern bank of the river Welland, and is disposed in the form of a cross; its principal streets being built on the sides of the great north road, and on the road leading from Uppingham to Market Deeping, which here intersect each other at right angles. By the Welland, which is navigable to the town, there is a considerable trade in malt and free stone, and the neighbouring district is supplied with coals, and other articles. The Corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, town clerk, 12 aldermen, 24 capital burgesses, and other officers. The arms of the borough are, *Gules, three lions passant gardant or, impaling chequy or and azure.* The civil business of the town is transacted in the town-hall, a large structure built in 1776. Stamford possesses extensive privileges, is exempt both from the jurisdiction of the lord-lieutenant and the sheriff, and the inhabitants are not obliged to serve on juries out of

the town, the mayor being the King's lieutenant of the town and its liberties. The custom of Borough English prevails here; and a custom called bull-running is held on the festival of St. Brice, six weeks before Christmas; after the sport is over, the bull is killed, and the price for which he is sold divided amongst the society of butchers who procured him. This town returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in the 23rd year of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms or public charity, who at present amount to about 500. The members now are Lord Thomas Cecil, brother to the Marquess of Exeter, and Thomas Chaplin, Esq. Stamford contains five parishes:—All Saints is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; this church, one of the principal ornaments of the town, was built at the expense of John Browne, merchant of the staple, at Calais, who died in 1442, and is buried in the north aisle. St. George's is a rectory, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Exeter; the church was rebuilt in 1450, at the expense of William Bruges, Garter King of Arms; in the chancel windows were originally numerous portraits in stained glass: here was buried David Cecil, grandfather of the great Lord Burghley. St. John the Baptist, a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Exeter; the church was rebuilt about 1452; it consists of a nave and chancel, with north and south aisles: the roof has been highly enriched with carvings, and the windows were filled with stained glass. St. Mary is a rectory, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Exeter; the church appears to have been built at the latter end of the 13th century, and is considered the mother church: in the chancel is the monument of Sir David Philips, who distinguished himself at Bosworth-field in 1485. St. Michael's is a rectory, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster; this church is probably the most ancient in the town, part of it having been built prior to the year 1230; the tower was rebuilt in 1761; the windows of the church, formerly ornamented with painted glass, are much mutilated. A Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Leonard, was founded in 1082, by Bishop Carileph, who made it a cell to Durham; it was valued at 36*l.* 17*s.* per annum, and granted in 1551 to Sir William Cecil. The priory is now a farm-house, belonging to the Marquess of Exeter, and the manor is called St. Cuthbert's Fee. A White or Carmelite friary, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is said to have been founded by Henry III.; it was used for the reception of several monarchs in their progresses to and from the North. The west gate still remains on the road to Uffington. A convent of Gray friars, or Franciscans, was also founded by Henry III.; and a monastery of Black friars, or dominicans, was founded about 1220 by William Earl of Albemarle: it stood between St. George's Gate and Tenter Meadow. An Austin friary was founded about 1380 by Fleming, Archdeacon of Richmond. Robert Luttrel, rector of Irnham, gave in 1291 a house on St. Peter's Hill to the priory of Semperingham, who settled here a convent of Gilbertine canons, students in divinity and philosophy,—the earliestaccount of the university at Stamford. A bede-house, founded by William Browne, merchant of the staple, in 1493, is yet standing, and is a very curious and highly interesting edifice; in the windows of the chapel is some ancient painted glass. St. Peter's Hospital was erected about 1770; and Truesdale's Hospital is situated in Scogate. The theatre in St. Mary-street was built in 1768. St. Martin's, part of the town, is in Northamptonshire.

STOWE, 3 miles N.W. from Market Deeping, contains 2 houses, and 21 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the trustees of Oakham and Uppingham schools.

TALLINGTON, on the Welland, 4 miles W. from Market Deeping, contains 46 houses, and 240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

THURLBY, 6 miles N. from Market Deeping, contains 112 houses, and 622 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Northorpe and Obthorpe. The church, dedicated to St. Firmin, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College.

UFFINGTON, 2 miles E. from Stamford, contains 93 houses, and 466 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Uffington Hall is the seat of the Earl of Lindsey; and Caswick Lodge, situated about a mile north-eastward of the village, is the seat of Sir John Trollope, Bart. Newstead priory was situated in this parish, half a mile westward from the village, but there are no remains of the building.

14. Winnibriggs and Threo Wapentake, in Kesteven,

Is bounded on the north by Loveden wapentake; on the east by Aswardhurn wapentake; on the south by Grantham soke; and on the west by Leicestershire.

WEST ALLINGTON, 5 miles N.W. from Grantham, contains 73 houses, and 357 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BARROWBY, on the borders of Leicestershire, 2 miles W. from Grantham, contains 117 houses, and 671 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet.

BOOTHBY PAYNELL, 5 miles S.E. from Grantham, contains 21 houses, and 110 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Dr. Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, was rector of this church above forty years. His MSS. relating to this county are preserved in the library at Revesby Abbey.

HAYDOR, 6 miles N.E. from Grantham, contains 52 houses, and 337 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Haydor. The chureh, built about the time of Eward III., has an Anglo-Norman arch in the tower; and nearly all the windows in the north and south aisles contain painted glass. The font also is curious. Culverthorpe is a township, and Kelby a chapelry, of this parish.

HONINGTON, or *Hunnington*, 5 miles N.E. from Grantham, contains 28 houses, and 156 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

LITTLE PONTON, or *Paunton*, 2 miles S. from Grantham, contains 30 houses, and 180 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlake, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.*

ROPSLEY, 6½ miles E. from Grantham, contains 97 houses, and 489 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. Little Humby is a hamlet of this parish.

SEDGEBROOK, 4 miles N.W. from Grantham, contains 39 houses, and 230 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, in medieties, one value 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, and the other, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SOMERBY, 4 miles S.E. from Grantham, contains 50 houses, and 246 inhabitants, including Great Humby, a hamlet of this parish. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

STROXTON, 3½ miles S.W. from Grantham, contains 22 houses, and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Stroxton Hall is the seat of the Honourable C. Perceval.

SYSTON, 3½ miles N.E. from Grantham, contains 38 houses, and 188 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 53*l.*, in the patronage of Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart, Syston Park is the seat of Sir John Hayford Thorold, Bart.

WELBY, 4½ miles E. from Grantham, contains 65 houses, and 377 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of South Grantham, in the cathedral of Salisbury.

WILSFORD, or *Wivelsford*, 3 miles S.W. from Sleaford, contains 74 houses, and 341 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* A priory of Benedictine monks was founded here in the reign of Stephen, by Hugo de Wake, which was subordinate to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, and afterwards to the abbey of Bourne, in this county. As part of the possessions of the last, it was granted in 1538 to Charles Duke of Suffolk.

WOOLSTHORPE, on the borders of Leicestershire, 6 miles W. from Grantham, contains 95 houses, and 566 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

WYVILL, on the borders of Leicestershire, 4 miles N.W. from Colsterworth, contains 21 houses, and 124 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hungerton. The church is in ruins.

15. Aslacoe Wapentake, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north by Manley wapentake; on the east by Walshcroft wapentake; on the south-east and south by Lawress wapentake; and on the west by Well wapentake and Corringham wapentake.

East Division.

CAENBY, 7 miles W. from Market Rasen, contains 17 houses, and 121 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Caenby Hall is the seat of Miss Otter.

EAST FIRSBY, 6½ miles W. from Market Rasen, contains 4 houses, and 29 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

WEST FIRSBY, 8½ miles W. from Market Rasen, contains 5 houses, and 34 inhabitants.

GLENTHAM, 8 miles W. from Market Rasen, contains 52 houses, and 372 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

HACKTHORN, 8 miles N. from Lincoln, contains 29 houses, and 256 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

COLD HANWORTH, 8 miles N.E. from Lincoln, contains 8 houses, and 57 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.*

NORMANDY, 7 miles W. from Market Rasen, contains 46 houses, and 328 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

BISHOP NORTON, 8½ miles W. from Market Rasen, contains 62 houses, and 303 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Bishop Norton, in Lincoln Cathedral. Norton Place is the seat of Sir Montagu John Cholmeley, Bart. Atterby is a township of this parish.

OWMBY, 7 miles W. from Market Rasen, contains 38 houses, and 196 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster.

SAXBY, 7 miles W. from Market Rasen, contains 20 houses, and 105 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Scarborough.

SNITTERBY, 9 miles N.W. from Market Rasen, contains 36 houses, and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy.

SPRIDLINGTON, 8 miles W. from Market Rasen, contains 33 houses, and 199 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Hilary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.*

West Division.

BLYBOROUGH, 9 miles N.E. from Gainsborough, contains 27 houses, and 184 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Alkmond, is a rectory, value 19*l.*, in the patronage of the King.

CAMMERINGHAM, 8 miles N. from Lincoln, contains 27 houses, and 142 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Lord R. Spencer. An alien priory subordinate to the Premonstratensian abbey of Blanche Lande, in Normandy, was founded here by Richard de Haya, and Maud, his wife, early in the reign of King Henry II. About 1395, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Nicholas Audley, purchased this priory of the foreign monastery; and, by the King's license, settled it on the abbey of Hulton in Staffordshire, and as parcel of the possessions thereof, the manor and church here were granted in 1545 to Robert Tyrwhitt.

COATES, 10 miles N.W. from Lincoln, contains 8 houses, and 45 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

FILLINGHAM, 10 miles N. from Lincoln, contains 39 houses, and 279 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 22*l.*, in the patronage of Baliol College Oxford. Here are fairs on the Thursday after Easter, and November 22nd.

GLENTWORTH, 12 miles N. from Lincoln, contains 45 houses, and 275 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Scarborough; in it is a monument of Sir Christopher Wray, lord chief justice to Queen Elizabeth. Sir William Wray, of Glentworth, was created baronet Nov. 25, 1612. Glentworth House is the seat of the Earl of Scarborough; and Summer Castle is the seat of Lady Wray.

HARPSWELL, 8 miles E. from Gainsborough, contains 18 houses, and 79 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Chad, is a curacy, yearly value 11*l.* 9*s.*, in the patronage of Sir T. Whichcote, Bart.

HEMSWELL, or *Helmeswell*, 7½ miles E. from Gainsborough, contains 65 houses, and 271 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, yearly value 17*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the city of Lincoln.

INGHAM, 9 miles N. from Lincoln, contains 50 houses, and 287 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* This parish is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

WILLOUGHTON, 8 miles E. from Gainsborough, contains 72 houses, and 409 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here is said to have been an alien priory, but it is not certain. The Empress Maud gave the church, or a moiety of it, to the abbey of St. Nicholas, by Augiers, and that abbey had a pension out of it. A manor in Willoughton lately belonging to that abbey, was granted by King Henry VI. to King's College Cambridge. Roger de Buslei and Simon de Canci, in the time of King Stephen, gave the moiety of the church here, and the greatest part of the town, to the Knights Templars, from whom it came afterwards to the Hospitallers; and here was a preceptory of that order, valued in 1534 at 174*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, which was granted in 1545 to John Cock and John Thurgood.

16. Bolingbroke Soke, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north by Hill hundred; on the east by Candleshoe wapentake; on the south by Skirbeck wapentake, and part of Kirton wapentake; and on the west by Horncastle soke.

EAST DIVISION.

CARRINGTON contains 15 houses, and 139 inhabitants. It was created a township by Act of Parliament in 1812 *.

EAST VILLE contains 17 houses, and 118 inhabitants. *See note.*

HALTON HOLEGATE, one mile S.E. from Spilsby, contains 94 houses, and 460 inhabitants.. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

HUNDLEBY, one mile W. from Spilsby, contains 66 houses, and 348 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

EAST KEAL, 2 miles S.W. from Spilsby, contains 58 houses, and 313 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

LUSBY, 4½ miles W. from Spilsby, contains 22 houses, and 126 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 14*s.*

MAVIS ENDERBY, 4 miles W. from Spilsby, contains 35 houses, and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

MID VILLE contains 20 houses, and 139 inhabitants. *See note.*

REITHBY, 2½ miles N.W. from Spilsby, contains 31 houses, and 180 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

SPILSBY, 33 miles E. from Lincoln, contains 215 houses, and 1,234 inhabitants. This town stands on an eminence, overlooking, towards the south, a large tract of marsh and fen land that is bounded by Boston Deeps and the German Ocean; it consists of four streets or lanes uniting at the market-place, which forms a spacious square, intersected in the centre by a row of houses, having the market-cross, and town-hall, which was built in 1764, at the east and west end. The market-cross consists of a plain octagonal shaft, with a quadrangular base terminated with a modern fane, the whole elevated on five steps. Spilsby is the chief town in the southern part of Lindsey; and the general quarter sessions have been held here for upwards of a century: the petty sessions are also held here. It has a small free-school, with a market on Monday; and fairs, Monday before Whit Monday, Monday after Whit Monday, Monday fortnight after Whit Sunday if it fall in May,—if not, there is not any fair,—second Monday in July, and Sept. 6, for all sorts of cattle. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy; it is an ancient structure, situated on the western side of the town, containing some handsome sepulchral monuments, and one to the memory of Katherine Duchess of Suffolk, who died the 19th of September 1580. A chapel at Eresby, in the parish, which was made collegiate for a master and twelve priests, by Sir John Willoughby in 1348, was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and granted in 1550 to the Duchess of Suffolk.

LITTLE STEEPING, 4 miles S.E. from Spilsby, contains 50 houses, and 278 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

THORPE, 6 miles S.E. from Spilsby, contains 63 houses, and 381 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

TOYNTON ALL SAINTS, 2 miles S. from Spilsby, contains 61 houses, and 342 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

TOYNTON ST. PETER'S, 3 miles S. from Spilsby, contains 66 houses, and 394 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

* The townships of Carrington, East Ville, Mid Ville, Frith Ville, and West Ville; also Langrick Ville, and Thornton-le-Fen, in Horncastle soke, were created by Act of Parliament, in 1812, on occasion of a very extensive drainage of fen lands, and are not dependent on any parish.

WEST DIVISION.

ASGARBY, 6 miles W. from Spilsby, contains 15 houses, and 77 inhabitants. The church is a curacy, value 12*l.* 10*s.*, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Asgarby, which is in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

BOLINGBROKE, 4 miles W. from Spilsby, containing 153 houses, and 753 inhabitants, is seated at the spring head of a rivulet which falls into the Bain. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; it was formerly very large, but the greater part of it, together with the steeple, was demolished by Cromwell. The site of the ancient castle is on the south side of the town, and is now only distinguished by the traces of its foundation, encompassed by a moat: it was built in the early part of the reign of King Stephen, by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, and was an important station in the early periods of British history. At this castle was born Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards King Henry IV., son of John of Gaunt, who married Blanche the daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster. On Bolingbroke's accession to the throne, the whole patrimony of the manor, through the line of Lancaster, was vested in the Crown. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the castle was considerably enlarged, and it was the theatre of many sanguinary contests betwixt Charles I. and his Parliament; but after the defeat of the Royal army at Winceby, the castle was compelled to yield to the Parliamentarians, by whom it was entirely dismantled. Being subsequently unoccupied, it silently fell to decay under the mouldering influence of time. A circular tower remained standing for many years, said to be part of the gate-house of the castle. In 1815, the last fragment of this formidable structure was levelled with the ground. This ancient town gives the name to the soke, and has an annual fair, and also a market on Tuesday. This place also gives the title of Viscount to the family of St. John of Lydiard Tregoze in Wiltshire.

FRITH VILLE contains 38 houses, and 272 inhabitants. *See note.*

HAGNABY, 5 miles S.W. from Spilsby, contains 14 houses, and 91 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* Hagnaby Hall is the seat of T. Coltman, Esq.

HAREBY, 4½ miles W. from Spilsby, contains 13 houses, and 71 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

WEST KEAL, 3 miles S.W. from Spilsby, contains 90 houses, and 502 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

EAST KIRKBY, 6 miles S.W. from Spilsby, contains 63 houses, and 347 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

MININGSBY, 6 miles W. from Spilsby, contains 22 houses, and 134 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster.

REVESBY, 7 miles S.E. from Horncastle, contains 111 houses, and 572 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy. A quarter of a mile south of the village of Revesby, near the edge of the great West Fen, are the ruins of its ancient abbey, founded in the year 1142, by William de Romara Earl of Lincoln, for Cistercian monks, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Lawrence, and endowed at the Suppression with 349*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* per annum. In 1538 the site was granted to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk. Revesby Abbey, the seat of Lady Banks, was built by Craven Howard, Esq., but has been much enlarged by the family of Banks: part of the abbot's lodging forms the offices.

SIBSEY, 6 miles N.E. from Boston, contains 255 houses, and 1354 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d*, in the patronage of the Crown.

STICKFORD, 5 miles S.W. from Spilsby, contains 71 houses, and 343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

STICKNEY, 7 miles S.W. from Spilsby, situated on the borders of the East Fen, contains 154 houses, and 763 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

WEST VILLE contains 15 houses, and 102 inhabitants. *See note*, page 203.

17. Bradley Haverstoe Wapentake, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north and east by the German Ocean; on the south by Washcroft wapentake, Ludborough wapentake, and Louth Esk wapentake; and on the west by Yarborough wapentake.

ASHBY, 6 miles S. from Grimsby, contains 46 houses, and 191 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Fenby. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

AYLESBY, 4 miles W. from Grimsby, contains 26 houses, and 142 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy.

BARNOLDBY LE BECK, 6 miles S.W. from Grimsby, contains 51 houses, and 220 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Southwell College.

BEELSBY, 7 miles S.W. from Grimsby, contains 35 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d*, in the patronage of Southwell College.

BRADLEY, 3 miles S.W. from Grimsby, contains 17 houses, and 78 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

BRIGSLEY, 6 miles S. from Grimsby, contains 22 houses, and 94 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the College of Southwell.

CABOURN, 9 miles S.W. from Grimsby, contains 16 houses, and 105 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

CLEE, 2 miles S.E. from Grimsby, contains 104 houses, and 406 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln: it is of Anglo-Norman architecture, and one of the massive pillars bears a Latin inscription, stating that it was dedicated by Hugh Bishop of Lincoln in 1192. Cleethorpe is a township of this parish, much resorted to for sea-bathing. Northward of the village of Clee are Blow Wells, which are deep circular pits, with a continued flow of water in a considerable stream: and southward of the village is the beacon, on an elevated ridge.

GREAT COATES, 3 miles N.W. from Grimsby, contains 36 houses, and 237 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

LITTLE COATES, one mile W. from Grimsby, contains 13 houses, and 47 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge.

NORTH COATES, 10 miles N.E. from Louth, contains 34 houses, and 154 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster.

CUXWOLD, or *Cokeswold*, 3 miles E. from Caistor, contains 5 houses, and 60 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

FULSTOW, 7 miles N.E. from Louth, contains 85 houses, and 389 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

GRAINSBY, 7 miles S. from Grimsby, contains 15 houses, and 114 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

GRIMSBY, or *Great Grimsby*, 20 miles N.E. from Lincoln, and 165 from London, contains 687 houses, and 3064 inhabitants. There is a tradition that this ancient town was founded by Gryme, a merchant, who obtained great riches in consequence of having brought up Havloc, a Danish prince, whom he saved from shipwreck: this happened in the 9th century, and the legend is countenanced by the impression of an ancient seal of the town, which, however, has not been used by the Corporation for a century. The same legend is now upon that adopted by the Grimsby Haven Company. It was a port of some consideration before the Conquest, and is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, eleven aldermen, twelve common-council men, two coroners, two bailiffs, two chamberlains, a town clerk, and three sergeants at mace. The arms of the borough are *Argent, a chevron, between three boars' heads couped, sable.* It returns two members to Parliament, the right of election being vested in the freemen, consisting of about 150; the present members are C. Wood, Esq., and G. Harris, Esq. The mayor and two senior aldermen are justices of the peace, and the mayor and bailiffs hold courts every Tuesday and Friday. The market is on Wednesday, and annual fairs are held on 17th June for sheep, and 15th September for horses. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Middleton: the steeple, a fine specimen of architecture, was built by John Empringham, a considerable benefactor to the church, in the reign of Henry VI. In the church are many ancient monuments, some of which appear to have been removed from the monasteries that were formerly in the town. At Wellow, or *Wellhove*, within the liberty of Grimsby, King Henry I. built and endowed an abbey, in honour of St. Augustine, for Black canons, which at the Dissolution was valued at 152*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1544 to Sir Thomas Heneage. A Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Leonard, was also founded here before 1185, valued at 12*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, which was granted first to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and in 1546 to the master and fellows of Trinity College Cambridge: here was also a house of Gray friars. Dr. John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, an eminently distinguished prelate, was born at Grimsby in 1536. Grimsby Hall is the seat of Miss Borrell.

HATCLIFFE, 7 miles S.W. from Grimsby, contains 17 houses, and 99 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Southwell College.

HAWERBY, 9 miles N. from Louth, contains 10 houses, and 55 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Beesby. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Southwell College. Hawerby Hall is the seat of T. Harnis, Esq.

HEALING, 4 miles N.W. from Grimsby, contains 16 houses, and 94 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

HOLTON LE CLAY, 5 miles S. from Grimsby, contains 37 houses, and 220 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

HUMBERSTON, 5 miles S.E. from Grimsby, contains 46 houses, and 217 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* An abbey of Benedictines, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Peter, was founded here in the reign of Henry II. by William Fitz Ralph, valued at 42*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; the site of which was granted in 1551 to Jo. Cheke.

IRBY UPON HUMBER, 5 miles S.W. from Grimsby, contains 29 houses, and 217 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 18*l.*

LACEBY, on the river Freshney, 2 miles W. from Grimsby, contains 106 houses, and 523 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of John Fardell, Esq., of Lincoln: in the chancel is a monument of William Launde, ob. 1424. Here is a free-school, founded by Philip Stamford in 1712. Laceby Hall, the seat of Robert Cropper, Esq., occupies the lofty summit of a hill.

MARSH CHAPEL, 9 miles N.E. from Louth, contains 77 houses, and 411 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the inhabitants.

EAST RAVENDALE, 7 miles S. from Grimsby, contains 13 houses, and 63 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. West Ravendale is a township of this parish. Here was a priory founded by Alan, son of Henry Earl of Brittany, in 1202, which was subordinate to the Premonstratensian abbey of Beauport, in Brittany. It was granted in 1438, by Henry VI., to Southwell College. Great Ravendale Hall is the seat of the Rev. Dr. Parkinson.

ROTHWELL, 2½ miles S.E. from Caistor, contains 42 houses, and 197 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Middleton.

SCARTHO, 2 miles S. from Grimsby, contains 37 houses, and 148 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Oxford.

SWALLOW, 3 miles E. from Caistor, contains 17 houses, and 122 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

SWINHOPE, or *Swinehop*, 6 miles S.E. from Caistor, contains 19 houses, and 94 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Swinhope House is the seat of the Rev. Marmaduke Allington.

TETNEY, on the Tetney river, 11 miles N.E. from Louth, contains 125 houses, and 622 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

NORTH THORESBY, 9 miles N. from Louth, contains 88 houses, and 484 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* This parish is uninclosed.
Thoresby Hall is the seat of C. F. Wood, Esq.

WAITH, on the Tetney river, 6 miles S. from Grimsby, contains 6 houses, and 30 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 2*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

WALTHAM, 3½ miles S. from Grimsby, contains 112 houses, and 526 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Southwell College.

WOLD NEWTON, or *Newton upon the Wolds*, 9 miles S. from Grimsby, contains 15 houses, and 125 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. In a large tumulus, containing an area of more than three acres, more than twenty urns were discovered in 1828; they were of various sizes and shapes, and were all broken except three, which have been preserved by the Rev. G. Oliver, of Grimsby; they are conjectured to be British, and funereal.

18. Calceworth Hundred, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north-west by Louth Esk hundred; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by Candleshoe wapentake; and on the west by Hill hundred. It is separated into the Marsh and Wold divisions.

Marsh Division.

ABY, 2 miles N.W. from Alford, contains 34 houses, and 192 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Greenfield. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

ANDERBY, 5 miles E. from Alford, contains 39 houses, and 226 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Cambridge.

BELLEAU, 2½ miles N.W. from Alford, contains 14 houses, and 88 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Here are some remains of a house of the Earls of Lindsey, and near it is a fine spring.

CLAYTHORPE, 3½ miles N.W. from Alford, contains 8 houses, and 57 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Sir Charles Hussey, of Claythorpe, was created baronet 21st July, 1661; the title is now extinct.

CALCEBY, on Calceby Beck, 4 miles W. from Alford, contains 5 houses, and 48 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* It is a ruin.

LITTLE CAWTHORPE, locally situated in Louth Esk hundred, 3 miles S.E. from Louth, contains 27 houses, and 130 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

CUMBERWORTH, 4 miles S.E. from Alford, contains 26 houses, and 170 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Cambridge.

GAYTON LE MARSH, 5 miles N. from Alford, contains 48 houses, and 276 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

HOGSTHORPE, 5 miles S.E. from Alford, contains 105 houses, and 591 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

HUTTOFT, or *High Toft*, 3 miles E. from Alford, contains 73 houses, and 401 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

LEGBOURN, locally situated in Louth Esk hundred, 3 miles S.E. from Louth, contains 81 houses, and 412 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Here was a Cistercian priory, which was removed from Carldale, before the reign of John, by Robert Fitz Gilbert; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at 57*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1540 to Thomas Heneage.

MABLETHORPE ST. MARY, 7 miles N.E. from Alford, contains 45 houses, and 200 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

MABLETHORPE ST. PETER, and adjoining village, contains 8 houses, and 35 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

MUMBY, 4 miles S.E. from Alford, contains 108 houses, and 582 inhabitants, including Mumby chapelry. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

SOUTH RESTON, 5 miles N.W. from Alford, contains 22 houses, and 111 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster.

SUTTON IN THE MARSH, 7 miles N.E. from Alford, contains 29 houses, and 135 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Sutton, which is in the presentation of the Bishop of Lincoln.

SWABY, 4 miles N.W. from Alford, contains 54 houses, and 302 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford.

THEDDLETHORPE ALL SAINTS, or *East Theddlethorpe*, 9 miles N.E. from Alford, contains 44 houses, and 211 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

THEDDLETHORPE ST. HELEN'S, or *West Theddlethorpe*, one mile S.W. from the above, contains 48 houses, and 239 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

SOUTH THORESBY, 3 miles S.W. from Alford, contains 22 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster. Haugh, one mile south-westward from Thoresby, is an extra-parochial district.

TOTHILL, 3 miles N.W. from Alford, contains 11 houses, and 72 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.*

TRUSTHORPE, 8 miles N.E. from Alford, contains 44 houses,

and 262 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

Wold Division.

ALFORD, 34 miles E. from Lincoln, 24 miles N.E. from Boston, and 140 miles from London, contains 304 houses, and 1506 inhabitants. The town consists of three principal streets, the chief being in the road from Spilsby to Salt Fleet: it has a market on Thursday, and annual fairs on Whit Tuesday, and 8th November, for cattle and sheep. The petty sessions are held here; and there is a considerable free-school. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

BEESBY IN THE MARSH, 2 miles N. from Alford, contains 26 houses, and 132 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BILSBY, one mile E. from Alford, contains 83 houses, and 416 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Thurlby. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

CLAXBY, 3 miles S. from Alford, contains 17 houses, and 97 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

FARLSTHORP, 1½ mile S.E. from Alford, contains 19 houses, and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

HAGNABY, 2½ miles N.E. from Alford, contains 15 houses, and 106 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hannay. The church is a ruin. Herbert Fitz Alard of Orreby, and Agnes his wife, founded here in 1175 a Premonstratensian abbey, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, valued at 97*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, per annum. The site is now a rich grazing close near Hannay but the foundations of the building only remain: it was granted in 1538 to John Freeman of London, and now belongs to J. Grant, Esq.

MALTBY LE MARSH, 3 miles N. from Alford, contains 43 houses, and 199 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Southward of the village stood a preceptory; there is a moat about the site, but scarcely any other trace can be discovered: it is near Beesby.

MARKBY, 2 miles N.E. from Alford, contains 14 houses, and 94 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. Ralph Fitz Gilbert, founded here a priory, dedicated to St. Peter, for Black canons, before 1203: it was valued at 163*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1538 to Charles Duke of Suffolk.

RIGSBY, 2 miles W. from Alford, contains 21 houses, and 107 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ailsby. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy.

SALEBY, 1½ mile N. from Alford, contains 36 houses, and 235 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Thoresthorpe. The church, dedicated to Saint Margaret, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the trustees of Alford free-school.

STRUBBY, 3½ miles N. from Alford, contains 45 houses, and 255 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Woodthorp. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

ULCEBY, or *Oulceby*, 3 miles S.W. from Alford, contains 35 houses, and 214 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Forthington. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

WELL, 1½ mile S.W. from Alford, contains 19 houses, and 135 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Derthorpe and Mawthorpe. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 7*l* 2*s.* 3*d.* Well Vale is the seat of F. J. B. Dashwood, Esq.

WILLOUGHBY, 3 miles S. from Alford, contains 108 houses, and 514 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Sloothby. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

WITHERN, 4 miles N.W. from Alford, contains 54 houses, and 343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

19. Candleshoe Wapentake, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north by Calceworth hundred; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by Skirbeck wapentake; and on the west by Hill hundred and Bolingbroke soke. It is also separated into Marsh and Wold divisions.

Marsh Division.

ADDLETHORPE, 8 miles S.E. from Alford, contains 85 houses, and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BURGH IN THE MARSH, 7 miles E. from Spilsby, contains 189 houses, and 903 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on an acclivity, commanding an extensive view over the rich tract of marsh land in which cattle and sheep are fattened for the London market. It has a market on Thursday, and annual fairs, 12th May, for horses, cattle and sheep; and 2nd Oct. for cattle and clothing of all sorts. Being only 4 miles from Skegness on the coast, coals and other articles are easily obtained. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. Burgh is supposed to be the site of a Roman Castrum for the protection of the coasts. Near it are two tumuli; one called Cock Hill is very high.

CROFT, 2 miles N. from Wainfleet, contains 82 houses, and 483 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Monson.

FRISKNEY, 11 miles N.E. from Boston, contains 193 houses, and 1268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

INGOLDMELLS, situated on the sea, 9 miles S.E. from Alford, contains 31 houses, and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

NORTH HOLME, one mile N. from Wainfleet, contains 33 houses, and 155 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

ORBY, 5 miles E. from Spilsby, contains 44 houses, and 282 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

SKEGNESS, situated upon the North Sea, 10 miles E. from Spilsby, contains 21 houses, and 150 inhabitants, The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Scarborough.

WAINFLEET, situated on the river Limb, 17 miles N.E. from Boston, contains 285 houses, and 1422 inhabitants, including All Saints and St. Mary, two distinct parishes: the town chiefly consists of a single well-built street. The entrance of the creek is protected from the easterly winds by Gibraltar Point, forming a secure haven for coasting vessels; and the river is navigable to the town about four miles from the sea, for sloops, &c. in which a considerable coasting trade is carried on. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Governors of Bethlem Hospital. The church of All Saints, situated at High Wainfleet, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it is supposed to have been built by William of Wainfleet, founder of Magdalen College Oxford.

WINTHORPE, 10 miles E. from Spilsby, contains 35 houses, and 233 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Wold Division.

ASHBY, 2 miles E. from Spilsby, contains 24 houses, and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

BRAYTOFT, 5½ miles S.E. from Spilsby, contains 24 houses, and 179 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

CANDLESBY, 3 miles E. from Spilsby, contains 44 houses, and

251 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford.

DALBY, 3 miles N. from Spilsby, contains 10 houses, and 99 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of Lord Monson. Dalby Hall is the seat of T. Bourne, Esq.

DRIBY, 4 miles W. from Alford, contains 9 houses, and 82 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

FIRSBY, 4 miles S.E. from Spilsby, contains 22 houses, and 119 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.*

GUNBY, 4 miles E. from Spilsby, contains 8 houses, and 69 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. Gunby Hall is the seat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

IRBY IN THE MARSH, 5 miles S.E. from Spilsby, contains 13 houses, and 78 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

PARTNEY, 2 miles N. from Spilsby, contains 59 houses, and 293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Partney Hall is the seat of G. Maddison, Esq.

SCREMBY, 2 miles E. from Spilsby, contains 33 houses, and 200 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Grebby. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

SKENDLEBY, 3 miles N.E. from Spilsby, contains 38 houses, and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

GREAT STEEPING, 3 miles S.E. from Spilsby, contains 54 houses, and 278 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

SUTTERBY, 4 miles S.W. from Alford, contains 5 houses, and 33 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WELTON IN THE MARSH, 4 miles N.E. from Spilsby, contains 52 houses, and 355 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Boothby. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

20. Corringham Wapentake, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north by the Isle of Axholm and Manly wapentake; on the east by Aslacoe and Lawress wapentakes; and on the south and west by Nottinghamshire.

BLYTON, 4 miles N.E. from Gainsborough, contains 98 houses, and 504 inhabitants, including the township of Wharton. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Scarborough.

GREAT CORRINGHAM, 4 miles E. from Gainsborough, contains 102 houses, and 479 inhabitants, including the township of Little Corringham. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Corringham. Somerby Park is about a mile westward of the village.

GAINSBOROUGH, on the river Trent, 18 miles N.W. from Lincoln, and 167 miles from London, contains 1284 houses, and 5893 inhabitants. The town consists principally of one long street, on the eastern bank of the river, over which is a bridge of three arches, built in 1791, at the south end of the town. The Trent is navigable up to the town for ships of considerable burden, although it is nearly forty miles from its communication with the Humber: it carries on a great trade in corn and other commodities to and from the coast, and participates with Hull in the trade to the Baltic. The petty sessions are held here. The market is on Thursday, and here are annual fairs on Easter Tuesday and 20th October, for cattle, pedlery and toys. The town-hall in the market-place is a brick building. The old hall, or palace of John of Ghent, as it is commonly called, is a timber-framed edifice, forming three sides of a quadrangle, open to the south with a chapel on the northern side; it was once moated round, and had large gardens and fish-ponds attached: in 1742 it was inhabited by Sir Nevile George Hickman, Bart., descendant of Sir Willoughby Hickman of Gainsborough, created baronet 16th Nov. 1643, and in whose family the manor still remains; but the title is extinct. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 22*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln: it is a modern structure, built in 1748. Morton, East Stockwith and Walkerith are hamlets of this parish. About half a mile southward of the town are the Castle Hills, situated on a ridge that runs along the eastern bank of the Trent; these embankments are supposed to have been occupied by the contending armies, during the civil wars in the time of Charles I. The Readey canal unites the Trent and the Don, and the Chesterfield canal joins the Trent at Stockwith.

GRAYINGHAM, 10 miles N.E. from Gainsborough, contains 24 houses, and 141 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Radegund, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

GREENHILL, or *Greenhough*, is an extra-parochial place; and also Paddocks.

HEAPHAM, 5 miles S.E. from Gainsborough, contains 23 houses, and 112 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

KIRTON IN LINDSEY, 8 miles S.W. from Brigg, contains 330 houses, and 1480 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the sub-dean of Lincoln.

LAUGHTON, 6 miles N.E. from Gainsborough, contains 51 houses, and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* Wildsworth is a hamlet of this parish, situated on the banks of the Trent.

LEA, 2 miles S. from Gainsborough, contains 36 houses, and 199 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. Sir Charles John Anderson, Bart., of Lea Hall.

NORTHORPE, 7 miles N.E. from Gainsborough, contains 26 houses, and 127 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. Southorpe, about a mile distant, is extra-parochial.

PILHAM, 6 miles N.E. from Gainsborough, contains 20 houses, and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SCOTTER, on a branch of the Trent, 9 miles N.E. from Gainsborough, contains 184 houses, and 938 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough.

SCOTTON, 7¼ miles N.E. from Gainsborough, contains 62 houses, and 364 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Genewys, is a rectory, value 23*l.* East Ferry, on the Trent, 3½ miles distant, is a hamlet of this parish.

SPRINGTHORPE, 5 miles E. from Gainsborough, contains 32 houses, and 200 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George and St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

21. Gartree Wapentake, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north by Wraggoe wapentake and Louth Esk hundred; on the east by Horncastle soke and Hill hundred; on the south by Horncastle soke and Langoe wapentake; and on the west by Wraggoe wapentake. It is separated into North and South divisions.

North Division.

ASTERBY, 6 miles S.W. from Louth, contains 25 houses, and

189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BAMBURGH, or *Baumber*, 5 miles N.W. from Horncastle, contains 54 houses, and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a curacy.

BELSHFORD, 5 miles N.E. from Horncastle, contains 99 houses, and 490 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

CAWKWELL, 7 miles N. from Horncastle, contains 5 houses, and 34 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

DONINGTON UPON BAIN, 6 miles W. from Louth, contains 47 houses, and 269 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Monson.

EDLINGTON, 3 miles N.W. from Horncastle, contains 37 houses, and 263 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* Edlington Grove is the seat of S. R. Short, Esq.

GOULSBY, or *Goldsby*, 6 miles S.W. from Louth, contains 55 houses, and 244 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

HEMINGBY, on the river Bain, 4 miles N. from Horncastle, contains 52 houses, and 297 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of King's College Cambridge.

RANBY, 7½ miles N. from Horncastle, contains 21 houses, and 121 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. German, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

SCAMBLESBY, 6 miles N. from Horncastle, contains 55 houses, and 347 inhabitants. It is a curacy, value 15*l.*, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Melton Ross.

MARKET STAINTON, 8½ miles N. from Horncastle, contains 27 houses, and 131 inhabitants. The market is on Monday. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy.

STENIGOT, 6 miles S.W. from Louth, contains 14 houses, and 107 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

GREAT STURTON, 5 miles N.W. from Horncastle, contains 21 houses, and 145 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

South Division.

BUCKNALL, 4 miles S.W. from Horncastle, contains 39 houses, and 241 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Monson.

DALDERBY, 4 miles S. from Horncastle, contains 6 houses, and 40 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of J. Dymoke, Esq.

GAUTBY, 6 miles N.W. from Horncastle, contains 21 houses, and 118 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Gautby Hall is the seat of Robert Vyner, Esq.

HORSINGTON, 3 miles W. from Horncastle, contains 53 houses, and 322 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford.

KIRBY UPON BAIN, 6 miles S.W. from Horncastle, contains 53 houses, and 256 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Tumby is a township of this parish. About two miles north-westward of Kirby is the Moor Tower, an octangular brick building of considerable height, supposed to have been an advanced watch-tower of Tattershall Castle, but is now in a dilapidated state.

KIRKSTEAD, situated on the river Witham, 8 miles S.W. from Horncastle, contains 23 houses, and 132 inhabitants. Here was a Cistercian abbey founded by Hugh Fitz Eudo, of Tattershall, in 1139, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: it was valued at 338*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, and was granted in 1538 to Charles Duke of Suffolk. The church, formerly the chapel of the monastery, is a curacy: it was held by Dr. John Taylor, of Norwich, who here composed his Hebrew Concordance, published in 1754, in two volumes, folio.

LANGTON, 4 miles S.W. from Horncastle, contains 20 houses, and 100 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

MARTIN, 2½ miles S.W. from Horncastle, contains 8 houses, and 55 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

MINTING, 6 miles N.W. from Horncastle, contains 50 houses, and 270 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Here was a Benedictine priory, founded by Ralph de Meschines Earl of Chester, before 1129, which was subordinate to the abbey of St. Benedict at Leyr, in France: it was granted by Henry V. to the priory at Mountgrace, and afterwards given in exchange to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

SCRIVELSBY, 2½ miles S. from Horncastle, contains 24 houses, and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. Champion Dymoke: in the chancel are monuments of Sir Robert Dymoke, and of Lewis Dymoke, who died in 1760, æt. 91. This manor anciently belonged to the Marmions, and came into the family of Dymoke, in the reign of Richard II. It is held by the performance of the noble service of King's Champion, the most striking relique of feudalism that has come down to us from the ages of chivalry.

STIXWOULD, on the river Witham, 7 miles S.W. from Horncastle, contains 38 houses, and 214 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Edmund Turnor, Esq. Lucy, relict of Ivo Talbois, Roger de Romara, and Ranulph Earl of Chester, founded here a Cistercian monastery in the reign of Stephen, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: it was valued at 163*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, and was granted in 1540 to Robert Dighton. The site of the monastery covered several acres on an eminence, but not a vestige except foundation mounds remains on the spot.

TATTERSHALL, 9 miles S.W. from Horncastle, contains 115 houses, and 627 inhabitants. This town, situated near the junction of the rivers Bain and Witham, consists of three principal streets, formed by the roads leading to Lincoln, Sleaford, and Horncastle, and has a market on Friday, and annual fairs 11th May, and 25th September, for cattle and sheep. It is a place of considerable antiquity, having been a Roman military station; traces of two encampments being still visible at Tattershall Park, a short distance from the town. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Newcastle: it is a beautiful and spacious structure, in the form of a cross, consisting of a square tower, a nave, transept, and a choir. On the north side is a porch charged with the arms of William of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester. The windows of the choir were once enriched with beautiful stained glass, of which it was despoiled by the Earl of Exeter in 1754; it afterwards remained for fifty years with unglazed windows, but has since been repaired by Earl Fortescue. The windows of the nave and transept were also glazed with the legendary histories of St. Guthlake, St. Katherine, and other saints, a few fine fragments of which are preserved. In the chancel are the remains of the monument of the Lord Treasurer Cromwell, and Margaret his wife. On the south-west side of the town stands the castle, erected by the Lord Treasurer Cromwell about 1440: it was originally surrounded by two fosses, the inner one faced with brick, great part of which is now remaining. Formerly it was of great extent, but was dilapidated in the civil wars in the time of Charles I. The part now remaining is a rectangular brick tower, of exquisite workmanship, about one hundred feet in height, divided into four stories and flanked by four octagonal turrets; the windows are pointed and contain mullions; those on the south, west, and north sides are large. Between the castle and the church stands an ancient brick building, which appears to be coeval

...ston and Ware, 55s to 60s; Chevalier, 67s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ...s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to 28s; Youghal and Cork black, 19s to 22s; ditto, ...e 25s; tick beans, new, 36s to 38s; ditto, old, 40s to 45s; grey peas, 43s to 46s, ...o 46s; white, 40s to 44s; boilers, 46s to 50s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to ..., 38s to 43s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 42s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Danzig ...—s to —s; white, s —to —s; harley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; ...—s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 30s; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel.

Market.—For all kinds of seeds we have had a very inactive demand since our ...at barely stationary prices. Linseed cakes have produced full currencies, but rape ...e been somewhat neglected.

English, sowing, 50s to 63s; Baltic, crushing, 46s to 49s; Mediterranean and ...to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriandor, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown ...d, 9s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English ...ew, £31 to £33, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 0s to £13 10s; ...n, £8 10s to £10 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £9 0s per ton. Canary, ...per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, ... extra, np to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; ...er cwt.

The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7½d to 8d; of household ...'d per 4lb loaf.

Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 6d; barley, 32s 1d; oats, 22s 5d; rye, 33s 2d; ...d; peas, 41s 1d.

Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 57s 10d; barley, 36s 5d; oats, 26s 3d; rye, 34s 11d; beans, ..., 41s 7d.

The merchants are awaiting the arrival of the mail from China, the business ...market is trifling, yet prices are mostly supported.

For all kinds of raw sugar we have to report a very inactive demand, at a decline ...tions of 6d per cwt. Refined goods are heavy, at 54s to 54s 6d for brown, and ... per cwt. for standard lumps.

The transactions in this article continue on a full average scale, at fully last week's ...

...e best qualities of rice are in fair request, but other kinds are a slow inquiry. ...ng and good white Bengal is selling at 15s 6d to 16s 6d per cwt.

...s.—The inquiry for Irish butter has materially fallen off since our last report, and ...dee imed quite 1s per cwt. The supply on offer is by no means extensive. Carlow, ... be quoted at 94s to 98s; Cork, 94s to 96s; Limerick, 92s to 94s; Waterford, 90s to ...go 89s to 92s per cwt. Foreign butter is in large supply, and heavy demand, at a ...2s per cwt. Fine Friesland, 100s to 106s, and inferior and middling 80s to 97s ...nglish butter is 1s to 2s per cwt lower. Fine Dorset, 100s to 106s; and good and ...s to 98s per cwt. Fresh, 11s to 13s per dozen lbs. Bacon has fallen 1s to 2s, with ... sale. Waterford, landed, 76s to 82s per cwt. Limerick parcels may be pur...m 70s to 80s. For forward delivery, next to nothing is doing. Bales are held at ...r cwt. The best parcels of English cheese are quite as dear; but the inferior qua...ch neglected. All other kinds of provisions rule about stationary.

On the whole, there is rather more business doing in tallow; but we can notice ...nent in value. P.X C. on the spot is 46s 3d; and for delivery, 45s 6d to 45s 9d per ...Tallow, 47s net cash.

...market is very steady, and late rates are well supported in every instance.

Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 to £3 15s; new ditto, £2 5s to £3 8s; old clover, ...; new ditto, £3 10s to £4 10s, and straw, £1 6s to £1 13s per load.

The market is firm for rum, at full prices. About 300 puns. Jamaica have sold at ...n 33 to 36 per cent. overproof; 4s 3d to 4s 4d for 34 to 36 per cent. Demerara ...ed at from 3s 1d to 3s 3d; and East India (proof), 1s 11d per gallon. Brandy is ...

...day).—For all kinds of new hops, the supply of which is increasing, we have still ...rally speaking, demand, and in some instances the operations have ... ...ruing as under:—Sussex, pockets, 70s to 80s; ditto, bags, 72s to 84s; ...and East Kent ditto, £4 4s to £5 12s per cwt. Yearlings and old hops are of...n easier terms; but we hear of no transactions in them.—Although the ac...p antations are by no means unfavourable, the duty is estimated about 175,000.

...day).—Richmond, 18s 9d; Stewart's 21s; Lambton, 20s; Adelaide Tees, 20s 3d; ... Tees, 20s 6d; Whitworth, 17s per ton.

...a moderate business is doing in this article; yet prices are mostly supported.

...Friday).—The imports of foreign stock having been on a very extensive scale, ...number of beasts here to-day was large, but of very inferior quality. The few ...on sale readily produced Monday's currencies; but the value of all other ...quite 2d per 8lb, and a clearance was not effected. There were in the market ...owe, 4330 sheep and lambs, 212 calves, and 19 pigs from Holland and Germany. ...heep was seasonably extensive, but most of those from Hamburg were suf...ly from disease. The mutton trade was exceedingly heavy, at a fall in the ...d per 8lb. With lambs, we were fairly supplied; and the trade was in a de...at almost nominal figures. Calves met a dull inquiry, and the prices were 2d ... In pigs, next to nothing was doing, on somewhat easier terms. Milch cows ...to £13 each, including their small calf.

...ark the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, ... prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 6d to 4s 8d; coarse and ... 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ...4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to ...small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, ... Lambs, 4s 2d to 5s 6d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store ...sacn. Beasts, 1381; cows, 150; sheep and lambs, 12,590; calves, 487; pigs, 320.

...d *Leadenhall* (Friday).—The general demand was very heavy, and prices ...lower than on Monday.

...the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ...2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; ...n, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; ...s 10d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 4d. ROBT. HERBERT.

...NETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

...y Market offered no feature of novelty during the past week. At ...demand for accommodation is not extensive, all the leading com...ses having been for some months past limiting their transactions to as ...ent as practicable. Retail traders have also dealt only for goods ...uired. To this may be attributed the few failures that have occurred. ...e already recorded may now be added the firms of Watson, Brothers, ...Liverpool. A circular issued by the firm attributes the suspension to ...y of making the customary remittances from the house at Zacatecas, ...nce of the Mexican war. A liquidation in full is confidently ...The affairs of Reid, Irving, and Co., present at present no new fea...the same may be said of Gower, Nephews, and Co. After a close in...the creditors of Giles, Son, and Co., are promised twelve shillings and ...the pound; and Woodley's, at least seventeen shillings and sixpence. ...rise in the Corn Market is greatly in favour of the creditors of the ...s. Arrangements are progressing satisfactorily for the re-establish...firm of Sanderson and Co. A meeting of the principal creditors will ...he 28th of this month, previously to which a large proportion of the ...g the principal assets will have fallen due. If duly honoured, the firm ..., with, it is said, the additional influence of a partner, closely related ...ipal member of a large banking-house.

...oked rather brighter at the opening of the English Market on Monday, ...roving from 85⅜ ⅜ to 85⅞ 86 for Money, and 86⅛ to ¼ for Account.

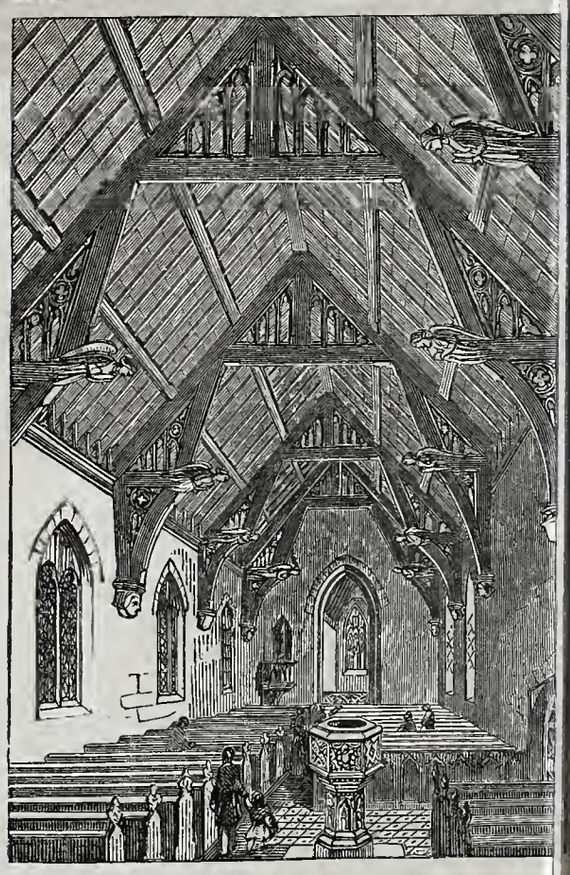
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, LANGTON, NEAR HO
Sept 1847 CASTLE.

THE erection of this edifice presents a very interesting, as well as
portant, instance of Church Extension, which we have much satisfa
in commemorating in our columns, in the assurance that the wider
"good works" are known, the more beneficial will be the result t
ciety in general. There are, also, some peculiarities in this
struction which call for special notice ; it has, indeed, been rais
many hands, and contributed from the individual wealth o
district.

The new Church has been erected from the designs of Mr. St
Lewin, architect. It is beautifully situate in the parish of La
near Horncastle, not far from Woodhall Spa. The locality po
some romantic interest; the spot called the Tower on the Moo
ancient ruins of Kirkstead Church, lying at a short distance.

The building was commenced in March, 1845; Sir Henry Dy
Bart., Chairman of the Committee, laying the corner-stone. I
the Perpendicular style, and comprises in plan, a south porch, nav
chancel; a small pulpit, and vestry turret, and western bell-gab
has a high-pitched roof, surmounted with the floriated symbol
faith. The ashlar-stone is from Ancaster; that for the wall, giv
Mr. Turnor, of Stoke, has been dug from the ruins of Stixwold A
so that the material is now only restored to holy purposes.

The interior, which we have engraved, is of impressive design.
open to the roof, the tie-beams springing from each stone corbel
ing alternately sculptured angels' heads, and armorial shields;
the two corbels in the chancel bear the heads of the Queen a
Archbishop. The pulpit is of Caen stone, richly sculptured:
given, with the stall-heads, by the architect, Mr. Lewin. The se
open, and, as well as the other wood-work, are stained dark oak
"holy table" is the gift of Richard Ellison, Esq., of Sudbrooke
the [illegible] service is the present of Lady and Miss Dymoke



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, LANGTON.

with the castle, and is now inhabited: westward of the castle is another remain, apparently of the same date; both are situated between the outer and inner foss. A college with an almshouse was built and endowed by Sir Ralph Cromwell in 1438, in honour of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. Peter, St. John the Evangelist, and St. John the Baptist: it was valued at 348*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1544 to Charles Duke of Suffolk. It is situated on the eastern side of the market-place, and the remains, a large brick building, belong to Earl Fortescue. The Bain navigation here joins the Witham river.

THORNTON, 1½ mile W. from Horncastle, contains 27 houses, and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield Cathedral.

THORPE, on the river Witham, 9 miles W. from Horncastle, contains 39 houses, and 269 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

WADDINGWORTH, 5 miles N.W. from Horncastle, contains 13 houses, and 59 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WISPINGTON, 4 miles N.W. from Horncastle, contains 16 houses, and 70 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 40*l.*

WOODHALL, 4 miles S.W. from Horncastle, contains 35 houses, and 191 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 13*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

22. Hill Hundred, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north by Louth Esk hundred; on the east by Calceworth and Candleshoe wapentakes; on the south by Bolingbroke soke; and on the west by Gartree wapentake and Horncastle soke.

ASHBY PUERORUM, 5 miles N.W. from Spilsby, contains 22 houses, and 117 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Stainsby, and Holbeck, which last is extra-parochial. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

ASWARDBY, 3½ miles N.W. from Spilsby, contains 15 houses, and 80 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

BAG-ENDERBY, 5 miles N.W. from Spilsby, contains 17 houses, and 107 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

BRINKHILL, 6 miles N.W. from Spilsby, contains 18 houses, and 119 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Philip, is a rectory, value 8*l.*

CLAXBY PLUCKACRE, 5 miles S.E. from Horncastle, contains 4 houses, and 36 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

FULLETBY, 4 miles N.E. from Horncastle, contains 41 houses, and 254 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

GREETHAM, 4 miles E. from Horncastle, contains 22 houses, and 148 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, 4½ miles N.W. from Spilsby, contains 105 houses, and 533 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

HAMERINGHAM, 3½ miles S.E. from Horncastle, contains 30 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

HARRINGTON, 4½ miles N.W. from Spilsby, contains 11 houses, and 105 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Harrington Hall is the seat of —— Cracroft, Esq.

LANGTON, 3 miles N. from Spilsby, contains 26 houses, and 167 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of J. Langton, Esq. Langton Hall, the seat of J. Langton, Esq., is a Tudor edifice, facing the south. The family have been seated here during a period of eight hundred years. It was the birth-place of Cardinal Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury; of Dr. William Langton, President of Magdalen College, who died in 1626; and of Benet Langton, Esq., the friend of Johnson. On a hill at a small distance from the village are the Spellow Hills, three barrows, probably Saxon.

SOUTH ORMSBY, 6 miles N. from Spilsby, contains 36 houses, and 261 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ketsby. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of C. B. Massingberd, Esq. South Ormsby Hall, the seat of C. B. Massingberd, Esq., is embosomed in groves of fine timber trees, and on the brow of a steep hill are the remains of an ancient encampment, covering nearly three acres of ground.

OXCOMB, 6 miles N.E. from Horncastle, contains 5 houses, and 28 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of J. Langton, Esq.

SALMONBY, 5 miles N.E. from Horncastle, contains 14 houses, and 89 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

SAUSTHORPE, 3 miles N.W. from Spilsby, contains 28 houses, and 167 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

SCRAFIELD, 3 miles E. from Horncastle, contains 3 houses, and 23 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

SOMERSBY, situated on the Wolds, a bold and even range of hills, 6 miles N.W. from Spilsby, contains 12 houses, and 95 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*: on the south side of the church is a very elegant stone cross, in a most perfect state.

TETFORD, 6 miles N.E. from Horncastle, contains 111 houses, and 531 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

WALMSGATE, 7 miles N. from Spilsby, contains 9 houses, and 56 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Worlaby, which is extra-parochial, is a mile southward of Walmsgate.

WINCEBY, 4 miles E. from Horncastle, contains 14 houses, and 78 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

23. Horncastle Soke, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the east by Hill hundred and Bolingbroke soke; on the south by Kirton wapentake; and on the north and west by Gartree wapentake.

WEST ASHBY, 2 miles N. from Horncastle, contains 91 houses, and 378 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Carlisle.

CONINGSBY, on the river Bain, 8 miles S. from Horncastle, contains 339 houses, and 1651 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Dyer the poet was rector, and died here 24th July 1758; but there is no monument to his memory.

HALTHAM UPON BAIN, 5 miles S. from Horncastle, contains 37 houses, and 196 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

HORNCASTLE, 22 miles S.E. from Lincoln, and 139 miles from London, contains 651 houses, and 3058 inhabitants. This town is situated at the foot of the Wolds, in a valley on the banks of the river Bain, and chiefly consists of three large and one smaller street, forming the roads to Wragby, Louth, Tattershall and Alford. Tanning constitutes the chief branch of trade here. The market is on Saturday, and there are annual fairs 22d June and 21st August, for horses and cattle: the horses brought to the fairs here are well known to all the dealers in England for their superior excellence. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. In an angle formed by the confluence of the rivers Bain and Waring formerly stood a castle, which occupied an area of nearly twenty acres, and derived its name from its situation on the horn, or *hyrn*, in Saxon signifying an angle or corner. The manor formed, at a very early period, part of the possessions of the see of Carlisle, and it still belongs to the bishopric. On the south-western side of the town is the Julian Bower close, the site of a maze, of Roman origin, long since effaced by cultivation. The Horncastle navigation communicates with the Tattershall canal, where it unites with the old Witham river, and through Lincoln to the river Trent by means of the Foss Dyke.

LANGRICK VILLE contains 36 houses, and 195 inhabitants; and Thornton le Fen contains 23 houses, and 141 inhabitants: these two townships were created by Act of Parliament in 1812, and are not dependent on any parish.

MAREHAM LE FEN, 6 miles S. from Horncastle, contains 125 houses, and 609 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The drainage and inclosure of Wildmore Fen has contributed to the prosperity of this village.

MAREHAM ON THE HILL, 2 miles S.E. from Horncastle, contains 22 houses, and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Carlisle.

MOORBY, 4 miles S.E. from Horncastle, contains 21 houses, and 118 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle.

ROUGHTON, 4 miles S.W. from Horncastle, contains 23 houses, and 110 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

THIMBLEBY, 2 miles N.W. from Horncastle, contains 74 houses, and 384 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

HIGH TOYNTON, 2 miles E. from Horncastle, contains 32 houses, and 159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Carlisle.

LOW TOYNTON, one mile N. from the above, contains 15 houses, and 95 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

WILKSBY, 4 miles S.E. from Horncastle, contains 8 houses, and 58 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

WOOD ENDERBY, 4 miles S. from Horncastle, contains 31 houses, and 183 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Carlisle.

24. Lawress Wapentake, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north by Aslacoe and Walshcroft wapentakes; on the east by Wraggoe wapentake; on the south by Lincoln liberty and Langoe wapentake; on the south-west by Boothby Graffo wapentake; and on the west by Well wapentake.

AISTHORPE, or *East Thorpe*, 7 miles N.W. from Lincoln, contains 12 houses, and 70 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 10*s.* West Thorpe, or Thorpe in the Fallows, is about 2 miles westward of the village.

BARLINGS, on the banks of the river Langworth, 6 miles N.E. from Lincoln, contains 33 houses, and 245 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a curacy, in the presentation of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. Here was a Premonstratensian abbey, dedicated to St. Mary, founded by Ralph de Haye in 1154: it was afterwards removed to Oxeney, also in this parish. Dr. Mackerel, who headed the Lincolnshire rebels, under the name of Captain Cobbler, was Abbot of Barlings: he was executed 29th March 1537. The monastery was valued at 307*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and the site was granted to Charles Duke of Suffolk: it stood on a sort of island surrounded by fenny ground; but an arch and part of a strong stone wall are the only remains.

BRATTLEBY, 7 miles N.W. from Lincoln, contains 21 houses, and 157 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Baliol College Oxford.

BROXHOLME, 7 miles N.W. from Lincoln, contains 24 houses, and 148 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Lord Monson.

BURTON, 2 miles N.W. from Lincoln, contains 33 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Vincent, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Monson. Sir John Monson, K.B. captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners, was created Lord Monson of Burton 28th May 1728. Burton House, the seat of Lord Monson, stands in a finely-wooded park.

BUSLINGTHORPE, 3 miles S.W. from Market Rasen, contains 7 houses, and 55 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 2*l.*, in the patronage of the Charter House London.

NORTH CARLTON, 5 miles N. from Lincoln, contains 26 houses, and 171 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of North Carlton.

SOUTH CARLTON, 1½ mile S. from the above, contains 26 houses, and 194 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of South Carlton. Here was formerly a seat of the Monson family. Sir Thomas Monson of South Carlton, master falconer and master of the armoury to King James I., was created baronet 29th June 1611.

DUNHOLM, 6 miles N.E. from Lincoln, contains 38 houses, and 220 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

FALDINGWORTH, 4 miles S.W. from Market Rasen, contains 45 houses, and 276 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Brownlow.

FISKERTON, on the river Witham, 4 miles E. from Lincoln, contains 54 houses, and 294 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

FRIESTHORPE, 4 miles S.W. from Market Rasen, contains 11 houses, and 45 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

GREETWELL, on the river Witham, 2 miles E. from Lincoln, contains 5 houses, and 45 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

NETTLEHAM, 3 miles N.E. from Lincoln, contains 95 houses, and 572 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Chancellor of the bishopric of Lincoln. Sir Francis Barnard of Nettleham was created baronet 5th April 1769.

REEPHAM, 4 miles E. from Lincoln, contains 48 houses, and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Mercers' Company, London.

RISEHOLME, 5½ miles N.E. from Lincoln, contains 10 houses, and 73 inhabitants, including Grainge de Ligne, an extra-parochial

district. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of Baliol College Oxford.

SAXELBY, 7 miles N.W. from Lincoln, contains 110 houses, and 561 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ingleby. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

SCAMPTON, 6 miles N.W. from Lincoln, contains 33 houses, and 238 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*: in the chancel are several monuments of the Bolles family. Sir John Bolles of Scampton was created baronet 24th July 1628. Scampton Hall, their seat, was erected on the site of West Grange, belonging to the abbey of Kirkstead, about the reign of James I. The gate-house yet remains. Some very curious Roman antiquities were discovered here in 1795: one pavement has been engraved by Fowler.

SCOTHERN, 5½ miles N.E. from Lincoln, contains 77 houses, and 366 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. German, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SNARFORD, 6 miles S.W. from Market Rasen, contains 8 houses, and 64 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Sub-Dean of Lincoln.

SUDBROOKE, or *Sudbrooke Holme*, 5 miles N.E. from Lincoln, contains 12 houses, and 103 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln: it is a modern edifice, but in the churchyard is a fragment of an ancient cross. Sudbrooke Hall, the seat of Richard Ellison, Esq. M.P., was erected by the late R. Ellison, Esq.

WEST THORPE, or *Thorpe in the Fallows*, 9 miles N.W. from Lincoln, contains 8 houses, and 69 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

TORKSEY, locally situated in Well wapentake, on the eastern bank of the river Trent, 7 miles S. from Gainsborough, contains 50 houses, and 267 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Harwick. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. On the eastern side of the village was formerly a priory of Black Canons, founded by King John in honour of St. Leonard, which at the Dissolution was valued at 27*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per annum: it was granted in 1543 to Sir Philip Hoby. The site is called the Abbey Yard, but not a vestige of the building remains; but there are ruins of a castle near the river. About a mile above Torksey the Foss Dyke joins the Trent. Brampton is a township of this parish.

WELTON, 6 miles N.E. from Lincoln, contains 86 houses, and 484 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the five prebendaries of Welton in the cathedral of Lincoln.

CHERRY WILLINGHAM, 3½ miles E. from Lincoln, contains 16 houses, and 89 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

25. Louth Eske Hundred, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north by Walshcroft, Bradley, and Ludborough wapentakes; on the east by the German Ocean and Calceworth hundred; on the south by Hill hundred; and on the west by Wraggoe and Gartree wapentakes. It is separated into the Marsh and Wold divisions.

Marsh Division.

ALVINGHAM, on the Ludd, 3 miles N.E. from Louth, contains 50 houses, and 264 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Adewell, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Lincoln. A priory of Gilbertines was founded here about the time of King Henry II.: it was valued at 141*l.* 15*s.* per annum, and was granted in 1551 to Edward Lord Clinton.

CASTLE CARLTON, 6 miles S.E. from Louth, contains 8 houses, and 62 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 12*l.*

GREAT CARLTON, 7 miles S.E. from Louth, contains 39 houses, and 242 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

LITTLE CARLTON, about half a mile westward from the above, contains 20 houses, and 114 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

CONISHOLM, or *Coningsholme*, 7 miles N.E. from Louth, contains 23 houses, and 127 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

GRAINTHORPE, 8 miles N.E. from Louth, contains 92 houses, and 503 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ludney and Wragholme. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a curacy, in the presentation of Magdalen College Cambridge.

GRIMOLDBY, 4 miles E. from Louth, contains 68 houses, and 298 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.*

MANBY, one mile S. from the above, contains 34 houses, and 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

NORTH RESTON, 5 miles S.E. from Louth, contains 6 houses, and 46 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

SALTFLEETBY ALL SAINTS, or *Middle Saltfleetby*, 10 miles E. from Louth, contains 39 houses, and 218 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford.

SALTFLEETBY ST. CLEMENTS, or *East Saltfleetby*, 11 miles E. from Louth, contains 23 houses, and 126 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

SALTFLEETBY ST. PETERS, or *West Saltfleetby*, 9 miles E. from Louth, contains 35 houses, and 185 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of Oriel College Oxford.

SKIDBROOKE, 10 miles N.E. from Louth, contains 81 houses, and 365 inhabitants, including Saltfleet Haven upon the North Sea. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Saltfleet is situated at the mouth of a creek, which forms a harbour for small vessels; and has an annual fair on 3rd October.

NORTH SOMERCOATES, 10 miles N.E. from Louth, contains 153 houses, and 684 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster.

SOUTH SOMERCOATES, 2 miles S. from the above, contains 54 houses, and 301 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster.

YARBURGH, 5 miles N.E. from Louth, contains 43 houses, and 207 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Wold Division.

AUTHORPE, 6½ miles S.E. from Louth, contains 21 houses, and 100 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

BURWELL, 5 miles S. from Louth, contains 25 houses, and 161 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of M. B. Lister, Esq. A Benedictine priory was formerly here, which was subordinate to the abbey of St. Mary, silvæ majoris, near Bourdeaux; it afterwards belonged to the college of Tattershall, and was granted in 1544 to Charles Duke of Suffolk: vestiges of the priory still remain. Burwell Park, the seat of Matthew Bancroft Lister, Esq., was built about 1760: it is delightfully situated in a well-wooded park, containing about 300 acres, well stocked with deer.

CALCETHORPE, 6 miles N.W. from Louth, contains 6 houses,

and 60 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

NORTH COCKERINGTON, 4 miles N.E. from Louth, contains 38 houses, and 206 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Lincoln. Cockerington was the head of the ancient barony of Scoteni. Adrian Scrope the loyalist, and Sir Carr Scrope the poet and satirist in the reign of Charles II., were both of this place.

SOUTH COCKERINGTON, one mile southward from the above, contains 41 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

NORTH ELKINGTON, 4½ miles N.E. from Louth, contains 14 houses, and 74 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SOUTH ELKINGTON, 3 miles N.E. from Louth, contains 47 houses, and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

FARFORTH, 6 miles S. from Louth, contains 10 houses, and 94 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Maiden Well. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

GAYTON LE WOLD, 6 miles W. from Louth, contains 14 houses, and 122 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

HALLINGTON, 2 miles W. from Louth, contains 13 houses, and 75 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

HAUGHAM, or *Hayham*, 3½ miles S. from Louth, contains 13 houses, and 100 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Hugh Earl of Chester founded here a Benedictine priory, subordinate to the Cluniac abbey of St. Mary San Sever, in the diocese of Constance: it was afterwards given to St. Anne's Priory near Coventry, and was granted in 1545 to J. Bellow, and J. Broxholm. The Skirbeck issues from a hill near the village in an extraordinary torrent, which generally happens after long and heavy rains.

KEDDINGTON, on the river Ludd, 1½ mile N.E. from Louth, contains 28 houses, and 179 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

KELSTERN, 5 miles N.W. from Louth, contains 19 houses, and 148 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Lambcroft is a hamlet of this parish.

LOUTH, 26 miles N.E. from Lincoln, and 148 miles from London, contains 1217 houses, and 6012 inhabitants. This town is situated in a fertile valley at the eastern extremity of the wolds, and on the banks of the river Ludd. The principal streets are formed by the road from Market Rasen to Saltfleet, by the road to Spilsby on the south, and by that to Horncastle on the south-west. Here is a carpet manufactory, a large soap manufactory, and a mill for making coarse paper. The markets on Wednesday and Saturday are amply supplied with provisions; and there are annual fairs on 30th April, third Monday after Easter, 5th and 17th August, for horses, and 22nd November for cattle. The Corporation consists of a warden, six assistants, a high steward, and a town-clerk. In the town-hall, at the end of the principal street leading to the market-place, the petty sessions are held. The free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., has this significant motto on the common seal: QVI · PARCIT · VIRGE · ODIT · FILIV· 1552. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Louth, in the cathedral of Lincoln: this is a large and handsome edifice, with a very elegant tower and spire at the west end; the tower was begun, under the direction of *John Cole*, master mason, in 1501, and was completed in 15 years, under the management of *Lawrence* and *William Lemyng*, with *Christopher Scune*. The height of the spire was originally 360 feet; it was blown down in 1634, when the present one was erected under the direction of *Thomas Turner* in 1635: its total height is 288 feet, and the whole is much admired for its beautiful workmanship. Here was formerly another church, dedicated to St. Mary, now demolished; but its churchyard is the place of sepulture for the town. Louth Park, now a hamlet of this parish, is the site of a Cistercian abbey, founded by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln in 1139: it was valued at 169*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and was granted by Henry VIII. in 1538 to Charles Duke of Suffolk, and by Q. Elizabeth in 1569, to Sir Henry Stanley and Margaret his wife. St. Helen's Well, near the town, supplied Louth Park Abbey by means of a cut called Monk's Dyke. The Louth canal, formed in 1761, commences about half a mile from the town, and continues parallel with the banks of the Ludd, which supplies it with water: it leaves the course of the river about four miles from the town, and turning northward joins the north sea at Tetney Lock, being upwards of eleven miles in length.

MUCKTON, 6 miles S.E. from Louth, contains 17 houses, and 131 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

RAITHBY, 2 miles S.W. from Louth, contains 24 houses, and 120 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Maltby. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy.

RUCKLAND, 8 miles S. from Louth, contains 4 houses, and 33 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Olave, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

STEWTON, 3 miles E. from Louth, contains 12 houses, and 63 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 7*l.*

TATHWELL, 3 miles S.W. from Louth, contains 37 houses, and 272 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Vedast, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. Tathwell Hall is the seat of George Chaplin, Esq. On one of the hills near the village are six barrows, in a line from east to west. These hills are amongst the principal eminences of the county.

WILTON LE WOLD, 4 miles W. from Louth, contains 23 houses, and 144 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WITHCALL, 4 miles W. from Louth, southward from the above, contains 8 houses, and 89 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

EAST WYKEHAM, 8 miles N.W. from Louth, contains 4 houses, and 29 inhabitants. The church is in ruins.

26. Ludborough Wapentake, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north by Bradley Haverstoe wapentake; on the south and east by Louth Eske hundred; and on the west by Walshcroft wapentake.

BRACKENBOROUGH, 2½ miles N. from Louth, contains 8 houses, and 54 inhabitants. The church is a ruin. The manor belongs to the Heneage family.

COVENHAM ST. BARTHOLOMEW, on a branch of the Ludd, 6 miles N.E. from Louth, contains 39 houses, and 219 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* A Benedictine priory was founded here about 1082 by William Bishop of Durham, which was subordinate to the abbey of St. Karilelf, in the diocese of Mains: it was afterwards granted to Kirkstead Abbey; and upon the dissolution of that monastery, was granted to William Skipwith.

COVENHAM ST. MARY, one mile eastward from the above, and on the opposite side of the rivulet, contains 25 houses, and 142 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

FOTHERBY, 4 miles N. from Louth, contains 42 houses, and 198 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 3*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

LITTLE GRIMSBY, 3 miles N. from Louth, contains 9 houses,

and 67 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Little Grimsby House is the seat of J. Grans, Esq.

LUDBOROUGH, 7 miles N. from Louth, contains 45 houses, and 284 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

NORTH ORMSBY, or *Nun Ormesby*, 6 miles N.W. from Louth, contains 20 houses, and 111 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 3*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. An abbey of Gilbertines was founded here in the reign of Stephen, by William Earl of Albemarle and Gilbert, son of Robert de Ormsby, or according to other authorities, by Sir Oswald de Ormsby, in the reign of Hen. II.: it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was valued at 98*l.* per annum. The site was granted in 1539 to Robert Heneage.

UTTERBY, 5 miles N. from Louth, contains 34 houses, and 165 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WIGHAM, 7 miles N.W. from Louth, contains 11 houses, and 107 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Cadeby. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* Sir Thomas Ellis, of Wigham, was created baronet 30th June, 1660: the title is now extinct.

27. Manley Wapentake, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north by the river Humber; on the east by Yarborough wapentake; on the south by Corringham and Aslacoe wapentakes, and Nottinghamshire; and on the west by Yorkshire. It is separated into eastern, northern, and western divisions.

Eastern Division.

BOTTESFORD, 8 miles W. from Brigg, contains 19 houses, and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln alternately. Ashby, Burringham, and Crosby are townships of this parish, and Holme and Yaddlethorpe are hamlets.

BROUGHTON, 3 miles N.W. from Brigg, contains 166 houses, and 827 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Manby and Castlethorpe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.*, in the patronage of the Rev. Sir Charles John Anderson, Bart. Sir Edmund Anderson, of Broughton, was created baronet 12th Dec. 1660. The family now reside at Lea Hall, near Gainsborough.

FRODINGHAM, 10 miles N.W. from Brigg, contains 14 houses, and 68 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 12*s.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Bromby and Scunthorpe are populous townships of this parish. Near the village is Bromby Hall.

HIBALSTON, or *Hibberstow*, 4 miles S.W. from Brigg, contains 110 houses, and 522 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Hibald, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Sub-Dean of Lincoln. Numerous coins and fragments of Roman antiquity have been found here.

MANTON, 5 miles S.W. from Brigg, contains 7 houses, and 48 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Hibald, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Cleatham, on the south, is a township, and Twigmoor, on the north, is a hamlet of this parish. Between Manton and Scawby is an ancient encampment.

MESSINGHAM, 8 miles W. from Brigg, contains 170 houses, and 855 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, alternately. East Butterwick is a township of this parish.

REDBOURN, 6 miles S.W. from Brigg, contains 40 houses, and 270 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 10*s.* Redbourn Hall is the seat of the Duke of St. Albans, hereditary Grand Falconer of England.

SCAWBY, or *Scalby*, 2 miles S.W. from Brigg, contains 164 houses, and 838 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Sturton. The church, dedicated to St. Hibald, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* Scawby Hall is the seat of Sir Henry Nelthorpe, Bart.

WADINGHAM, 8 miles S. from Brigg, contains 64 houses, and 447 inhabitants. The united parishes of St. Mary and St. Peter are a rectory, value 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

Northern Division.

APPLEBY, 8 miles N. from Brigg, contains 85 houses, and 534 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 4*s.* Near the village is a rampart, called Julian's Bower.

AUKBOROUGH, on the Humber, 11 miles W. from Barton, contains 88 houses, and 428 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* On a steep cliff, a remarkable eminence on the banks of the Trent, which here falls into the Humber, are the remains of a Roman encampment; near it is Julian's Bower.

BURTON UPON STATHER, 14 miles N.W. from Brigg, contains 127 houses, and 762 inhabitants. This town is situated on the eastern bank of the river Trent, the shores of which are now secured by numerous jetties, and carries on a considerable trade in meal, having several good mills on the river. The market is on Thursday, and there is an annual fair on Whit Monday. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Sir R. Sheffield, Bart. Normanby Hall is the seat of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart. This branch of the Sheffield family now possesses the most considerable part of the ancient patrimony of this illustrious house, under the will of John Earl of Mulgrave, K.G., who was created first Marquess of Normanby in 1694, and Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby in 1702,—a nobleman much distinguished in the literary and political world. Walcot Hall, about a mile northward from the village, is the seat of Thomas Goulton, Esq.; and at Burton is the seat of Lady Sheffield.

FLIXBOROUGH, 12 miles N.W. from Brigg, contains 41 houses, and 216 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Sir R. Sheffield, Bart. The church, a small edifice, stands on a hill; while the bell is hung in a frame at the base of the eminence.

ROXBY, 9 miles S.W. from Barton, contains 60 houses, and 350 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Risby. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Near the church a tesselated pavement and other Roman remains have been found.

THORNHOLME, or *Thornham*, Priory, in this parish, was founded by King Stephen for canons of the order of St. Austin, and in honour of the Virgin Mary: it was valued at 155*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1538 to Charles Duke of Suffolk.

WEST HALTON, 10 miles W. from Barton, contains 70 houses, and 374 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Gunhouse, Canesby, Nephouse, and Coleby. The church, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

WHITTON, on the Humber, 11 miles N.W. from Barton, contains 49 houses, and 212 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WINTERINGHAM, on the Humber, 7 miles W. from Barton, contains 159 houses, and 746 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 28*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Scarborough. The village is situated on the Roman road to Lincoln. The white poppy is cultivated in this neighbourhood for the purpose of distillation, and is used by the peasants as an opiate.

WINTERTON, 8 miles S.W. from Barton, contains 151 houses, and 1015 inhabitants. This ancient town, the Ad Abum of the Romans, has an annual fair 5th July; and the petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Three very curious tessellated pavements were discovered in corn-fields near Roxby in 1747.

Western Division, including the Isle of Axholme.

This division of Manley wapentake is a river island, formed by

the Trent, Idle, Don, and other rivers that encompass it, and includes a district about ten miles in length and four in breadth.

ALTHORP, 11 miles N.W. from Brigg, contains 47 houses, and 252 inhabitants, including Derrythorpe. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 25*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Amcotts and Keadby are townships of this parish.

BELTON, 12 miles N. from Gainsborough, contains 289 houses, and 1437 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Beltoft, Hyrst, Moswood Sandtoft, Temple Belwood, and part of the levels of Hatfield Chase. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Corporation of the city of Lincoln. At Hyrst, or *Hurst*, was a cell belonging to Nosteil Priory, in Yorkshire, to which it was given by Nigel de Albini, in the reign of Henry I.: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1547 to John Earl of Warwick. Sir John Ferne, author of "The Blazon of Gentrie," was born at Temple Belwood, the seat of his family: he died about 1610, leaving several sons, of whom the youngest, Henry, became Bishop of Chester in 1661. Temple Belwood is now the seat of William Johnson, Esq.; and Hyrst Priory is the seat of Mrs. Stovin. Sandtoft is on the banks of the Don, on the borders of Yorkshire. Beltoft was the ancient seat of the Sheffields.

CROWLE, on the old river Don, 17 miles N. from Gainsborough, and 5 miles E. from Thorne, in Yorkshire, contains 295 houses, and 1729 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ealand. The petty sessions are held here; and here is a market on Saturday, and annual fairs on 4th Sept. and 22nd Nov. for cattle, hemp, and flax. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 10*s.*: the edifice presents a fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture. Eastoft is a township of this parish: here is a bridge over the old river Don; another channel crosses the Isle of Axholme, and joins the Trent at Althorpe.

EPWORTH, 10 miles N.W. from Gainsborough, and 10 miles S.E. from Thorne, in Yorkshire, contains 383 houses, and 1763 inhabitants. It is the principal town in the Isle of Axholme: great quantities of flax and hemp are grown in this part of the county, and many persons in this neighbourhood are engaged in spinning: here is also a manufacture of sacking and bagging. The market is on Thursday, and there are annual fairs on the first Thursday after the first of May, and on the first Thursday after Michaelmas-day. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. This was the living of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, father of the celebrated John Wesley, the founder of the society of Methodists, who was born here 17th June, 1703.

HAXEY, 8 miles N.W. from Gainsborough, contains 370 houses, and 1888 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Burnham, Crays Sound, East Sound, and West Woodside. The church, dedicated to Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. Here is an annual fair on 5th July; and near here is the site of a castle, which once belonged to the Mowbrays.

LUDDINGTON, on the old river Don, which divides this county from Yorkshire, 15 miles W. from Barton on Humber, contains 77 houses, and 462 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* Garthorpe, two miles lower down on the same river, is a township of this parish.

OWSTON, on the banks of the Trent, 8 miles N. from Gainsborough, contains 194 houses, and 1300 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Gunthorpe and Heck Dyke, and the priory of Milwood. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. West Butterwicke and Kelfield comprise a township of this parish. Near Milwood Park, formerly a seat of the Mowbrays, was a Carthusian priory, founded about the year 1395 by Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham, and Earl Marshal, who was afterwards Duke of Norfolk: it went by the name of the Priory in the Wood, or the House of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin in the Isle of Axholme. In the church of this monastery, John Mowbray, second Duke of Norfolk, was buried in 1432: the yearly revenues at the Dissolution were 237*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; and the site was granted in 1540 to John Candish, who, according to Leland, "turned the monasterie to a goodly manor place." Butterwicke was long the seat of the Sheffield family. Sir Robert Sheffield was created Lord Sheffield of Butterwick, by Edward VI., 16th Feb. 1547; and Edmund, third Lord Sheffield, was created Earl of Mulgrave: their estates are now the property of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart., of Normanby.

WROOT, on the banks of the river Torn, which here separates this county from Yorkshire, 12 miles N.W. from Gainsborough, contains 54 houses, and 285 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Pancras, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

28. Walshcroft Wapentake, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north by Yarborough and Bradley Haverstoe wapentakes; on the east by Ludborough and Louth Eske wapentakes; on the south by Lawress and Wraggoe wapentakes; and on the west by Aslacoe and a small part of Wraggoe wapentakes. It is separated into eastern and western divisions.

Western Division.

CLAXBY, 3½ miles N. from Market Rasen, contains 30 houses, and 184 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

SOUTH KELSEY, 6 miles S.W. from Caistor, contains 120 houses, and 623 inhabitants. It contains the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Nicholas. St. Mary is a rectory, value 12*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; and St. Nicholas is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* At Wyngall, in this parish, was a priory, dedicated to St. John, subordinate to the abbey of Sees in Normanby: it became part of the endowment of Trinity College Cambridge, but was exchanged with Sir Thomas Monson.

KINGERBY, on a branch of the river Ancholme, 6 miles N.W. from Market Rasen, contains 11 houses, and 84 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*

NEWTON, by Toft, 4½ miles W. from Market Rasen, contains 13 houses, and 70 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Scarborough.

NORMANBY, on the Wold, 4 miles N. from Market Rasen, contains 16 houses, and 96 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

OSGODBY, 5 miles N.W. from Market Rasen, contains 40 houses, and 214 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Kirkby. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Monson.

OWERSBY, 6 miles N.W. from Market Rasen, contains 66 houses, and 408 inhabitants, including the north and south ends. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Monson.

WEST RASEN, 3 miles W. from Market Rasen, contains 37 houses, and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

THORNTON LE MOOR, 7 miles N.W. from Market Rasen, contains 13 houses, and 115 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

TOFT, by Newton, 4½ miles W. from Market Rasen, contains 12 houses, and 65 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

USSELBY, 3 miles N.W. from Market Rasen, contains 11 houses, and 75 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy.

Eastern Division.

BINBROOKE, 9 miles N.E. from Market Rasen, and 11 miles

N.W. from Louth, contains 153 houses, and 790 inhabitants, including Orforth, which is extra-parochial. It is situated in a low valley on the river Anklam, near the centre of the wolds, and was formerly a place of more importance. It has an annual fair on Easter Tuesday. There are two parish churches: St. Gabriel is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Milton, county of Oxford; and St. Mary is a rectory, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. A priory of nuns of the Premonstratensian order was founded at Irford, or Urford, by Ralph De Albini, in the reign of Henry II.: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the Dissolution was valued at 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. In 1539 the site was granted to Robert Tyrwhitt.

CROXBY, 5 miles S.E. from Caistor, contains 6 houses, and 67 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

LINWOOD, 2 miles S.E. from Market Rasen, contains 26 houses, and 138 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cornelius, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

MARKET RASEN, on the Rasen, a branch of the river Ancholme, 15 miles N.E. from Lincoln, and 149 miles from London, contains 243 houses, and 1166 inhabitants. The town consists of one long street disposed on the sides of the road leading from Louth to Gainsborough, which is intersected at right angles by two smaller streets in the road from Wragby to Caistor. The market is on Thursday; and the fairs are on every other Tuesday after Palm Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep, and on 25th Sept. The inhabitants of the town being chiefly engaged in agriculture, derive considerable advantage from the cattle-shows and fairs. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The windows of the tower of this church are similar to those of Yarborough; and on the southern side of the tower of each is a representation of Adam and Eve, with the tree of forbidden fruit.

MIDDLE RASEN, 1½ mile W. from Market Rasen, contains 101 houses, and 508 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Drakes. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The edifice is a curious specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture.

STAINTON LE VALE, 6 miles N.E. from Market Rasen, contains 24 houses, and 121 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

TEALBY, 5 miles N.E. from Market Rasen, contains 167 houses, and 755 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Scarborough.

THORESWAY, 4 miles S.E. from Caistor, contains 19 houses, and 116 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

THORGANBY, 6 miles S.E. from Caistor, contains 17 houses, and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Thorganby House, an ancient seat of the Willoughby's, now belongs to Lord Middleton: it stands on an eminence, and commands a fine view towards Swinthorpe, over the vale, through which runs a small trout-stream.

WALESBY, 3 miles N.E. from Market Rasen, contains 47 houses, and 239 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

NORTH WILLINGHAM, on the south-western side of the wolds, 4 miles E. from Market Rasen, contains 37 houses, and 211 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of A. Boucherett, Esq. Willingham House is the seat of Ayscough Boucherett, Esq.; it was erected in 1790 two miles westward of the site of the old mansion.

29. Well Wapentake, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north by Coningham wapentake; on the east by Aslacoe and Lawress wapentakes; on the south by Nottinghamshire; and on the west by the river Trent, which here separates this county from Nottinghamshire.

BURTON GATE, or *Gate Burton*, 6 miles S.W. from Gainsborough, contains 15 houses, and 110 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Burton House is the seat of William Hutton, Esq.: the grounds are terminated on the west by the river Trent.

KETTLETHORPE, 9 miles N.W. from Lincoln, contains 35 houses, and 201 inhabitants, including the township of Laughterton. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 28*l.* Fenton is a hamlet of this parish. Kettlethorpe Park is the seat of — Waddington, Esq.

KNAITH, on the banks of the Trent, 4 miles S. from Gainsborough, contains 9 houses, and 59 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Abingdon. The estate was formerly the property and residence of the Lords Darcy, and afterwards of Lord Willoughby, of Parham: it gave birth in 1532 to Thomas Sutton, the munificent founder of the Charterhouse London. Knaith Park was lately the seat of H. Dalton, Esq.

MARTON, on the banks of the Trent, 6 miles S. from Gainsborough, contains 81 houses, and 395 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. A bridge over the Trent has been proposed hence to Littleborough, in Nottinghamshire, on the opposite bank, which was the site of a Roman ferry.

NEWTON UPON TRENT, 11 miles N.W. from Lincoln, contains 57 houses, and 295 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

STOW, 9 miles S.E. from Gainsborough, contains 61 houses, and 334 inhabitants, including Stow Park. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Corringham two turns, and the Prebendary of Stow one. Here was formerly a monastery, founded by Godiva, wife of Leofric Earl of Mercia, and built by Eadnotus Bishop of Lincoln. Stow, which is supposed to be the ancient Sidnacester, was the seat of the Bishop from the time of Leofwin, under whom, in the year 949, it was transferred hither from Dorchester in Oxfordshire, and remained thus till Remigius, about 1052, removed the see to Lincoln. Hence the church of Stow is traditionally called "The Mother Church of Lincoln." It is cruciform in plan, and the chancel is of Anglo-Norman architecture, having probably been built about the time of Remigius: it contains monuments of Thomas Holbeck, of Stow Park, ob. 1591, and Richard Burgh, of Stow Hall, ob. 1627. The font is very curious, and coeval with the oldest part of the church. Stow Park, the former residence of the Bishops of Lincoln, who continued to occupy the mansion till the 14th century, is about a mile south-eastward of the village. There are moats and foundations left, but no other trace of former magnificence. Stow Park is now the seat of —— Landell, Esq. Between it and the village is a Roman road leading from the High Street to Nottinghamshire, over the Trent, by Littleborough Ferry. Bransby, Normanby, and Sturton are townships of this parish.

UPTON, 5 miles S.E. from Gainsborough, contains 39 houses, and 221 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Kexby is a township of this parish.

WILLINGHAM, 6 miles S.E. from Gainsborough, contains 61 houses, and 292 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St Helen, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

30. Wraggoe Wapentake, in Lindsey.

Is bounded on the north by Walshcroft wapentake; on the east by Gartree wapentake and Louth Eske hundred; on the south by Langoe wapentake; and on the west by Lawress wapentake. It is separated into eastern and western divisions.

Eastern Division.

EAST BARKWITH, 5 miles N.E. from Wragby, contains 36 houses, and 195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Middleton.

WEST BARKWITH, 3 miles N.E. from Wragby, contains 14 houses, and 93 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 5*s.*

BENNIWORTH, or *Benningworth*, 6 miles E. from Wragby, contains 47 houses, and 346 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Julian, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Middleton.

BISCATHORPE, 7 miles N.E. from Wragby, contains 8 houses, and 37 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BURGH UPON BAIN, 7 miles W. from Louth, contains 27 houses, and 128 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Grisby. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Grisby Hall is the seat of Thomas Lister, Esq.: it is a modern edifice, and great improvements have been made in the pleasure-grounds.

HAINTON, 7 miles N.E. from Wragby, contains 34 houses, and 228 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral. Hainton Hall is the seat of George Robert Heneage, Esq.: it is an old mansion, with modern additions, in a low situation, and contains a small collection of pictures by the old masters, and several very fine family portraits, particularly one of Sir Thomas Heneage, M.P. for this county, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

HATTON, 3 miles S.E. from Wragby, contains 29 houses, and 165 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Robert Lawley, Bart.

KIRMOND LE MIRE, 6 miles N.E. from Market Rasen, contains 11 houses, and 71 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of Edmund Turnor, Esq.

LANGTON, 2 miles E. from Wragby, contains 28 houses, and 193 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

LUDFORD, 8 miles E. from Market Rasen, contains 84 houses, and 426 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of A. Boucherett, Esq. About a mile westward of the village is the head of the river Bain.

PANTON, 5 miles E. from Wragby, contains 14 houses, and 83 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Edmund Turnor, Esq. Panton House, a seat of Edmund Turnor, Esq., of Stoke Rochfort, was built by *Hawksmoor* in 1724, and additions have been made by *Carr*, of York. The adjacent country has been much improved by plantations.

SIX HILLS, 5 miles S.E. from Market Rasen, contains 23 houses, and 141 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Middleton. A Gilbertine priory, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was endowed here in the reign of Stephen by Albert de Greslei. In this monastery King Edward I. confined Mary, the wife of Christopher Seton, and sister of Robert Bruce, in 1306. At the Dissolution its revenue was valued at 178*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* per annum, and the site was granted to Sir Thomas Heneage in 1538.

SOTBY, 5 miles E. from Wragby, contains 20 houses, and 128 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SOUTH WILLINGHAM, 6 miles N.E. from Wragby, contains 39 houses, and 202 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of G. R. Heneage, Esq.

Western Division.

APLEY, 2 miles S. from Wragby, contains 29 houses, and 139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, in the presentation of — Tyrwhitt, Esq.

BARDNEY, on the river Witham, 8 miles W. from Horncastle, contains 161 houses, and 954 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. Bardney Abbey was founded before the year 697: Etheldred, king of Mercia, was a benefactor, and afterwards abbot. King Oswald, a martyr and saint, was first buried here; but his remains, except his right hand, were removed by his niece Ostrith to the church of Gloucester, in 699. The monastery was destroyed by the Danes in 870, and rebuilt by Gilbert de Gaunt, the devout Earl of Lincoln, in the reign of William the Conqueror, for Benedictine monks, and dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Oswald. The revenue was valued at 429*l.* 7*s.*; and after the Dissolution the site was granted to Sir Robert Tyrwhitt.

BULLINGTON, 2 miles W. from Wragby, contains 7 houses, and 45 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. A priory of Gilbertines was founded here by Simon Fitzwilliam, or de Kyme, in honour of the Virgin Mary, valued at 187*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* per annum, which was granted in 1538 to Charles Duke of Suffolk. Some vestiges of the building remain.

FULNETBY, 3 miles N.W. from Wragby, contains 8 houses, and 52 inhabitants. It is a rectory.

GOLTHO, one mile S. from Wragby, contains 14 houses, and 95 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Goltho Hall, of which there are some remains, was formerly the residence of the Grantham family.

HOLTON, 2½ miles N. from Wragby, contains 26 houses, and 142 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Beckering. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Edmund Turnor, Esq. Holton Lodge is the seat of R. Burton, Esq.

LEGESBY, 4 miles S.E. from Market Rasen, contains 38 houses, and 231 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Sir H. Nelthorpe, Bart.

LISSINGTON, 3 miles S. from Market Rasen, contains 26 houses, and 183 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York Cathedral. Lissington Park is about a mile westward of the village.

RAND, one mile N.W. from Wragby, contains 15 houses, and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory value 8*l.* 5*s.*

SNELLAND, 4 miles N.W. from Wragby, contains 22 houses and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

STAINFIELD, 3 miles S. from Wragby, contains 18 houses, and 103 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Henry Percy, in the reign of Henry II., founded here a priory of Benedictine nuns, which at the Dissolution was valued at 112*l.* 5*s.* per annum. Their possessions, with the site of the monastery, was granted in 1537 to Robert Tyrwhitt. Sir Philip Tyrwhitt, of Stainfield, was created baronet 29th June, 1611. The title is now extinct.

STAINTON, by Langworth, on a branch of the Witham, 5 miles W. from Wragby, contains 35 houses, and 182 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Newball and Reasby. The church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Scarborough.

EAST TORRINGTON, 3 miles N.E. from Wragby, contains 18 houses, and 89 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Edmund Turnor, Esq.

WEST TORRINGTON, 5 miles N.E. from Wragby, contains 24 houses, and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*

TUPHOLME, 6 miles W. from Horncastle, contains 11 houses, and 71 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 2*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln; but the church has been long since demolished: the village is extra-parochial. In the reign of Henry II. an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here by Alan de Nevile, and Gilbert his brother. The revenue was 119*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and the site was granted in 1538 to Sir Thomas Heneage. A wall of the refectory is now only remaining.

WICKENBY, 3 miles N.W. from Wragby, contains 24 houses, and 125 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

WRAGBY, 10 miles N.E. from Lincoln, and 144 from London, contains 93 houses, and 633 inhabitants. The principal street is formed by the road from Lincoln to Horncastle. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and fairs on Holy Thursday and 29th September, which are well frequented. Here is a free-school, founded in 1633 by William Hansard, and an alms-house, endowed by Sir Edmund Turnor, lord of the manor, the chapel of which was consecrated by Bishop Gardiner, 18th July 1697. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Edmund Turnor, Esq.

31. Yarborough Wapentake, in Lindsey,

Is bounded on the north by the river Humber; on the east by Bradley Haverstoe wapentake; on the south by Walshcroft wapentake; and on the west by Manley wapentake. It is separated into eastern, northern, and southern divisions.

Eastern Division.

CROXTON, 9 miles N.E. from Brigg, contains 15 houses, and 87 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Yarborough. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Yarborough Camp, a large entrenchment on a ridge of the downs, is one of the highest eminences in the county, and affords an extensive view, particularly towards the east: quantities of Roman coins have been found here. Charles Anderson Pelham of Brocklesby was created Lord Yarborough 13th August 1794.

HABROUGH, 9 miles N.W. from Grimsby, contains 50 houses, and 286 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

EAST HALTON, 11 miles N.W. from Grimsby, contains 102 houses, and 468 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

IMINGHAM, 7 miles N.W. from Grimsby, contains 39 houses, and 207 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

KEELBY, 6 miles N.W. from Grimsby, contains 94 houses, and 462 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*

NORTH KILLINGHOLME, 10 miles N.W. from Grimsby, contains 89 houses, and 438 inhabitants, including South Killingholme. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Yarborough.

KIRMINGTON, 8 miles N. from Caistor, contains 47 houses, and 243 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Yarborough.

GREAT LIMBER, or *Lymbergh*, 5 miles N. from Caistor, contains 73 houses, and 421 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here was an alien priory, a cell to the abbey of Avency in Normandy, which afterwards belonged to the Carthusians of St. Anne, near Coventry: at the Dissolution it was granted in 1544 to John Bellow and others.

LITTLE LIMBER, 8 miles N. from Caiston, contains 16 houses, and 256 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Brocklesby. Brocklesby Park, the principal seat of Lord Yarborough, is extensive, and diversified by numerous plantations and swelling grounds. In the park is a chapel and mausoleum, commenced in 1787 under the direction of *James Wyatt*. The chapel, consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1794, is a circular Doric building surmounted by a dome; the elevation on which it stands is a tumulus, supposed to be Roman. The mansion has been extended upon the south front by a gallery, erected in 1807 from designs by *C. H. Tatham*, to contain a valuable collection of pictures bequeathed to his lordship by George Aufrere, Esq. of Chelsea. The gallery is 67 feet, 6 inches, by 27 feet, 6 inches, and 21 feet in height: besides the pictures it contains some antiques, and a colossal bust of Niobe in Parian marble.

RIBY, 5½ miles W. from Grimsby, eontains 20 houses, and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

STALLINGBOROUGH, 6 miles N.W. from Grimsby, contains 63 houses, and 343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Northern Division.

BARROW UPON HUMBER, 3 miles E. from Barton, contains 297 houses, and 1307 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. About a mile westward of the village at the extremity of the Salt Marshes is a large earth-work called the Castles, probably an intrenched camp of the Britons; adjacent are several tumuli or long barrows. The battle of Brunnenbugh was fought on the banks of the Humber near this spot in the reign of Athelstan.

BARTON UPON HUMBER, 35 miles N. from Lincoln, and 168 from London, contains 543 houses, and 2496 inhabitants. This town is situated about half a mile from Waterside Inn on the banks of the river, whence is a regular mail packet to Hull across the Humber. It has a well-supplied weekly market on Monday, and another for fat cattle once a fortnight, and an annual fair is held on Thursday after Trinity for cattle. Here is a considerable trade in corn, there being several flour and other mills in the vicinity of the town. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the window of the chancel are two ancient figures in stained glass; one is said to be that of Lord Beaumont, to whom the manor was granted by King Henry II. There is also another church, dedicated to St. Mary, which is very large. The manor now belongs to the Crown: a court-leet is held half yearly for cognizance of offences committed within the town, and a court baron every three weeks.

BONBY, 7 miles N. from Brigg, contains 54 houses, and 275 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Here was formerly an alien priory, which was granted in 1402 to the Carthusians at Beauval in Nottinghamshire.

ELSHAM, or *Ailesham*, 5 miles N.E. from Brigg, contains 57 houses, and 383 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Here was a priory of Augustine canons, founded before 1166, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edmund: it was valued at 83*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* per annum, and the site was granted in 1538 to Charles Duke of Suffolk.

SOUTH FERRABY, on the river Ancholme, at its junction with the Humber, 3 miles W. from Barton, contains 88 houses, and 453 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The Humber is an estuary from three to six miles in breadth, which carries the united waters of the Trent, Ouse, and other streams into the German Ocean.

GOXHILL, 5 miles E. from Barton, contains 158 houses, and 736 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The church stands on an eminence, and may be considered an elegant structure: from the summit of the tower is a very fine view of the river Humber and the adjacent country. In the chancel is a monument to the memory of Edward Skynner, of Thornton College, ob. 1657, and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Wentworth, ob. 1707: there is also a monument with the effigies of a knight, supposed to be that of Walter de Vere, of Goxhill, or *Gousle*, in the reign of Richard I. In this parish is Burham chapel, now a farm-house, and Vere Court a manor-house. About four miles northward from the village is Goxhill ferry, to Hull.

HORKSTOW, on the Ancholme, 5 miles S.W. from Barton, contains 34 houses, and 200 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Maurice, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Horkstow Hall is the seat of Admiral Shirley: several mosaic pavements were found in 1796 in a close near the garden, which is within four miles of the Roman road leading from Lincoln to the Humber.

SAXBY, on the river Ancholme, 6 miles S.W. from Barton on Humber, contains 49 houses, and 233 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

THORNTON CURTIS, or *Thornton upon Humber*, 5 miles S.E. from Barton, contains 60 houses, and 328 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Thornton Abbey was founded in 1139 by William Le Gros Earl of Albemarle for Augustine canons. King Henry VIII., his queen and court, visited the abbey in 1541; the revenue was valued at 730*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* It is now the property of Lord Yarborough, by whom its remains have the fairest chance of being preserved. The western gate-house is yet tolerably entire, part of the refectory, and remains of the abbey church and chapter-house. The abbot's lodging is now a farm-house.

ULCEBY, 7 miles S.E. from Barton, contains 93 houses, and 455 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WOOTTON, 5 miles S.E. from Barton, contains 80 houses, and 397 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

WORLABY, 5 miles N. from Brigg, contains 50 houses, and 262 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clements, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* John, second son of Thomas Lord Fauconberg, of Yarm, was created Lord Belasyse of Worlaby 27th January, 1645; he was captain of his Majesty's guard of gentlemen pensioners, and first lord of the treasury to King James II.: he died in 1689, when the title became extinct. There are some remains of the old seat of the family, with their punning motto, BONNE · ET · BELLE · ASSEZ · over the porch.

Southern Division.

BARNETBY LE WOLD, 7 miles N.E. from Brigg, contains 45 houses, and 316 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

BIGBY, 4 miles E. from Brigg, contains 29 houses, and 190 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

BRIGG, or *Glandford Bridge*, on the Ancholme, 24 miles N. from Lincoln, and 157 from London, is a chapelry of the parish of Wrawby, and contains 337 houses, and 1674 inhabitants. The river Ancholme has been made navigable from the Humber to Bishop Bridge, ten miles above the town, and by its means the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber. The market is on Thursday, and the fair 16th August; and the petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of Clare Hall Cambridge. A free grammar-school was founded here by Sir John Nelthorpe, 1674. Here was an ancient hospital founded by Adam Paynell in the reign of John, and subordinate to the abbey of Selby in Yorkshire. Newstead Abbey, on the banks of the Ancholme, about a mile and a half above the town, was founded by Henry II. for Gilbertines, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity: it was valued at 55*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and the site was granted in 1539 to Robert Heneage, Esq. The remains constitute a farm-house, belonging to Lord Yarborough. At the south end of the building is a room said to have been the chapter-house; but an arched entrance to the chapel has been removed to Brocklesby. The site is extra-parochial.

CADNEY, 3 miles S. from Brigg, contains 49 houses, and 303 inhabitants, including the township of Housham. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

CAISTOR, or *Thong Castor*, is situated on the side of a hill overlooking an extensive tract, 25 miles N.E. from Lincoln, and 157 from London, and contains 228 houses, and 1253 inhabitants. It is a town of great antiquity. The petty sessions are held here; and it has a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on Saturday before Palm Sunday, Saturday after 12th May, Saturday before Whit Monday, for sheep; Saturday after old Michaelmas for horned cattle and sheep, haberdashery, cutlery and pedlery. The soil hereabouts abounds with springs, one of which at the end of Duck-street, called *Syfer*, is very peculiar; its waters flow with violence in four directions between large stones laid flat. Castle Hill marks the site of its ancient castle of Anglo-Saxon origin. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Caistor in the Cathedral of Lincoln. Lands in the parish of Broughton are held by the singular ceremony of cracking a cart-whip three times in the porch of this church on Palm Sunday, and afterwards three times over the vicar's head during the service, who is presented with a purse containing thirty pieces of silver. The church contains several curious ancient monuments. Holton Le Moor is a chapelry, and Hundon, Fonaby, and Audleby are hamlets of this parish. Caistor canal forms a communication in a direct line from the town to the river Ancholme.

CLIXBY, 2 miles N.W. from Caistor, contains 12 houses, and 67 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Lands were held here by the service of presenting the King at Michaelmas with a night-cap and a falcon. —*Blount.*

GRASSBY, 4 miles N.W. from Caistor, contains 67 houses, and 299 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

NORTH KELSEY, 6 miles S.E. from Brigg, contains 121 houses, and 573 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Kelsey in the Cathedral of Lincoln.

MELTON ROSS, 6 miles N.E. from Brigg, contains 24 houses, and 126 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Melton Ross in the Cathedral of Lincoln.

NETTLETON, one mile S. from Caistor, contains 72 houses, and 353 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

SEARBY, 5 miles N.W. from Caistor, contains 39 houses, and 247 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Owmby. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral.

SOMERBY, 5 miles E. from Brigg, contains 13 houses, and 79 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WRAWBY, 2 miles N.E. from Brigg, contains 101 houses, and 456 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Kettleby. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Clare Hall Cambridge, and includes the chapelry of Brigg.



North ampton shire



ALTHORPE HOUSE

NORTHAMPTON

LINCOLNSHIRE

RUTLANDSH.

LEICESTERSH.

WARWICKSHIRE

HUNTINGDONSH.

CAMBRIDGESH.

BEDFORD SHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

OXFORDSH.

Market Deeping
Crowla
Stamford
Uppingham
Kings Cliffe 18
Peterborough
Market Harborough
Lutterwright
Rugby
Daventry
Northampton
Kettering
Thrapston
Oundle
Higham Ferrers
Wellingborough
Rushden
Harrold
Olney
Towcester
Newport Pagnell
Stony Stratford
Brackley
Buckingham
Banbury
To Huntingdon
To Wobourn
To Dunstable
From Oxford
From Leicester
From Southam
From Daventry
From Deddington

1 Chipping Warden. Hund.
2 Aeley
3 Corby
4 Fawsley
5 Greens Norton
6 Guilsborough
7 Hamfordshoe
8 Higham Ferrers
9 Huxloe
10 Kings Sutton
11 Novisford
12 Nobottle Grove
13 Ortingbury
14 Polebrook
15 Rothwell
16 Spelhoe
17 Towcester
18 Willybrook
19 Wymersley
20 Peterborough Lib.y

QUEENS CROSS

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL

Engraved for MOULES ENGLISH COUNTIES by James Bingley 57 Charles St. Goswell Rd.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Midland Circuit.*

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE borders on more counties than any other shire in the kingdom. On the north it is separated from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire, by the rivers Avon and Welland; on the east it is bounded by Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire; on the south by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; and on the west, the river Leam divides it from Warwickshire. Its greatest length is about seventy miles, and its breadth thirty miles, being in circumference about two hundred miles. The British inhabitants were called Coritani by the Romans, and it formed part of the province Flavia Cæsariensis. The Roman stations were Benaventa (Daventry); Durobrivæ (Castor); and Lactodorum (Towcester). During the Saxon Heptarchy, Northamptonshire formed part of the kingdom of Mercia. The Watling-street, in proceeding from the south towards the north, enters the county near Stratford, and continuing in almost a direct line leaves it at Dove Bridge. There are encampments at Arbury Hill, Barrow Dyke, Borough Hill, Castle Dyke, Chester Burrow, Guilsborough, Huntsborough, Passenham, Rainsborough, Sulgrave, and Wallow Bank. There were formerly abbeys at Northampton, Pipewell and Sulby; and the castles of its earlier lords were Barnwell, Fotheringhay, Rockingham, and Drayton. This county contains one city (Peterborough), one county town, twelve market-towns, three hundred and seven parishes, 32,503 inhabited houses, and 162,483 inhabitants. It is in the province of Canterbury and in the diocese of Peterborough, excepting three parishes, Gretton, King's Sutton, and Nassington, in that of Lincoln. Northamptonshire returns nine members to Parliament; two for Brackley, one for Higham Ferrers, two for Northampton, two for Peterborough, and two for the county. The present members are Lord Althorp, and Lord Milton. At a former period the greater portion of Northamptonshire was occupied by the forests of Salcey, Whittlebury, and Rockingham, of which there are still some considerable remains. The highest ground in the county is in the neighbourhood of Daventry; about Towcester, in the south, the ground is also hilly. It is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land, that tract especially, from Northampton towards the Leicestershire border. Horned cattle and other animals are here fed to extraordinary sizes, and many horses of the large black breed are reared: much of the arable land is still open-field; and many sheep are grazed on the high grounds. The extreme point of this county, surrounded and intersected by rivers, is very liable to inundations, and forms the commencement of the Fenny tract extending to the Lincolnshire Washes. The rivers are the Avon, Cherwell, Ise, Leam, Nen, Tove, and Welland. Northamptonshire is singularly independent as to water, for all its rivers take their rise within its own boundaries; not a single stream, however insignificant, runs into it from any other districts; whilst there is not a county bordering upon it that is not in some degree supplied from its various and ample aquatic sources. The Nen, rising in the west, flows first across the county to the eastern side, and then turning more northward, accompanies the whole remaining length of it to Peterborough, where it leaves the county, and runs into Cross Keys Wash on the coast of Lincolnshire. The canals are the Grand Junction, Oxford, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, and the Union. The manufactures are shoes, lace, woollen stuffs, whips, and earthenware. Apethorp Hall, near Wansford, is the seat of the Earl of Westmorland, K.G. Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Cleley Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wymersley hundred; on the south and east by Buckinghamshire; and on the west by Norton hundred.

ALDERTON, or *Aldrington*, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 4 miles S.E. from Towcester, contains 35 houses, and 177 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

ASHTON, 7 miles S. from Northampton, contains 69 houses, and 341 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

COSGROVE, or *Covesgrave*, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 2 miles N.E. from Stony Stratford, and 7½ miles E. from Towcester, contains 106 houses, and 559 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Maynard. Cosgrove Hall is the seat of T. C. Mansell, Esq. Cosgrove Priory and Cosgrove Cottage are also in the vicinity.

EASTON NESTON, 1½ mile E. from Towcester, contains 30 houses, and 137 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hulcote. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Pomfret: it contains several family monuments of the Fermors. Easton Neston House, the seat of the Earl of Pomfret, was built by William Lord Leominster, partly from a design by *Sir Christopher Wren*, and partly by *Hawksmoor* of Helmdon Stone. Sir William Fermor of Easton Neston was created Lord Leominster and Earl of Pomfret 21st Dec. 1721. Hulcote is a hamlet of this parish.

FURTHO, or *Fortho*, 2 miles N. from Stony Stratford, contains 2 houses, and 12 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Oxford. The hamlet of Old Stratford is partly in this parish and partly in Cosgrove, Passenham, and Paulers Pury.

GRAFTON REGIS, on the river Tove, which here divides this county from Buckinghamshire, 5 miles S.E. from Towcester, contains 42 houses, and 214 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It was here that King Edward IV. married Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Grey, on the 1st of May, 1464. King Henry VIII. built a palace here, and erected Grafton into an honour in 1541, when several jurisdictions, lordships and manors, were annexed to it by Act of Parliament. The house was destroyed in the civil wars in the time of Charles I., and the demesne now forms part of the estates of the Duke of Grafton. Henry Fitz Roy, son of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland, was created Duke of Grafton 11th Sept. 1675. The Grand Junction canal passes the village.

HARTWELL, or *Wold Hartwell*, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 8 miles S.E. from Northampton, contains 84 houses, and 432 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 20*l.*

PASSENHAM, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 2 miles W. from Stony Stratford, contains 159 houses, and 753 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Denshanger and Powkesley in Whittlebury Forest. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlake, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Maynard. The chancel, erected by Sir Robert Banaster in 1626, contains thirteen stalls of carved oak. The Grand Junction canal passes the village.

PAULERS PURY, or *Paveley's Pery*, 3 miles S.E. from Towcester, contains 216 houses, and 1069 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford; it contains a curious ancient font, and a monument of Arthur Nicholas Throckmorton, with his effigies. There is also a monument of one of the Bathurst family, who formerly had a seat here. Edward Bernard, a learned mathematician and astronomer, was born here in 1638. Plumpton Park is partly in this parish.

POTTERS PURY, or *East Pery*, 5 miles S.E. from Towcester, contains 159 houses, and 845 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of Earl Bathurst. The village receives its name from a pottery, said to be the largest and most ancient in this part of the kingdom. Yardley Gobion is a hamlet of this parish.

ROADE, or *Rode*, 5½ miles S. from Northampton, contains 101 houses, and 480 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy: the porch and tower are very ancient.

STOKE BRUERN, 3½ miles N.E. from Towcester, contains 79 houses, and 424 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of Brasen Nose College Oxford: in it is a monument of Francis Crane, Esq., servant to Queen Elizabeth, King James, King Charles I., and Chief of the Green Cloth to Charles II.; ob. 1703, æt. 82. About a mile southward from the village is Stoke Park, the seat of Leveson Vernon, Esq.; the mansion was built about 1630, by Sir Francis Crane, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, who established a celebrated manufactory of tapestry at Mortlake in Surrey, under the patronage of Villiers Duke of Buckingham. Sir Francis was here visited by King Charles I. and his Queen, about the time of the completion of his mansion in 1636. Shutlanger is a chapelry of this parish.

WICKEN, or *Wyke Dyve*, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 3 miles S.W. from Stony Stratford, contains 88 houses, and 471 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. Wicken consists of two parishes united, which from their former possessors were called Wyke Dyve and Wyke Hamon. Wicken Park is the seat of Lord Charles Fitz Roy.

2. Corby Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Rutlandshire; on the east by Willybrook and Polebrook hundreds; on the south by Huxloe and Rothwell hundreds; and on the west by Leicestershire.

ASHLEY, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 5 miles W. from Rockingham, contains 80 houses, and 367 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.*

BLATHERWICK on the Willybrook, 8 miles N.E. from Rockingham, contains 35 houses, and 240 inhabitants, and comprises two parishes, which were united in 1448. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Stafford O'Brien, Esq. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is demolished. Blatherwick Hall, the seat of Stafford O'Brien, Esq., is an old mansion, and the gateway at the entrance of the park is decorated with statues.

BRAMPTON, 6 miles S.W. from Rockingham, contains 21 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Spencer.

BRIGSTOCK, 5½ miles N.W. from Thrapston, contains 187 houses, and 1037 inhabitants. There is a market on Thursday; and annual fairs, 25th April for horses and horned cattle, 4th Sept. for sheep, brass, and pewter, and 22nd Nov. for hats, shoes and pedlery. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Brigstock Park, within the limits of the forest of Rockingham, formerly belonged to the Duke of Montagu. Farming Woods, also part of the forest, is the seat of the Right Honourable the Ladies Anne and Gertrude Fitz Patrick.

BULWICK, or *Bolewyke*, on the Willybrook, 7 miles E. from Rockingham, contains 86 houses, and 471 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The tower and spire of this edifice are models of their kind; simply elegant in their general appearance, they combine the most graceful proportions with a tasteful distribution of ornament.

EAST CARLTON, 3 miles S.W. from Rockingham, contains 17 houses, and 63 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart. Sir Geoffery Palmer, of Carlton, was created a baronet 7th June 1660. Carlton Curlieu Hall is the seat of Sir John Henry Palmer, Bart.

CORBY, 3 miles S.E. from Rockingham, contains 139 houses, and 707 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

COTTINGHAM, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 2 miles S.W. from Rockingham, contains 116 houses, and 462 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough. Middleton is a township of this parish.

DEANE, or *Deene*, 5 miles E. from Rockingham, contains 43 houses, and 234 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Cardigan; it contains several ancient monuments of the Brudenell family. Here was a priory, which was a cell to the abbey of Westminster, but was suppressed shortly after the conquest. Deane Park, the seat of the Earl of Cardigan, is situated on the confines of the Royal Forest of Rockingham, and presents very beautifully diversified scenery. The mansion is an irregular structure, built entirely of stone, and with several embattled turrets. The hall has a timber-framed roof, and the windows contain the arms of the noble families of Brudenell, Montagu, and Bruce, with their alliances, &c. On the walls are portraits of the most distinguished members of the family of Brudenell, &c. In the library the windows are also of painted glass, exhibiting armorial subjects; and here is a collection of manuscripts relating to this county by Thomas first Lord Cardigan.—Deanethorp, or *Deenthorpe*, one mile S. from the above, on the Willybrook, is a hamlet of this parish.

DINGLEY, on the borders of Leicestershire, 3 miles E. from Market Harborough, contains 33 houses, and 150 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of H. Hungerford Holdich, Esq. Dingley Hall, the seat of Henry Hungerford Holdich, Esq., has been partly rebuilt; but on one front is a porch, with the date of 1558.

FINESHADE, or *Fineshed*, 7 miles W. from Wansford, contains 13 houses, and 76 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy. Here was anciently a castle, erected by one of the Engaine family, and demolished as early as the time of King John. Within the moat Richard Engaine founded a priory of Black Canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, valued at 62*l.* 16*s.* per annum, which was granted in 1541 to John Lord Russell. Fineshade Abbey, the seat of the Honourable John Monckton, contains some portions of the original structure.

GEDDINGTON, on the river Ise, 3½ miles N.E. from Kettering, contains 175 houses, and 751 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Cardigan; it is an ancient edifice, with a curious inscription on the steps of the altar. Here was formerly a royal palace, where a Parliament was held in 1188 for raising money to carry on a crusade: the site is called the Castle Close, which is within a chase, about five miles long and two broad. In the centre of the village stands one of the crosses erected by Edward I. in memory of his Queen Eleanor; the most perfect of those now remaining, and not encumbered with modern additions.

GRETTON, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 3 miles N.E. from Rockingham, contains 176 houses, and 687 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Gretton, in Lincoln Cathedral; it contains several ancient monuments of the Hatton family. Kirby Hall, the seat of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, is a magnificent building, deriving interest as well from the splendid peculiarity of its structure, as from its founder Sir Christopher Hatton, K.G., a conspicuous character in the reign of Elizabeth. The hall was originally built about 1572, but the date of 1590 appears on the stables; so that it may be supposed to have occupied 18 years in its erection. The mansion consists of two courts, each displaying much grandeur in the architecture of the several fronts, although in different styles, it having received additions in 1638, of a superb character, by *Inigo Jones*, the leading architect in the reign of Charles I. On the eastern side of the second or inner courts is the great hall, 46 feet by 22, with an ancient oak roof.

HARRINGWORTH, on the river Welland and borders of Rutlandshire, 5 miles N.E. from Rockingham, contains 77 houses, and 350 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church Oxford.

LAXTON, 7½ miles N.E. from Rockingham, contains 27 houses, and 190 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, and is exempt from episcopal authority. Laxton Hall, the seat of George Freke Evans, Esq., was built after a design by *J. H. Repton;* it has a fine portico of the Ionic order: the vestibule, erected after a design by *Dance*, is nearly square, but rises in a spherical ceiling terminated by a circular lantern. At the end of the hall is an Ionic corridor communicating with the various apartments, which contain a good collection of pictures, chiefly by the old masters. At an early period of history this estate was the property of the baronial family of Engaine, from whom it has lineally descended to the present proprietor.

NEWTON, or *Newton Willows*, 4 miles N. from Kettering, contains 18 houses, and 94 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Cardigan. The village is situated on the brow of a hill descending to the river Ise.

GREAT OAKLEY, within the bounds of Rockingham Forest, 5 miles N. from Kettering, contains 33 houses, and 183 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir Richard Brooke De Capell Brooke, Bart., of Great Oakley Hall, a mansion erected in 1555. Amongst the family pictures is a portrait of Arthur Brooke, who was sergeant of the hart-hounds to Queen Elizabeth: he is represented in his official costume. At the distance of rather more than a mile from Great Oakley is the site of Pipewell Abbey, founded in 1143 by William De Boutvelein for Cistercian Monks, which was valued at 347*l.* 8*s.* per annum, and was granted to William Marquess of Northampton in 1547: the foundation of the abbey walls only remain. Near it is a mound, which has been planted; and at Great Oakley is the monks' well, the water of which is remarkably pure, and is supposed to have been applied to the use of the abbey. Sir Richard Brooke De Capell Brooke of Great Oakley was created a baronet 14th June 1803.—Little Oakley, one mile E. from the above, contains 28 houses, and 121 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

ROCKINGHAM, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 26 miles N.E. from Northampton, and 9 miles N. from Kettering, contains 57 houses, and 278 inhabitants. It has a market on Thursday, and an annual fair 25th Sept. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Sondes. In the chancel are several fine monuments of the Watson family: one to Lewis Earl of Rockingham and Katherine his Countess, is by *P. Scheemakers* and *L. Delvaux*. The Forest of Rockingham, in which the town is situated, is one of the largest and richest in the kingdom. In the reign of Edward I. it is described as 30 miles long and 8 miles in breadth; it consists of 11,000 acres. Rockingham Castle, the seat of Lord Sondes, was built by William the Conqueror; and it was here that William Rufus his son assembled the Abbots and Bishops of England during the misunderstanding between him and Anselm Archbishop of Canterbury. The council was held in the chapel of the castle 11th March 1095; the result of which was, that the majority of the Bishops renounced Anselm for their Archbishop. The castle continued to be a frequent residence of our early Sovereigns, particularly of Henry III. and Edward III. In the reign of the latter monarch more than twenty despatches bear date hence. It afterwards belonged to the Earls of Albemarle, but from the time of Henry VIII. has been the principal seat of the family of Watson. The situation is commanding, on the summit of a hill, in the midst of the forest, the declivity of the same being occupied by the town. The castle had originally a large keep, strengthened with double embattled walls and numerous towers. It was garrisoned for the king in the civil war, and during a siege suffered considerably. The gate-house is the principal remain of the ancient castle, but the present residence within the court-yard is curious and interesting from its comparative antiquity. Sir Lewis Watson was created a baronet 23rd June 1621, and Lord Rockingham 28th Jan. 1644. His only son Edward married Anne daughter of Thomas Wentworth Earl of Stafford, and had issue, Lewis, created by King George I. Viscount Sondes and Earl of Rockingham in 1714; his descendant Thomas Watson Wentworth was created Marquess of Rockingham 19th April, 1746; but Lewis son of John Lord Monson, and Margaret daughter of the First Earl of Rockingham, succeeding to this estate, assumed the name and arms of Watson, and was created Lord Sondes 20th May, 1760.

STOKE ALBANY, 4 miles S.W. from Rockingham, contains 83 houses, and 363 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Alban or St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Sondes.

STANION, or *Staniern*, 4½ miles S.E. from Rockingham, contains 57 houses, and 278 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy.

SUTTON BASSET, on the borders of Leicestershire, 3½ miles N.E. from Market Harborough, 6 miles W. from Rockingham, contains 32 houses, and 142 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

WAKERLEY, on the river Welland and borders of Rutlandshire, 8 miles N.E. from Rockingham, contains 39 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Exeter.

WEEKLEY, 2 miles N.E. from Kettering, contains 51 houses, and 255 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch. Boughton House, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., was originally erected by Ralph Duke of Montagu, who in the early part of his life had been ambassador at the Court of France. King William honoured the Duke with a visit at this seat 24th Oct. 1695, when His Majesty and the whole court were entertained with the greatest magnificence. The house contains a large collection of pictures: amongst which are two cartoons, by *Raffaelle;* Ezekiel's Vision; and a Holy Family, the last consisting of eight figures; a half-length portrait of Edward VI., in armour; and one of Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford. The gardens are said to have occupied above 100 acres of land, and were formerly ornamented by many large basins, with fountains, aviaries, wildernesses, terraces, &c., and were diversified by numerous statues, vases, &c., both of marble and metal, procured from France at a vast expense. Traces of the original grandeur of Boughton House are yet to be found in the noble terrace, on the principal front, where is also a canal nearly a mile in length; but great part of the mansion was rebuilt by John second Duke of Montagu. Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Henry VIII., purchased this estate of the Burdons in 1528. His grandson Sir Edward was K.B. at the coronation of James I., by whom he was created Lord Montagu of Boughton, 29th June 1621, which title became extinct on the death of the last Duke of Montagu, in 1790, whose only daughter Elizabeth married Henry Duke of Buccleuch. Her Grace's second son Henry James Scott Montagu is now Lord Montagu of Boughton, a title revived in 1786.

GREAT WELDON, or *Weldon in the Woods*, 7 miles W. from Oundle, and 4½ E. from Rockingham, contains 69 houses, and 339 inhabitants. Here are annual fairs, on the first Thursdays in February, May, August, and November. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the

Earl of Winchilsea. In the vicinity are famous quarries of ragstone.—Little Weldon, half a mile westward from the above, contains 106 houses, and 480 inhabitants. Near this village a tessellated pavement was discovered in 1738, 96 feet long, and 10 feet broad, and other remains of buildings, amongst which were several Roman coins of the Lower Empire.

WESTON UPON WELLAND, on the borders of Leicestershire 4½ miles N.E. from Market Harborough, contains 50 houses, and 220 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Sondes.

WILBARSTON, 4 miles S.W. from Rockingham, contains 157 houses, and 697 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Sondes.

3. Fawsley Hundred

Is bounded on the west and north-west by Warwickshire; on the north-east by Guilsborough hundred; on the east by Newbottle Grove and Towcester hundred; and on the south by Norton and Wardon hundreds.

ASHBY LEDGERS, or *Ashby St. Ledgers*, 4 miles N. from Daventry, contains 51 houses, and 272 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leodegar, Bishop of Autun, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Joseph Ashley, Esq. Near the altar is a marble slab, inlaid with brass, in memory of William Catesby, the favourite of King Richard III., and his lady, ob. 1485, and several monuments of the Ashley family. Ashby Lodge, the seat of George Henry Arnold, Esq., was built in 1722: it contains an interesting collection of pictures by old masters; amongst which, is one of King William and Queen Mary going in state to Parliament, through the old Horse Guards, by *Old Wycke*. The grounds are enlivened by a fine expanse of water, on the banks of which are plantations opening upon Braunston Cleeves, whence is a beautiful view, including Edge Hill, the Malvern Hills, the Clee Hills in Shropshire, and even to the Welsh mountains.

BADBY, 2½ miles S. from Daventry, contains 120 houses, and 547 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Oxford: the tower was rebuilt in 1707. Westward of the village is Arbury Hill, an earth-work commanding an extensive prospect; it is 804 feet above the level of the sea. Newnham is a chapelry of this parish. Thomas Randolph, a poet and dramatist, was born here in 1605.

BARBY, on the borders of Warwickshire, 6 miles N.W. from Daventry, contains 155 houses, and 645 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Onley. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 30*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. C. Williams. The Oxford canal passes on the western side of the village.

BRAUNSTON, or *Brandestone*, on the borders of Warwickshire, 3 miles N.W. from Daventry, contains 260 houses, and 1236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Oxford; it forms a conspicuous object on the brow of the hill at the western entrance of the village. The Oxford canal here unites with the Grand Junction canal; and the road to Coventry near the village has been much improved under the direction of the Parliamentary Commissioners.

CATESBY, 3½ miles S.W. from Daventry, contains 20 houses, and 114 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Newbold. The church is now demolished, but it is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of John George Parkhurst, Esq., of Catesby House, which occupies the site of a priory, founded by Robert de Esseby in the twelfth century, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Edmund, for Benedictine nuns. Their seal is inscribed SIGILL . COE. SCE . MARIE . DE . CATESBY . AD . CAVSAS. It was endowed at the Dissolution with 145*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and granted to John Onley in 1536. Parochial duty is now performed in the chapel of the priory.

CHARWELTON, or *Cherwelton*, on the borders of Warwickshire, 5 miles S. from Daventry, contains 49 houses, and 232 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Charles Knightley, Bart.: in it are three fine brasses for the Andrew family, besides other monuments. The river Cherwell rises in this parish, and crosses the entrance to the village from Daventry.

DAVENTRY, or *Daintree*, 12 miles W. from Northampton, and 72 miles from London, contains 639 houses, and 3326 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Drayton. The town consists of two principal streets, High-street and Sheaf-street, the last being the road through Coventry to Chester. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and nine annual fairs; on the first Monday in January, for cattle, horses, and sheep; the last Monday in February, Easter Tuesday, for cheese; Augustine's fair, on 6th and 7th of June, 3rd August, 1st Monday in September, 2nd, 3rd, and 27th October for sheep, and the last Wednesday in November for cattle and horses. The town is governed by a bailiff, 14 burgesses, and 20 of the commonalty, who have a seal, representing a man with an axe standing by a tree, allusive of the name of Dane Tree. It is dated 1595, and circumscribed SIGILLVM . COMVNE . BVRGI . DE . DANETRE, N . S. The Moot Hall formerly stood in the High-street, near Market Hill, but was removed in 1806. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Oxford; it was rebuilt in 1752. The churchyard, with the addition made to it in 1816, forms a spacious cemetery, and no interment being permitted within the church, abounds with an unusual number of memorials. The priory, which formerly stood near the west end of the church, was originally an anterior foundation at Preston Capes, by Hugh de Leycester, which, in a few years, was translated here with the consent of Hugh de St. Liz Earl of Northampton. It was dedicated to St. Augustine, and was subordinate to St. Mary de Caritate: at the Dissolution its spiritualities were valued at 115*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and its temporalities at 120*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* per annum, when it was granted to Cardinal Wolsey. All remains of the conventual building have been lately taken down. About a mile eastward of the town is Borough Hill, the Benaventa of the Britons, and Isannavaria of the Romans, the largest earth-work perhaps in the kingdom. The summit presents an extensive panoramic view of the surrounding country, abounding with objects of historical interest, as Naseby, Holmby House, Northampton, Wedon depôt, the spires of Coventry; and immediately below it, the town of Daventry, and the reservoir of the Grand Junction Canal; the Watling-street passes within a short distance, and its course may be traced for many miles. The outer circumference of the ramparts is rather more than two miles and a quarter; the diameter from north to south one mile; from east to west, at the widest point, three furlongs; and the contents of the whole area about one hundred and fifty acres *.

DODFORD, on a branch of the river Nen, 3 miles S.E. from Daventry, contains 43 houses, and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of — Welshman, Esq.: it contains some interesting ancient tombs; one of Sir William Keynes, ob. 1344, with his effigy, and one of Sir John Cressy, ob. 1444.

EVERDON, 4 miles S. from Daventry, contains 122 houses, and 640 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Little Everdon and Snoscomb. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. Everdon House is the seat of General Doveton.

FARTHINGSTON, or *Farraxton*, 6 miles S.E. from Daventry, contains 48 houses, and 265 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. Castle Dyke, an encampment a mile northward of the village, occupies about thirteen acres, in an elevated situation. Near it is another entrenchment.

FAWSLEY, or *Falvesly*, 4 miles S. from Daventry, contains 5 houses, and 22 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Sir

* Baker's History of Northamptonshire, where is a plan of the camp, accompanied by a very interesting elucidation of the position, and an account of his discovery of the Roman Prætorium, of which there is also a plan. To this work, unquestionably the best of County Histories, the editor has been indebted for much local information.

Charles Knightley, Bart., of Fawsley Park. The manor-house has been the residence of the Knightley family from the time of HenryV.: it is situated on a gently elevated lawn, commanding a rich expanse of wood and fertile pasturage, enlivened by two fine sheets of water. The east front, with the hall and its beautiful oriel window, presents a fine specimen of the Tudor style of domestic architecture. The windows of the breakfast-room are enriched with armorial bearings of the family, in painted glass; but the chief ornament of the mansion is the magnificent hall, 54 feet by 24, and 43 feet high, with an open timber roof. The windows are filled with painted glass, representing the arms of the alliances of the Knightleys; and at the southern end of the room is an achievement of 334 quarterings borne by this ancient family. In the rooms are some curious family portraits.

HELLIDON, on the borders of Warwickshire, 5 miles S.W. from Daventry, contains 89 houses, and 408 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. The river Leam rises close to the entrance of the village; and from Rydon Hill is an extensive view.

KILSBY, or *Kildesby*, on the borders of Warwickshire, 6 miles N. from Daventry, contains 154 houses, and 690 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a rectory, value 14*l.*, annexed to the Precentorship of Lincoln Cathedral.

LITCHBOROUGH, or *Lichborough*, 6 miles N.W. from Towcester, contains 77 houses, and 393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. William Addington Taylor. Litchborough House is the seat of William Grant, Esq.: on the stair-case is a full-length portrait of Sir John Nedham, in armour, holding his staff of office as Gentleman-pensioner to Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1618.

NEWNHAM, or *Newenham*, 2 miles S. from Daventry, contains 121 houses, and 574 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage.—Newnham Wood is northward of the village.

NORTON, 2 miles N.E. from Daventry, contains 95 houses, and 474 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Muscote and Thorp. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of B. Botfield, Esq.: it contains a monument to Elizabeth daughter of Edward Duke of Somerset, the Protector, wife of Sir Richard Knightley, of Norton; she died 3rd June, 1602. Norton Hall, the seat of Beriah Botfield, Esq., sheriff of the county, 1831, was built in the reign of James I., with modern additions, by the late proprietor in 1808. The Watling-street passes through the grounds, and on the west is the reservoir of the Grand Junction canal.

PRESTON CAPES, or *Preston on the Hill*, 6 miles S. from Daventry, contains 82 houses, and 441 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Wood Preston. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Sir C. Knightley, Bart.

STAVERTON, or *Stareton*, on the borders of Warwickshire, 2 miles S.W. from Daventry, contains 104 houses, and 474 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Oxford. Studbury Hill, one of the loftiest eminences in this part of the kingdom, is here called the highest spot of ground in all England. A branch of the Nen has its source at Hartwell Spring in this parish.

STOWE, *Nine Churches*, 5½ miles S.E. from Daventry, contains 76 houses, and 395 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the Rev. John Lloyd Crawley: it was repaired by the Earl of Danby in 1639. It contains several ancient monuments, particularly one of Elizabeth Lady Danvers, ob. 1630, by *Nicholas Stone*, a remarkably fine piece of sculpture; also one of John Daye, Esq. comptroller of the foreign post-office, ob. 1757. In the reign of Henry VII. it is said there were nine advowsons appendant to the manor, whence the addition to its name of Stowe.

WEDON, or *Weedon Bec*, 5 miles S.E. from Daventry, contains 247 houses, and 1178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of Thomas Reeve Thornton, Esq.; it is about to be rebuilt by subscription. Ethelred, King of Mercia, converted the palace of his brother Wulphere, at this place, into a monastery, under the superintendence of his niece Werburgh; and in consequence of her interdiction, it is reported that no wild geese are ever seen to graze on Wedon Common. It is said that this priory afterwards became a cell to the Abbey of Bec, whence the addition to the name; and that in the reign of Henry VI. it made part of the endowment of Eton College. The Royal Military Depôt was erected by Act of Parliament in 1803, for the ordnance department: it stands on the summit of a hill near the Chester road, and contains barracks for 500 men, a governor's house, store-houses, and magazines, capable of containing 200,000 stand of small-arms, besides field-ordnance and ammunition, a hospital, and work-shops. Whitewell Hill, in this parish, commands a view of twenty spires, and in a clear day it is said the prospect is extended to Higham Ferrers, above twenty miles distant. The Watling-street passes the village, whence it is sometimes called Wedon-on-the-street. The Grand Junction canal, beneath the hill, forms a ready communication, by other canals from this central spot, with all parts of the kingdom.

WELTON, 3 miles N.E. from Daventry, contains 123 houses, and 567 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Churchill House is the seat of Miss Clarke; and Welton Place, of John Plomer Clarke, Esq. The last is situated on the southern side of a bold abrupt hill, on a terrace, commanding a prospect of the town of Daventry and the adjacent country. The hill rising behind the house is planted with forest trees and shrubs of all sorts; and near its base is the Mickle Well, in a curious ancient vaulted cave, which is so called, perhaps, from its never-failing abundance. It feeds several fish-ponds, &c. within the grounds.

4. Guilsborough Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Leicestershire, and Rothwell hundred; on the east by Orlingbury hundred; on the south by Newbottle Grove and Fawsley hundreds; and on the west by Warwickshire.

COLD ASHBY, 3 miles S. from Welford, contains 73 houses, and 375 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*: in the south cross aisle is a monument of Sir John Langham, Bart., ob. 1671. Richard Knolles, author of "The History of the Turks," 1610, folio, was born here.

LONG BUCKBY, 5 miles N.E. from Daventry, contains 414 houses, and 1797 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Murcott is a hamlet of this parish.

COTON, or *Clay Coaton*, 4 miles S.W. from Welford, contains 27 houses, and 99 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

COTTESBROOK, 9½ miles N. from Northampton, and 7 miles S.E. from Welford, contains 62 houses, and 297 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 0*s.*10*d.*, in the patronage of Sir James Langham, Bart. Cottesbrook House, the seat of Sir James Langham, Bart., consisting of a center and two detached wings, is a brick edifice. Sir John Langham, of Cottesbrook, was created baronet 7th June 1660.

CREATON, or *Creton*, 8 miles N.W. from Northampton, contains 108 houses, and 492 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

CRICK, 7 miles N. from Daventry, contains 221 houses, and 968 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Oxford.

ELKINGTON, 2½ miles S. from Welford, contains 8 houses, and 56 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

GUILSBOROUGH, on a lofty eminence, 10 miles N.W. from Northampton, contains 124 houses, and 671 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Nortoft. The church, dedicated to St. Etheldred, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Here is a free grammar-school, founded by Sir John Langham in 1668. Hollowell is a hamlet of this parish. A large encampment called the Burrows, or the Borough Hill, is supposed to have given name to the village. Guilsborough Hall, the seat of William Zouch Lucas Ward, Esq., commands delightful prospects.

WEST HADDON, 6 miles S. from Welford, and 12 miles N.W. from Northampton, contains 134 houses, and 893 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of J. J. Whitfield, Esq. Nenmore spring in this parish is one of the sources of the river Nen; and Oster Hill is supposed to be a sepulchral tumulus.

LILBOURN, on the borders of Leicestershire, 7 miles S.W. from Welford, contains 60 houses, and 264 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The Watling-street leaves the county at Dove-bridge about a mile westward from the village: near it is the Round Hill, apparently artificial.

NASEBY, or *Navesby*, 4 miles S.E. from Welford, contains 126 houses, and 697 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it contains some ancient monuments of the Shuckburgh family. The village stands upon an eminence supposed to be the highest ground in England; and a field about a mile northward is celebrated in history for the battle which determined the fate of the Royal cause on 14th June 1645.

STANFORD, on the river Avon and borders of Leicestershire, 3½ miles W. from Welford, contains 6 houses, and 20 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Otway Cave, Esq. Stanford Hall, which has been rebuilt on the opposite side of the river, is in Westrill liberty, Leicestershire. *See p.* 183, *col.* 2. *ante.*

THORNBY, or *Thurnby*, 4 miles S. from Welford, contains 42 houses, and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 13*l.* Thornby Folly is near this village.

WATFORD, 5 miles N. from Daventry, is situated on a branch of the Nen near the Watling-street, contains 55 houses, and 331 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it contains several monuments of the Clarke family.

WELFORD, or *Wellesford*, on the river Avon and borders of Leicestershire, contains 221 houses, and 1005 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford: it formerly belonged to Sulby Abbey.

WINWICK, 5 miles S. from Welford, contains 28 houses, and 137 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

YELVERTOFT, 5 miles S.W. from Welford, contains 138 houses, and 654 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 0*s.*10*d.*

5. Hamfordsho Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Orlingbury hundred; on the east by Huxloe and Higham Ferrers hundreds; on the south by Wymersley hundred; and on the west by Spelhoe hundred.

GREAT DODDINGTON, 3 miles S.W. from Wellingborough, contains 79 houses, and 442 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

EARLS BARTON, 4 miles S.W. from Wellingborough, contains 178 houses, and 976 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The tower of this church is very singular both in design and construction, and the southern porch is a specimen of highly ornamented Anglo-Norman workmanship; many parts of the interior are also entitled to the particular notice of the antiquary. It occupies part of the area of an ancient castle.

ECTON, 5 miles S.W. from Wellingborough, contains 111 houses, and 566 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Ecton House is the seat of Samuel Isted, Esq.

HOLCOT, 7 miles N.E. from Northampton, contains 88 houses, and 442 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

MEARS ASHBY, 3½ miles W. from Wellingborough, contains 95 houses, and 442 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

SYWELL, 5 miles W. from Wellingborough, contains 47 houses, and 265 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

WELLINGBOROUGH, 10 miles N.E. from Northampton, contains 905 houses, and 4454 inhabitants. This town is supposed to derive its name from the wells with which it abounds. The Red Well, a mineral spring at the foot of a hill about half a mile north-westward, was formerly of considerable celebrity for its medicinal effects. Here in 1626 it is said that King Charles and his Queen resided in tents during the season, for the benefit of drinking the water pure at its source. It is situated near the junction of the Ise and the Nen, and consists of four principal streets formed by the roads to Thrapston, Higham-Ferrers, Northampton, and Kettering. The chief articles of manufacture are lace and shoes; and the market on Wednesday is considerable for the sale of corn and lace: there are annual fairs on Easter Wednesday, and Whit Wednesday; 23rd Sept. for hiring servants, and 29th October. The petty sessions for Wellingborough division are held here. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 24*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Warwick.

WILBY, on a branch of the Ise, 2 miles S.W. from Wellingborough, contains 67 houses, and 347 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

6. Higham Ferrers Hundred

Is bounded on the north-west and north by Huxloe and Navisford hundreds; on the east and south-east by Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire; and on the west by Hamfordsho and Wymersley hundreds.

BOZEAT, on the borders of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, 6 miles S. from Wellingborough, contains 148 houses, and 754 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

CHELVESTON, or *Chelston*, 2 miles E. from Higham Ferrers, contains 65 houses, and 317 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Caldecot. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy.

EASTON MAUDIT, 6 miles S. from Wellingborough, contains 41 houses, and 178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Oxford: it contains several very curious monuments of the Yelverton family; one to Thomas Morton Bishop of Durham, ob. 1659, and another to Charles Longueville Lord Grey of Ruthin, ob. 1643, &c. Here was formerly a large mansion of the Yelvertons, wholly destroyed after the death of the last Earl of Sussex; when the numerous ancient portraits it contained were disposed of by public sale. The estate now belongs to the Marquess of Northampton.

HARGRAVE, on the borders of Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire, 5 miles E. from Higham Ferrers, contains 38 houses, and 192 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

HIGHAM FERRERS, 16 miles E. from Northampton, and 65 miles from London, contains 153 houses, and 877 inhabitants. It is an ancient town, and irregularly built; with a market on Saturday, and annual fairs Thursday before 5th February, 7th March, Thursday before May 12th, and 28th June, Thursday before 5th August, Thursday after 15th August for horses and horned cattle, 10th October, for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and 6th December, for horses, cattle and sheep. In the market-stead opposite the town-hall is the shaft of an ancient cross. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, steward, recorder, 7 aldermen, 13 capital burgesses, and commonalty. Their seal represents a hand giving the benediction in chief, and in base nine men's heads. It returns one

member to Parliament, the right of election being vested in the mayor, aldermen, burgesses and freemen, being householders and not receiving alms, who amount to about 100: the present member is Lord Viscount Milton, who is also returned for the county. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 33*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Earl FitzWilliam. The western front of the tower of this church is curious in its architecture; the porch or doorway contains two openings, the mouldings surrounding it are charged with sculpture; over these are ten circular compartments representing passages from the New Testament in bas-relief, and originally were painted. The aisles at the east end are divided from the chancel by carved screens, and on each side of the chancel are stalls with carved subsellæ. Under an arch, on the north side of the altar, is a slab, inlaid with brass, of Lawrence St. Maur, rector about the reign of Henry VI.; also a monument of the parents of Henry Chichele and of William Chichele, brother of the Archbishop. Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here, and founded a college for eight secular canons, one of whom was to be master, &c.; which in 1525 was found to have an annual revenue of 204*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* After the surrender, the building, which appears to have been quadrangular, was converted into an inn; and a portion of the revenue forms the endowment of the free-school, situated in the north-western side of the church. The bede-house, on the southern side of the church, was also founded and endowed by Archbishop Chichele: the senior pensioner was styled the Prior. At the east end was a chapel, now a ruin. Northward of the church is the castle-yard, the site of a castle supposed to have been erected by Thomas Earl of Lancaster.

IRCHESTER, 3 miles S.E. from Wellingborough, contains 132 houses, and 689 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* An encampment at Chester, near the village, now called the Burrow, was in form a parallelogram, containing about 18 acres, situated upon a declivity, the longest diameter parallel with the course of the river. The remains of a pavement, coins, &c. indicate a Roman origin.

NEWTON BROMSWOLD, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 3½ miles S.E. from Higham Ferrers, contains 24 houses, and 115 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

RAUNDS, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 4 miles N.E. from Higham Ferrers, contains 252 houses, and 1301 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it is a curious ancient building, and displays some interesting architectural details. On the southern side is the shaft of an ancient stone cross. The south aisle of the church is divided from the chancel by a screen, on which is painted the History of Joseph and his Brethren, in eight compartments; there were inscriptions under each of these, taken from the Latin Vulgate, published by Sixtus V., but three of them are now obliterated.

RINGSTEAD, 2½ miles S. from Thrapston, contains 120 houses, and 583 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy.

RUSHDEN, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 2 miles S. from Higham Ferrers, contains 205 houses, and 1077 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The edifice is remarkably fine; it stands on a hill, and is surmounted by a lofty spire; near the altar are four canopied niches on the south side and one on the north: it contains a monument of Sir Goddard Pemberton, of Hartingfordbury Park, ob. 1st Aug. 1616; and of Robert Pemberton, gentleman-usher to Queen Elizabeth, ob. 18th April 1609. The manor-house, built in the reign of James I., is a curious specimen of architecture. Higham Park, southward from the village, once the seat of the Pemberton family, was originally formed in the reign of Henry II., but is now disparked; it is extra-parochial.

STANWICK, 2 miles N.E. from Higham Ferrers, contains 81 houses, and 424 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. John Dolben Archbishop of York, and Richard Cumberland the dramatist, were born here.

STRIXTON, 5 miles S. from Wellingborough, contains 6 houses, and 56 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, or St. Romwold, is a rectory, value 7*l.*

WOLLASTON, 4 miles S. from Wellingborough, contains 163 houses, and 991 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

7. Huxloe Hundred.

Is bounded on the north by Corby hundred; on the east and south-east by Navisford hundred; and on the west by Orlingbury and Hamfordshoe hundreds.

GREAT ADDINGTON, 4 miles S.W. from Thrapston, contains 53 houses, and 256 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*—Little Addington, one mile S. from the above, contains 53 houses, and 233 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 12*s.*

ALDWINKLE, ALL SAINTS, on the banks of the Nen, 3 miles N. from Thrapston, contains 48 houses, and 240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* John Dryden, poet-laureat to Charles II. and James II., was born here. Aldwinkle House is the seat of the Dowager Lady Lilford.—Aldwinkle, St. Peter's, half a mile southward from the above, contains 38 houses, and 116 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Thomas Fuller, author of "The Worthies of England," was born here.

BARNWELL, ALL SAINTS, or *King's Barnwell*, in a detached portion of this hundred, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 3 miles S. from Oundle, contains 20 houses, and 115 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

BARTON SEGRAVE, 2 miles S.E. from Kettering, contains 43 houses, and 223 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London, was born here in 1592, and John Bridges, the historian of this county, died here in 1724. Sir Nicholas de Segrave had license from King Edward II. to castellate his mansion here, of which no remains now exist, excepting the moat westward of the church. Barton Segrave Hall is the seat of Charles Tibbits, Esq.

BURTON LATIMER, 4 miles S.E. from Kettering, contains 174 houses, and 842 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 10*s.*

CRANFORD, on a branch of the Nen, 4 miles E. from Kettering, contains 91 houses, and 515 inhabitants. It has two parishes, on the opposite sides of the stream, St. Andrew, a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Sir George Robinson, Bart.; and St. John, a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. Cranford House, the seat of Sir George Robinson, Bart., is a modern edifice, surrounded by an extensive lawn and pleasure-grounds.

DENFORD, on the river Nen, 1½ mile S. from Thrapston, contains 63 houses, and 310 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.*

FINEDON, or *Thingdon*, 3 miles N.E. from Wellingborough, contains 233 houses, and 1159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Sir John English Dolben, Bart., of Finedon Hall. Sir Gilbert Dolben, eldest son and heir of John Dolben Archbishop of York, was created a baronet by Queen Anne 1st April 1704, and married Anne daughter and heiress of Tanfield Mulso, Esq. of Finedon.

GRAFTON UNDER WOOD, on the skirts of Rockingham Forest, 4 miles E. from Kettering, contains 57 houses, and 285 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, on the river Nen, 2 miles N. from Higham Ferrers, contains 220 houses, and 1072 inhabitants. It consists of two parishes, All Saints and St. Peter. The church of the former is demolished. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* John Pyel, Lord Mayor of London in 1372, commenced the foundation of a college in the church of St. Peter, which being in the gift of the Abbot of Peterborough, he obtained the patronage of the canonries, alternately with the founder's heirs: it was valued in 1535 at 70*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*,

and was granted in 1580 to Edward Downing and P. Ashton. Of this building there are some remains between the tower and body of the church. The tower is square at the base, but at the height of two stories is octangular. On the south side of the chancel is an old monument with a canopy, &c., and near it another, supposed to be for John Pyel and his wife. On the north side of the chancel are also two ancient monuments. In the chancel are stalls with carved subsellæ; and at the upper end of each aisle is a chantry. In the middle of the village is a stone cross upon a graduated base; the shaft of the cross is 13 feet in height, and is the standard for adjusting the provincial pole, by which the doles or portions in the adjacent meadows are measured.

ISLIP, on the river Nen, one mile N.W. from Thrapston, contains 100 houses, and 551 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Dorset.

KETTERING, 17 miles N.W. from Northampton, and 75 from London, contains 781 houses, and 3668 inhabitants. It is situated on the Ise, and has a market on Friday, and annual fairs Thursday before Easter, Friday before Whitsunday, Thursday before old Michaelmas, 10th Oct. for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, pedlery and toys, and Thursday before 21st Dec.; also a cattle market every Friday fortnight. The petty sessions for Kettering division are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Sondes. The edifice is a very fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. At the west end is an embattled tower, three stories in height, graceful in its enrichments and just in its proportions. Hence rises a beautiful crocketed spire, in which are several openings surmounted by tabernacles.

LILFORD, on the river Nen, in a detached portion of this hundred, 3 miles S. from Oundle, contains 17 houses, and 130 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Wigsthorpe. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Lilford: it contains monuments of the families of Elmes and Powys. Lilford Hall, the seat of Lord Lilford, is situated in a beautifully diversified park, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. It was built by Arthur Elmes in 1635, entirely of stone, and the principal front is tastefully preserved in its original state. Sir Thomas Powys, Attorney-General, purchased the manor and seat in 1711; and his grandson, Thomas Powys, M.P. for this county, was created Lord Lilford of Lilford, 26th Oct. 1797.

LOWICK, or *Luffwick*, on Harpers-brook, a branch of the Nen, 2 miles N.W. from Thrapston, contains 58 houses, and 419 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Dorset. It is a large and handsome edifice, and contains several ancient brasses, and a tomb for Edward Lord Stafford, ob. 1499. Under the east window of the north aisle is a very sumptuous monument to Mary Lady Mordaunt, ob. 1705; near which is that of her husband Sir John Germaine, Bart., who obtained this estate by his marriage, and who died the 11th December 1718, having married, secondly, Lady Betty daughter of Charles second Earl of Berkeley, the Lady Betty Germaine, equally distinguished for her wit and amiable disposition in the early part of the last century. After her decease in 1769, she bequeathed this estate to Lord George Sackville, the youngest son of the Duke of Dorset. Drayton House, the seat of the Duke of Dorset, is an ancient mansion, of the Mordaunt family, the north front of which retains the highly characteristic features of the Tudor style of domestic architecture, and was erected in 1584: the entire building is of stone; but it has undergone great alteration, chiefly about the time of Queen Anne, and ranks as one of the finest houses in this county. In the hall are some excellent whole-length portraits, and a very good collection of pictures adorn the principal rooms. Little innovation has taken place in the gardens, which preserve the character of the style of the reign of Queen Anne, when they were originally formed.

SLIPTON, 3 miles W. from Thrapston, contains 23 houses, and 135 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Dorset.

SUDBOROUGH, on Harpers-brook, a branch of the Nen, 3 miles N.W. from Thrapston, contains 53 houses, and 294 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Sudborough Lodge is near the village.

TWYWELL, 3 miles W. from Thrapston, contains 42 houses, and 200 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 9*l.*

WARKTON, 2 miles N.E. from Kettering, contains 50 houses, and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch: the chancel is remarkable for the very sumptuous monuments to the Montagu family; that of John Duke of Montagu, ob. 1749, is by *Roubilliac;* Mary Duchess of Montagu, ob. 1751, by *Roubilliac;* and Mary Duchess of Montagu, ob. 1775, by *Peter Mathias Van Gelder.*

WOODFORD, on the river Nen, 2 miles S.W. from Thrapston, contains 103 houses, and 572 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, in medieties, valued at 11*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, and 11*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Lord St. John.

8. Nassaburgh Hundred,

Or Peterborough Liberty, is bounded on the north by Lincolnshire; on the east by Cambridgeshire; on the south by Huntingdonshire; and on the west by Willybrook hundred.

BAINTON, or *Badington*, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 5 miles N.E. from Wansford, contains 30 houses, and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. Bainton Hall is the seat of Robert Henson, Esq.

BARNACK, 4 miles N. from Wansford, contains 90 houses, and 379 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury: it is an exceedingly interesting edifice. From the stone quarries in the vicinity, many of the beautiful churches of this county have been erected. Pilsgate and Southorp are hamlets of this parish.

CASTOR, 4 miles W. from Peterborough, contains 86 houses, and 494 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Keneburgh, is a rectory, value 52*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, held with the see of Peterborough. The central tower of this building, which is of Anglo-Norman architecture, may be regarded as almost unique, and other parts are peculiarly interesting to the architectural antiquary: it is supposed to have been erected in 1123, the 10th of Henry I. Castor, as its name implies, is the site of a Roman station, the Durobrivæ of Antoninus; and many curious vestiges of the occupancy of the Anglo-Romans have been found here. Mr. Artis, of Milton, in 1820, devoted much research in exploring the vicinity, and has fortunately succeeded in bringing to light several interesting objects; as hypocausts, tessellated pavements, pottery, sculptured stones, coins, &c. In the Anglo-Saxon period a monastery was founded here by St. Keneburgh, daughter of Penda King of Mercia, which was destroyed by the Danes about 1010. Near Gunwade Ferry, over the Nen, about a mile eastward, are two upright stones called Robin Hood and Little John. Ailesworth is a hamlet, and Sutton and Upton are chapelries of this parish. Milton Abbey, the seat of Viscount Milton, formerly belonged to the Abbots of Peterborough: the present mansion was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., by Sir William Fitz William, sheriff of this county in 1521, and still retains characteristics of the magnificent period in which it was built. Amongst the pictures here preserved, is one of Mary Queen of Scots, painted in 1582, inscribed, "This Picture was given to Sir William Fitz William by Mary Queen of Scots, on the Morning of her Execution, for the humane treatment she had met with during her Imprisonment at Fotheringhay, whereof he was Governor."

ETTON, 7 miles N.W. from Peterborough, contains 20 houses, and 125 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Woodcroft. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitz William.

EYE, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 4 miles N.E. from Peterborough, contains 167 houses, and 747 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Peterborough.

GLINTON, 6 miles N. from Peterborough, contains 74 houses,

and 372 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, is a curacy.

HELPSTONE, 7 miles N.W. from Peterborough, contains 92 houses, and 372 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Caius Col. Camb.

MARHOLM, or *Marham*, 4 miles N.W. from Peterborough, contains 20 houses, and 120 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlac, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam: it contains the monuments of Sir William Fitzwilliam, who died in 1534, and of his son, who died in 1599.

MAXEY, on the Welland, and borders of Lincolnshire, 8 miles N.W. from Peterborough, contains 74 houses, and 374 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. Lolham Bridges, about a mile westward of the village, formed part of the Ermine-street, and carried the Roman road over the fens adjacent to the river Welland. Deeping Gate is a hamlet of this parish.

NEWBOROUGH, a parish, contains 31 houses, and 129 inhabitants; and Borough Fenn *Ville*, containing 27 houses, and 204 inhabitants, is an extra parochial district.

NORTHBOROUGH, 7 miles N. from Peterborough, contains 45 houses, and 232 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

PASTON, 3 miles N. from Peterborough, contains 16 houses, and 98 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough. Gunthorp, Walton and Werrington are hamlets of this parish.

PEAKIRK, or *Peykirk*, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 7 miles N. from Peterborough, contains 37 houses, and 180 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Pega, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The cell of St. Pega, originally established here in 817, was annexed to the abbey of Peterborough in 1048.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH, 44 miles N.E. from Northampton, and 81 miles from London, contains 347 houses, and 2108 inhabitants. This city is situated on the river Nen, over which it has a bridge. It has a market on Saturday, and annual fairs on 10th July and 2nd October, for horses and farming stock of all kinds. The bailiff of the city is appointed by the dean and chapter. The jurisdiction of the liberty of the soke of Peterborough includes the hundred of Nassaburgh, and the civil magistrates appointed by commission from the Crown are invested with the same power as judges of assize, and hold their quarter-sessions here. The arms of the city are those of the deanery, the dean and chapter being lords of the manor; and the arms of the deanery are the same as those of the see. The borough returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred the 1st of Edward VI., when the right of election was vested in the inhabitants within the precincts of the minster, being householders not receiving alms, and in the other inhabitants within the city paying scot and lot, amounting to about 400. The bailiff is the returning officer. The present members are Sir Robert Heron, Bart., and John Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq. At an early period this place was called Medeshamsted, and was distinguished for its monastery, originally founded by Peada son of Penda, King of Mercia: it was dedicated to St. Peter, whence the town was afterwards called Peterburgh. After it had been destroyed by the Danes, Ethelwold Bishop of Winchester, assisted by King Edgar and his chancellor Adulf, rebuilt the monastery in a more stately and magnificent manner, about the year 970, for monks of the Benedictine order; and it continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at 1972*l.* 7*s.* per annum. King Henry VIII. converted the conventual church into a cathedral, and on the erection of the see, endowed it out of the lands of the dissolved monastery. The diocese, wholly taken from that of Lincoln, contains the two counties of Northampton and Rutland, except three parishes in each, in which are 293 parishes: the see is valued in the King's books at 414*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, and is computed to be worth about 1700*l.* per annum. To the cathedral belong a dean, an archdeacon, six prebendaries, a treasurer, a chancellor, eight minor canons, and other officers. The style of architecture prevailing in the cathedral is the Anglo-Norman; and the plan consists of a nave with aisles, a transept, a choir terminating at the east end semicircularly, and environed by a continuation of the aisles of the nave, the whole terminated at the east by the new building. The restoration of the interior now in progress under *Blore*, an able architect, is deservedly admired; the arms introduced on the screen were painted by *Willement*. The length of the cathedral including the buttresses is 471 feet, the length of the transept is 180 feet, and the breadth of the western front is 156 feet. The minster close, westward of the cathedral, contains many of the conventual buildings still entire: on the north is the deanery, with a very highly enriched gate-house, built by Abbot Kirton about 1515. In 1536 Katherine of Arragon was interred in the abbey on the north side of the choir near the altar; and in 1587 the funeral of Mary Queen of Scots was solemnized in the cathedral. The parish church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 49*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop: the parish includes the hamlets of Dogsthorp, Longthorp, Eastfield, and Newark.

STAMFORD BARON, a suburb of the town of Stamford in Lincolnshire, on the southern bank of the river Welland, 6 miles N. from Wansford, contains 194 houses, and 1190 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Exeter. In the chancel is the monument of the Lord Treasurer Burghley, and others of the Cecil family. Burghley House, the seat of the Marquess of Exeter, is about a mile from the town, and is remarkable for its rich display of the sumptuous architecture of the reign of Elizabeth: it was erected by the illustrious Lord Burghley, and the architect employed in raising the sumptuous pile was *John Thorpe*. About two miles westward of Burghley is Woothorp, a hamlet of the parish of St. Martin. A mansion was also erected here by Lord Burghley, in which the Duke of Buckingham resided in the reign of Charles II.

THORNHAUGH, one mile N. from Wansford, contains 46 houses, and 266 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford; it contains some monuments of the Russell family. Sir William Russell was created Lord Russell of Thornhaugh 21 July, 1603; he died 9 Aug. 1613, and is buried here. There are some remains of their ancient seat.

UFFORD, or *Ufwörth*, 4 miles N. from Wansford, contains 31 houses, and 148 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge. Ashton is a hamlet of this parish.

WANSFORD, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 8 miles W. from Peterborough, contains 29 houses, and 179 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy: it is situated on the banks of the Nen.

WHITTERING, or *Wittering*, 3 miles N. from Wansford, contains 37 houses, and 183 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Exeter. Here was a Priory as early as the year 1308.

9. Navisford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Polebrook hundred; on the east by a detached portion of Huxloe hundred; on the south by Huntingdonshire and Higham Ferrers hundred; and on the west by Huxloe hundred.

CLAPTON, or *Clopton in the Wold*, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 4 miles E. from Thrapston, contains 12 houses, and 94 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*: it contains several monuments of the Dudley family. Clapton Hall is the seat of —— Moreland, Esq. Sir William Dudley, of Clapton, was created baronet 1 August, 1660; the title is now extinct. Liveden, a curious unfinished edifice, is in this parish.

PILTON, on the river Nen, 3 miles S. from Oundle, contains 23 houses, and 116 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Lilford.

STOKE DOYLE, on a branch of the river Nen, 1½ mile S. from Oundle, contains 23 houses, and 141 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Rumbald, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

THORP ACHURCH, on the river Nen, 3 miles N.E. from Thrapston, contains 49 houses, and 239 inhabitants, including Thorp and Waterville hamlets. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Lilford.

THRAPSTON, 22 miles N.E. from Northampton, and 73 miles from London, contains 159 houses, and 854 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Nen, over which is a stone bridge, and consists of four streets, forming the roads from Huntingdon to Kettering, and from Peterborough to Northampton. The market on Tuesday is a very great one, and the first market-day after Michaelmas is as large as a fair. There are annual fairs on the first Tuesday in May, and on the 5th of August. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The adjacent country is remarkably fertile, and is in a high state of cultivation.

TITCHMARSH, or *Tichmersh*, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 2 miles N.E. from Thrapston, contains 161 houses, and 748 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 45*l.* Here was anciently a small chantry, dedicated to St. Stephen, near the precinct of the castle, the seat of the Lords Lovel of Titchmarsh.

WADENHO, on the river Nen, 4 miles N. from Thrapston, contains 49 houses, and 243 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* Wadenho Hall is the seat of the Rev. S. Hodson.

10. Newbottle Grove Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Guilsborough hundred; on the east by Spelho hundred; on the south by Towcester hundred; and on the west by Fawsley hundred.

BRAMPTON, 5 miles N.W. from Northampton, contains 74 houses, and 392 inhabitants, including Church and Chapel Brampton. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College Oxford.

BRINGTON, or *Brighton*, 7 miles N.W. from Northampton, contains 165 houses, and 874 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Little Brington, Newbottle, Althorp, and part of Clasthorp. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 40*l.*, in the patronage of Earl Spencer. The north chapel contains an interesting series of sepulchral memorials of the Spencer family, from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present time. Althorp Park is the principal seat of Earl Spencer. The house was built by the Earl of Sunderland in 1688; it stands low, and the approach is by avenues of trees. The gallery, 115 feet by 20, contains a collection of portraits hardly perhaps exceeded by any in the kingdom, not only in point of number but of beauty: the family portraits alone amount to above fifty. In the splendid and matchless library, the number of volumes is computed at about 33,000, deposited in five rooms, extending 300 feet in length.

BROCKHOLE, or *Brockhall*, 4 miles E. from Daventry, contains 11 houses, and 69 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Muscote. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 13*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough. Brockhole House, the seat of Thomas Reeve Thornton, Esq., occupies an elevated site, commanding a pleasingly diversified view over the valley. In the hall is a portrait of Robert Catesby the conspirator, by an unknown artist. The Watling-street passes through the parish.

BUGBROOK, 6 miles S.W. from Northampton, and 9 miles S.E. from Daventry, contains 160 houses, and 835 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 34*l.*, in the patronage of the Rev. H. B. Harrison. The Grand Junction canal passes westward of the village.

DALLINGTON, on a branch of the river Nen, 2 miles N.W. from Northampton, contains 71 houses, and 369 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough: it contains monuments of the Raynsfords and Jekyls.

DUSTON, 2 miles W. from Northampton, contains 103 houses, and 484 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, in the presentation of the inhabitants. St. James's Abbey is in this parish.

FLORE, or *Floore*, 6 miles S.E. from Daventry, and 7 miles W. from Northampton, contains 230 houses, and 861 inhabitants, including part of Clasthorp and Upper Heyford hamlets. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 17*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Oxford. Flore House is the seat of Richard Pack, Esq.

EAST HADDON, 8 miles N.W. from Northampton, contains 135 houses, and 617 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of C. Smyth, Esq. Haddon House, the seat of William Sawbridge, Esq., contains Hogarth's original illustrations of Hudibras.

HARLESTON, 4½ miles N.W. from Northampton, contains 100 houses, and 564 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*: it contains monuments of the Andrew family. Harleston Park contains about 160 acres.

HARPOLE, 4 miles W. from Northampton, contains 139 houses, and 687 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. Sir Richard Lane, Lord Keeper to Charles I., was born here in 1584.

HEYFORD, 6 miles W. from Northampton, contains 114 houses, and 544 inhabitants, including the two villages of Nether and Over Heyford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. John Lloyd Crawley: it contains a monument of Judge Morgan and his lady, 1558; a brass of Sir Walter Mauntell and his lady, 1467, &c. Indications of a Roman villa were found here in 1699, about a mile and a half from the Watling-street.

HOLDENBY, or *Holmby*, 7 miles N.W. from Northampton, contains 28 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Holdenby House, built by Lord Chancellor Hatton, and memorable for the imprisonment of King Charles I., has been entirely destroyed: Two gateways, the only remains, are dated 1583.

KISLINGBURY, 4 miles W. from Northampton, contains 117 houses, and 643 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. R. B. Hughes.

RAVENSTHORP, 9 miles N.W. from Northampton, contains 102 houses, and 500 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Oxford. Teeton and Coton are hamlets of this parish. Teeton House is the seat of Thomas Langton, Esq.

UPTON, 2 miles W. from Northampton, contains 6 houses, and 45 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. Upton House, the seat of Mrs. Samwell, contains several very interesting portraits.

WHILTON, 5 miles N.E. from Daventry, contains 73 houses, and 370 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of William Rose Rose, Esq.

11. Norton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Fawsley hundred; on the east by Towcester and Cleley hundreds; on the south by Buckinghamshire; and on the west by Sutton and Wardon hundreds.

BLAKESLEY, 4 miles N.W. from Towcester, contains 101 houses, and 463 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 17*s.* Blakesley Hall is the seat of H. Wight, Esq. Here is an endowed grammar-school; and the parish contains the hamlets of Kirby, Sewell, and Wood End.

BRADDEN, or *Braden*, 3 miles W. from Towcester, contains 30 houses, and 135 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough.

CANONS ASHBY, 8 miles N.W. from Towcester, contains 5 houses, and 32 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. The village received its appellation from a priory of Black Canons, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, founded here as early as the reign of King John: it was valued at the Dissolution at 127*l.* 19*s.* per annum, and the site was granted in 1537 to Sir Francis Bryan, from whom it passed to Sir John Cope. There are no remains of the monastery, excepting the chapel, now the parish church, in which are several monuments of the Dryden family. Canons Ashby House is the seat of the Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. One room, 30 feet by 20, is floored and panelled with the timber of a single oak, which grew on the estate. Sir Erasmus Dryden, of Canons Ashby, was created baronet 16th Nov. 1619, but the title became extinct on the death of Sir John Dryden, eighth baro-

net of this ancient family. Sir Edward Turner, created baronet 2nd May, 1795, married Elizabeth, niece of Sir John Dryden, and assumed the name. Adstone is a chapelry of this parish.

GREEN'S NORTON, 2 miles N.W. from Towcester, contains 147 houses, and 740 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 38*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it contains a monument of Thomas Greene, of the date of Edward III., and others of the Green family. The font also is ancient and curious. Here were born Queen Katharine Parr, and her brother William Parr, Marquess of Northampton, K.G.

MAIDFORD, 6 miles N.W. from Towcester, contains 62 houses, and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

MORTON PINKENEY, or *Gildene Morton*, 8 miles W. from Towcester, contains 116 houses, and 540 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of Oriel College Oxford.

PLUMPTON, 6 miles W. from Towcester, contains 13 houses, and 63 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

SILVERSTON, in Whittlebury Forest, 4 miles S. from Towcester, contains 177 houses, and 837 inhabitants. It is a curacy, and is said to have been the site of a royal palace, of which there are no vestiges. Luffield Abbey, an extra-parochial district, is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Stowe in Buckinghamshire.

SLAPTON, 3½ miles S.W. from Towcester, contains 45 houses, and 201 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

WEDON PINKENEY, or *Wedon Loys*, 6 miles W. from Towcester, contains 101 houses, and 477 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Weston. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of King's College Cambridge. Here is a mineral spring, called St. Loy's or *Louis* Well. A Benedictine Priory, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded by Gilo de Wedon as early as the reign of Henry I., which was a cell to St. Lucien, near Beauvais, the monks of which sold it to the Abbey of Bittlesden, in Buckinghamshire; and about 1440 it was made part of the endowment of All Souls' College Oxford.

WHITTLEBURY, 3 miles S. from Towcester, contains 141 houses, and 642 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. Whittlebury Forest extends into Buckinghamshire, and is part of the honour of Grafton: it contains 5424 acres, 1 rood, and 11 poles, almost entirely encompassed with a mound, which is considered its boundary, all within being subject to forest laws. The whole is divided into five walks; Hasleborough, Shelbrook, Wakefield, Hanger, and Shrobb. By grant from Queen Anne in 1712, the Duke of Grafton is Lord Warden, with possession of Wakefield Lodge, &c., and as hereditary Ranger, has the custody of the deer, being required to supply His Majesty's household, and those public offices accustomed to have an allowance of venison from the royal forests. Wakefield Lodge is delightfully situated on a gentle eminence, which slopes gradually to the margin of a lake. The opposite bank swells into a noble lawn, nearly a mile in extent, which is contrasted by the bold and abrupt aspect of a dense woodland scene. The Lodge was nearly rebuilt from designs by *Kent* for the Duke of Grafton, and has been very greatly improved by the present noble owner. Shelbrook Lawn is the seat of the Honourable General Fitzroy.

12. Orlingbury Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Rothwell hundred; on the east by Huxloe hundred; on the south by Hamfordsho and Spelho hundreds; and on the west by Guilsborough hundreds.

BRIXWORTH, 7 miles N. from Northampton, contains 172 houses, and 927 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral; it contains some ancient monuments. Brixworth Hall is the seat of William Wood, Esq.

BROUGHTON, 3 miles S.W. from Kettering, contains 77 houses, and 455 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch.

CRANSLEY, 3 miles S.W. from Kettering, contains 53 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.*

FAXTON, 6 miles S.W. from Kettering, contains 20 houses, and 85 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a curacy; it contains a monument of Sir Augustine Nicholas, ob. 1616.

HANNINGTON, 6 miles N.W. from Wellingborough, contains 37 houses, and 177 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, was born here in 1561.

HARDWICK, 3 miles N.W. from Wellingborough, contains 15 houses, and 87 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

GREAT HARROWDEN, 2 miles N.W. from Wellingborough, contains 25 houses, and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. Nicholas Vaux was created Lord Vaux of Harrowden 27th April 1523. He lived here in great splendour. The title became extinct in 1661. The manor-house was rebuilt by the Hon. Thomas Wentworth. Little Harrowden, one mile W. from the above, contains 93 houses, and 420 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Here is a free grammar-school.

ISHAM, on the river Ise, 3 miles S. from Kettering, contains 63 houses, and 322 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, in two portions, each value 7*l.* 10*s.* Isham inferior is in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

LAMPORT, 9 miles N. from Northampton, and the same distance S. from Market Harborough, contains 23 houses, and 122 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 48*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Sir J. Isham, Bart. The Isham chapel contains many memorials of the family. Lamport Hall, the seat of Sir Justinian Isham, was erected from a design by *Webb*, son-in-law of Inigo Jones; the distant views over a tract adorned with woods, contribute much to the beauty of the diversified grounds. Sir John Isham of Lamport was created a baronet 30th May 1627. Hanging Houghton is a hamlet of this parish.

OLD, or *Wold*, 9 miles N.E. from Northampton, contains 83 houses, and 450 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Brazen Nose College Oxford.

ORLINGBURY, 4 miles N.W. from Wellingborough, contains 63 houses, and 343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* The Rev. Owen Manning, the Historian of Surrey, was born here in 1721.

PYTCHLEY, or *Pightesley*, 3 miles S.W. from Kettering, contains 78 houses, and 452 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Pytchley Hall, is the property of Sir C. Knightley, Bart.: it is celebrated in the annals of sporting for its fox-hunts.

SCALDWELL, 8 miles N. from Northampton, contains 70 houses, and 323 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch.

WALGRAVE, 7 miles N.W. from Wellingborough, contains 112 houses, and 529 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

13. Polebrook Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Willybrook hundred; on the east by Huntingdonshire; on the south by Navisford hundred and part of Huxloe hundred; and on the west by Corby hundred.

BARNWELL, ST. ANDREW, 2 miles S. from Oundle, contains 42 houses, and 255 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Here are extensive remains of a castle, erected in the reign of Henry I. by Reginald La Moyne.

BENEFIELD, 3 miles W. from Oundle, contains 70 houses, and 444 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 35*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The swallows near this village are curious phænomena.

HEMINGTON, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 4 miles S.E. from Oundle, contains 13 houses, and 134 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

LUDDINGTON IN THE BROOK, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, and partly in that county, 5 miles S.E. from Oundle, contains 23 houses, and 119 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

OUNDLE, 30 miles N.E. from Northampton, and 82 miles from London, contains 434 houses, and 2150 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Elmington. This town is situated on the Nen, which almost surrounds it; many of the houses are of the time of James I. and the Talbot Inn is particularly curious. Two bridges over the river form a communication with the roads to Thrapston and Yaxley; the last, called the North Bridge, consists of an extensive causeway over the low grounds, necessary in time of floods. The market is held on Saturday, and there are annual fairs 24th Feb., Whit Monday, 21st Aug., and 11th Oct. for all sorts of stock and cheese. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The tower is crowned by a very beautiful hexagonal spire 201 feet high. An alms-house and free grammar-school were founded here by Sir William Laxton, Lord Mayor of London in 1544; and a charity-school by Nicholas Latham in 1620. Ashton on the eastern side of the Nen is a hamlet of this parish.

POLEBROOK, on a branch of the Nen, 2 miles E. from Oundle, contains 43 houses, and 316 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough. Armston is a hamlet of this parish.

WARMINGTON, on the river Nen, 3 miles N.E. from Oundle, contains 91 houses, and 519 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Westmoreland.

14. Rothwell Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Leicestershire and Corby hundred; on the east by Huxloe hundred; on the south by Guilsborough and Orlingbury hundreds; and on the west by Leicestershire.

ARTHINGWORTH, 4 miles S. from Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, contains 44 houses, and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

LITTLE BOWDEN, on the Welland, one mile S. from Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, contains 74 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Little Oxenden is a hamlet of this parish.

BRAYBROOK, 3 miles S.E. from Market Harborough, contains 91 houses, and 379 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; it contains a monument of Sir Nicholas Griffin, ob. 1509. Braybrook Castle, on a branch of the Welland, was the seat of the Griffins. Sir John Griffin, K.B., Lord Howard of Walden, was created Lord Braybrook 5th Sept. 1788: he was a descendant of Edward Lord Griffin of Braybrook, which title became extinct in 1742.

CLIPSTON, 5 miles S.W. from Market Harborough, contains 166 houses, and 813 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, in three portions, two of which are valued at 11*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, and the third, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of Christ's College Cambridge. Here are a free grammar-school and hospital, built and endowed by Sir George Buswell, Bart. 1667.

DESBOROUGH, 6 miles N.W. from Kettering, contains 205 houses, and 908 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

DRAUGHTON, 7 miles W. from Kettering, contains 37 houses, and 170 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

EAST FARNDON, 2 miles S.W. from Market Narborough, contains 67 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Oxford.

GLENDON, 3 miles N.W. from Kettering, contains 6 houses, and 37 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of J. Booth, Esq. Glendon Hall, the seat of John Booth, Esq., contains several portraits of the family and its connections, also a full-length portrait of Katherine Parr, Queen of Henry VIII., by *Holbein*. Barford, an extraparochial liberty, adjoins this parish.

HARRINGTON, 6½ miles W. from Kettering, contains 32 houses, and 184 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

HASELBEECH, 5 miles S.E. from Welford, contains 30 houses, and 170 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

KELMARSH, 5½ miles S. from Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, contains 32 houses, and 172 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of W. Hanbury, Esq.: it contains several ancient monuments of his family. Kelmarsh Hall is the seat of William Hanbury, Esq.

LODDINGTON, 3½ miles W. from Kettering, contains 38 houses, and 214 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

MAIDWELL, 7 miles S. from Market Harborough, contains 49 houses, and 279 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Maidwell was the seat of Lord James Russell, son of the first Duke of Bedford.

MARSTON TRUSSEL, on the river Welland, and borders of Leicestershire, 3 miles S.W. from Market Harborough, contains 47 houses, and 215 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough. Thorp Lubenham is a township of this parish.

GREAT OXENDEN, 2½ miles S. from Market Harborough, contains 56 houses, and 277 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*: in it are monuments of Katherine Lady Gorges, ob. 1663, and the Rev. J. Morton, rector, who here wrote his Natural History of this county.

ROTHWELL, or *Rowell*, 4 miles N.W. from Kettering, contains 388 houses, and 1742 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*: in it are several monuments of the Tresham, Lant, Humble, Lane, and Hill families. The market here has been long disused, but the splendid market-house, erected by Sir Thomas Tresham, in the reign of Elizabeth, still remains: it was repaired by the gentlemen of the county in 1827. Here was a priory of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, founded by one of the Clare family. At the Dissolution it was valued at 10*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1545 to Henry Lee. Orton is a chapelry, and Thorp Underwood is a hamlet of this parish.

RUSHTON, 4 miles N.W. from Kettering, contains 72 houses, and 366 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: in it are several monuments of the Cockayne family. Rushton Hall, the seat of Thomas Williams Hope, Esq., was commenced by Sir Thomas Tresham, in the reign of Elizabeth, about 1595, but appears to have been carried on and finished by the Cockayne family, at different periods, to 1630. It still remains nearly in its original state, and time has imparted its mellow hue to the building, which exhibits some peculiarities of style, the Roman being blended with that of our ancient domestic architecture. It surrounds three sides of a quadrangle, having upon the front a Doric screen. The house contains one of the very finest collections of pictures in the kingdom. Amidst the delightful shades of the wilderness Dryden passed much of his time, and is said to have written the Hind and the Panther, published in 1687, at this seat. At the extremity of the grounds is a very curious triangular lodge, built by Sir Thomas Tresham.

SIBBERTOFT, on the borders of Leicestershire, 2 miles N.W. from Welford, and 5 miles S.W. from Market Harborough, contains 82 houses, and 406 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford. The river Welland rises near the vicarage-house. Hothorp, a hamlet on the banks of this river, is in Theddingworth parish, Leicestershire. Fox Hill, near it, is a remarkable elevation. Castle-yard, in this parish, is said to be the site of an ancient castle.

SULBY, on the borders of Leicestershire, one mile W. from Welford, contains 9 houses, and 59 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Sulby Abbey was founded by William de Wideville, about 1115, for monks of the Premonstratensian order. Sir Robert de Paveley was

also a great benefactor to this monastery: it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and at the Dissolution was valued at 305*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* per annum. In 1567 it was granted to Sir Cristopher Hatton: its site is now occupied by farming buildings and is the property of Lord Willoughby de Broke. Sulby Hall, the seat of George Payne, Esq., is a stone edifice, erected about the year 1795, after a design by *Soane.* In the grounds is a fine piece of water, over which is a bridge. The celebrated field of Naseby is comprised in the views.

THORP MALSOR, or *Malsovers*, 2 miles W. from Kettering, contains 56 houses, and 299 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

15. Sutton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wardon and Norton hundreds; on the east by Buckinghamshire; and on the south and west by Oxfordshire.

AYNHO, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 6 miles S.W. from Brackley, contains 141 houses, and 719 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of W. R. Cartwright, Esq.; it contains several monuments of his family. A hospital was here, which is supposed to have been founded by Roger Fitz Richard, and his son Robert Fitz Roger, in the reign of Henry II.: it was united to Magdalen College Oxford, by the gift of William Fitz Allen, the patron, in 1484. Aynho Hall, the seat of William Ralph Cartwright, Esq., has been modernized after designs by *Soane.* In the principal apartments are bronzes and pictures, collected by Mr. Blackwood. The old house at Aynho was burnt down by the King's forces, on their retreat from Naseby to Oxford, in 1645. Shakerley Marmion, a dramatic writer, was born here in 1603; and also Sir Ralph Winwood, an eminent statesman.

BRACKLEY, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 8 miles from Buckingham, 20 miles from Northampton and 64 from London, contains 341 houses, and 1851 inhabitants. This town is situated on the Ouse, and consists of one street unusually wide, extending from the bridge up the side of a hill, about a mile in length. It has a market on Wednesday, with a good market-house and town-hall united; but its only manufacture is lace-making. There are annual fairs, on Wednesday after 25th February, on 2nd Wednesday in April, on Wednesday after 10th October, and on 30th December, St. Andrew's Day, for cattle and articles of clothing, particularly shoes. The town is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and twenty six burgesses; the mayor being annually chosen by the burgesses, at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; the arms of the borough are those of Egerton and Stanley quarterly. It returns two members to Parliament, which privilege was, in the 1st year of Edward VI., vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, consisting of 33 voters; the present members are Robert Haldane Bradshaw, Esq., and James Bradshaw, Esq. The site of an ancient castle retains the name of Castle Hill. Here are two parishes, St. James and St. Peter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bridgewater family; St. James is a chapel to the vicarage. A free-school was founded here in the reign of Edward VI. An hospital, dedicated to St. James and St. John, was founded by Robert Bossu, Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Henry I., which was granted to Magdalen College Oxford in 1484; the ancient chapel is almost the only remains: besides this was an hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, entirely destroyed; and an alms-house, founded by Sir Thomas Crewe in 1633, which still exists. Thomas Payne, the celebrated bibliopolist, was born here in 1719. Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, and Lord Chancellor, was created Viscount Brackley 7 Nov. 1616, a title which merged in the Dukedom and Earldom of Bridgewater; the manor, long in possession of this family, descends through the Marquess of Stafford to Lord Francis Leveson Gower.

CHACOMBE, or *Chalcombe*, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 8 miles N.W. from Brackley, contains 87 houses, and 485 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of Fyennes Wykeham Martin, Esq. Henry de Chacombe, in the reign of Henry II., founded here a Priory for Canons Augustines, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul: it was valued at 93*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, and was granted in 1543 to Michael Fox, of London, whose monument is in the church.

CROUGHTON, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 3 miles S.W. from Brackley, contains 87 houses, and 376 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Viscount Ashbrook. The chancel has been lately rebuilt by the rector. Robert Friend, D.D., a distinguished scholar, was born here in 1667; and John Friend, his brother, the most eminent physician of his day, was born here in 1675.

CULWORTH, 8 miles N.W. from Brackley, and 7 miles N.E. from Banbury, in Oxfordshire, contains 122 houses, and 581 inhabitants. The village is approached from the north and west by a steep ascent and extends along the brow. On the north side of the churchyard is a circular hill, surrounded by a deep ditch, called Berrymount Hill, supposed the site of a castle. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Sawyer Spence, Esq. In the chancel is a monument of the Danvers family, formerly lords of the manor. Sir Samuel Danvers, of Culworth, was created baronet 21 March 1643, but the title is now extinct. Culworth is the seat of Peter Rye, Esq., Capt. R.N. Stotesbury, or *Stuchbury*, 5 miles N. from Brackley, presents the singular anomaly of a parish without either church or village. It contains 4 dispersed farm-houses, and 32 inhabitants.

EVENLEY, or *Imley*, on the borders of Oxfordshire, and banks of the Ouse, one mile S. from Brackley, contains 92 houses, and 468 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Astwick. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford: it contains a large and costly monument of Sir Creswell Levinz, ob. 1701. This parish is so situated, as to connect three counties, three dioceses, and three circuits.

FARTHINGHO, or *Farningho*, on a hill, 4 miles N.W. from Brackley, contains 82 houses, and 476 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of George Rush, Esq.: the tower was repaired in 1654 by Sir John Egerton. Philip Thicknesse, father of Lord Audley, was born here in 1719. The river Ouse rises in Ouse Well, at the foot of the hill, and descending eastward from the village, directs its course to Brackley.

HELMDON, or *Helmenden*, on the Ally brook, 4 miles N. from Brackley, contains 109 houses, and 426 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College Oxford. In the rectory-house is a chimney-piece, with the initials W.R. and the date 1555; which excited much disputation amongst the antiquaries of the last century: it was doubtless erected by Will. Renalde, rector, from 1523 to 1560.

HINTON IN THE HEDGES, 2 miles W. from Brackley, contains 41 houses, and 188 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Earl Spencer. In the north aisle are two altar tombs, of a knight and a lady, evidently anterior to the reign of Henry IV.

MARSTON ST. LAWRENCE, 5 miles N.W. from Brackley, contains 97 houses, and 482 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Westhorp. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of John Jackson Blencowe, Esq., of Marston House. In the churchyard is a remarkably fine yew-tree.

MIDDLETON CHENDUIT, or *Cheney*, 7 miles N.W. from Brackley, contains 283 houses, and 1398 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Brazen Nose College Oxford. The south porch of this edifice is of very peculiar and almost unique construction. In the town-field the Earl of Northampton defeated the Parliamentary forces on 6th May 1643.

NEWBOTTLE, 4 miles W. from Brackley, contains 72 houses, and 352 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Charlton and Purston. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of W. R. Cartwright, Esq. At the east end of the south aisle is a large monument, with busts, &c., to John Cresswell, Esq., of Purston, ob. 1654. From Newbottle Hill, overlooking Astrop, is an extensive view, in which three spires are prominent objects, and are thus characterized: Adderbury for strength, Bloxham for length, and King's Sutton for beauty. Rainsborough camp is on the top of a little hill, about a mile southward of Newbottle.

RADSTON, or *Rodeston*, 2¼ miles N. from Brackley, contains 36 houses, and 212 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy, in the presentation of William Holbech, Esq.

SIRESHAM, or *Syresham*, on a branch of the Ouse, and on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 5 miles N.E. from Brackley, contains 161 houses, and 725 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Crowfield.

The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 13*l.*, in the patronage of Sir Clement Cotterel Dormer.

STEANE, or *Stene*, on the Ouse, 2½ miles N.W. from Brackley, contains 5 houses, and 33 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Spencer. Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, gave to this church the furniture of crimson velvet for the altar, pulpit, &c., used in the Chapel Royal at St. James's, where he was clerk of the closet to King Charles II. The church or chapel was built by Sir Thomas Crewe in 1620, and contains several curious monuments of his family. John Crewe was created Lord Crewe, of Steane, 20th April, 1661, a title which became extinct in 1715. Steane House was taken down about 1750.

SUTTON, or *King's Sutton*, on the river Cherwell and borders of Oxfordshire, 6 miles W. from Brackley, contains 267 houses, and 1323 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Astrop, Twyford, and Walton. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: it is a large and handsome edifice, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire, which by its height and beauty attracts attention from every point of the surrounding country. Astrop Wells, discovered about 1664, attained great popularity. Astrop House, the seat of William Willes, Esq. built about 1750, contains a collection of family portraits.

THENFORD, on a branch of the Ouse, 5½ miles N.W. from Brackley, contains 43 houses, and 234 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Thenford House, the seat of Samuel Amy Severne, Esq., was erected by Michael Wodhull, Esq. in 1765. It is surrounded by plantations, and contains a valuable library. In the hall is a picture of Charles I. dictating to Sir Edward Walker on the drumhead, from *Vandyck*. About a mile and a half northward of the village is Arbury Hill, supposed of British origin.

THORP MANDEVILLE, 8 miles N.W. from Brackley, contains 35 houses, and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Pargiter Humfrey, Esq. At the east end is a large monument of alabaster to Thomas Kerton, Esq., Common Sergeant of the City of London, and Mary his wife, 1597. Other monuments of the Pargiter and Humfrey families are in the church.

WAPPENHAM, on the borders of Whittlebury forest, 5 miles W. from Towcester, contains 102 houses, and 448 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln: it was built in 1291: contains several slabs, inlaid with brass, to the Billings and Lovets. Astwell and Falcot are hamlets of this parish.

WARKWORTH, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 2 miles E. from Banbury, and 7 miles N.W. from Brackley, contains 82 houses, and 426 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Grimsbury, Huscote, Nethercote, and Overthorp. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory; it contains several ancient monuments of the Chetwode family. Warkworth House, their seat, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, was taken down in 1806. The ceremonies, formerly observed at the annual meadow-mowing, detailed in Baker's History of this County, are exceedingly interesting.

WHITFIELD, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 2 miles N.E. from Brackley, contains 58 houses, and 297 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of Worcester College Oxford.

16. Spelho Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Guilsborough and Orlingbury hundreds; on the east by Hamfordsho hundred; on the south by Wymersley hundred; and on the west by Newbottle Grove hundred.

ABINGTON, 1½ mile N.E. from Northampton, contains 26 houses, and 175 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of J. H. Thursby. Abington House, the seat of John Hervey Thursby, Esq., is situated in a walled park, of about 80 acres in extent, presenting some agreeable scenery. The hall of the mansion has an open timber roof: it contains several family portraits, &c. Leonard Welsted, the poet and dramatist, was born here in 1688.

GREAT BILLING, 4 miles N.E. from Northampton, contains 63 houses, and 334 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 19*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough. In the North Chapel is a large monument to Henry Earl of Thomond, ob. 1691, and also a tablet to Caroline Elwes, ob. 1812, with a bas-relief by *Flaxman*. Great Billing House, the seat of Robert Cary Elwes, Esq., was erected from a design by *Carr*, of York. From its elevated situation, it is one of the most conspicuous objects in the neighbourhood. Little Billing, one mile S. from the above, contains 15 houses, and 76 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Brownlow: the font, is an exceedingly curious relic of a primeval church.

BOUGHTON, or *Buckton*, 4 miles N.E. from Northampton, contains 70 houses, and 351 inhabitants. The church, now in ruins, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Richard William Howard Vyse, Esq. Boughton House, the residence of the Earls of Strafford, is nearly demolished. An obelisk in the park is seen from almost every point of the surrounding country. Boughton Green fair is held annually in the month of June.

KINGSTHORP, 2 miles N. from Northampton, contains 255 houses, and 1226 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. The hospital of St. David's, or the Holy Trinity, founded by the Prior of St. Andrews in Northampton in 1200, stood on the east side of the village, where are some arches remaining. Here is a stone quarry of considerable local celebrity.

MOULTON, 4½ miles N.E. from Northampton, contains 218 houses, and 1072 inhabitants, including Moulton Park, which is extra-parochial. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Winchilsea. About half a mile north-westward of the village is Castle Hill, supposed the site of the baronial seat of the Fitz Johns. Moulton Park was a feudal appendage to the castle of Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON, 66 miles from London, contains 2023 houses, and 10,793 inhabitants. It is situated on an eminence, bordered by the river Nen, over which there are two bridges. The government is intrusted to a mayor, two bailiffs, four aldermen, twelve magistrates, a recorder, town-clerk, a common-council, forty-eight burgesses, and five serjeants. The town arms are, *Gules, on a mount vert, a tower triple towered, supported by two lions rampant guardant, or.* This town returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in 23rd of Edward I.; and the right of election is vested in the inhabitants, being householders, and not receiving alms, who amount to about eight hundred. The present members are Sir G. Robinson, Bart., of Cranford, and V. Smith, Esq. The market is on Saturday; and the fairs are on the 20th Feb., 25th March, 5th April, 4th May, 19th June, 5th August, 26th August, 10th September, 23th November, and 19th December. The charities consist of a very handsome infirmary, and a school. The public buildings are the old town-hall, in which are some remarkably curious carved panels, the county hall, where the assizes and sessions are held, the county gaol, &c. In ancient times the town was surrounded by a wall, of which there are still some remains. Northampton consists of four parishes, All Saints, St. Giles, St. Peter, and St. Sepulchre. All Saints is a rectory, value 22*l.*, in the patronage of the Corporation; in the chancel is a monument by *Chantrey*, to the memory of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. St. Giles is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 19*s.* St. Peter is a rectory, value 34*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of St. Catherine's Hospital, in the Regent's Park, London: it is of very early date, and of Anglo-Norman architecture; the interior has been rendered exceedingly ornamental by the exertions of Miss Baker, sister of the Northamptonshire historian, who has carefully restored the sculpture to its original beauty. St. Sepulchre is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.*; it is of a circular form.

OVERSTON, 5 miles N.E. from Northampton, contains 37 houses, and 192 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of J. Kepling, Esq.: it was rebuilt in 1807; the east window contains some old stained glass brought from the continent. Overston Park, the seat of John Kipling, Esq., contains nearly 800 acres.

PITSFORD, 5 miles N. from Northampton, contains 106 houses, and 506 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Colonel Vyse. Longman's Hill, a tumulus near the village, is now planted. Pitsford House is the residence of Colonel Corbet.

SPRATTON, 7 miles N.W. from Northampton, contains 190 houses, and 839 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a vicarage, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of J. Bartlett: it contains an ancient monument of one of the Arden family. Little Creton is a hamlet of this parish.

WESTON FAVELL, 2½ miles N.E. from Northampton, contains 77 houses, and 389 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. R. H. Knight.

17. Towcester Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Newbottle Grove hundred; on the east by Wymersley and Cleley hundreds; on the south by Norton hundred; and on the west by Fawsley hundred.

ABTHORP, 3 miles S.W. from Towcester, contains 80 houses, and 417 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Charlock, and Foscote. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy.

GAYTON, 4½ miles N. from Towcester, contains 76 houses, and 389 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory value 15*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*

COLD HIGHAM, 4½ miles N.W. from Towcester, contains 70, houses, and 314 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

PATTISHALL, or *Pateshull*, 4 miles N.W. from Towcester, contains 191 houses, and 695 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, in two portions; in the patronage of the Crown.

TIFFIELD, 2½ miles N. from Towcester, contains 28 houses, and 127 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

TOWCESTER, 9 miles S.W. from Northampton, contains 529 houses, and 2554 inhabitants: it is situated on the Watling-street, on the banks of the river Tove, over which it has three bridges. This town principally consists of three streets, which are formed by the roads from Stony Stratford, Northampton and Daventry and Brackley. The chief manufactures are silk and lace-making. The market is on Tuesday, and fairs Shrove Tuesday, 12th May, Tuesday before 10th October, and 29th October. The petty sessions for Towcester division are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield. A college or chantry, founded here in the time of Henry VI., by William Sponne, D.D., and rector of Towcester, whose monument is in the church, was valued at the Dissolution at 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. It has since been converted into a grammar-school, and schoolmaster's house.

18. Wardon Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Fawsley hundred; on the east by Norton hundred; on the south by Sutton hundred; and on the west by Oxfordshire and Warwickshire.

ASTON LE WALLS is situated in a wooded valley, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 8 miles N.E. from Banbury, and contains 29 houses, and 183 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Oxford. Aston House, built by William, son of Francis Plowden, Esq., Comptroller of the household to James II., is reduced to a farm-house. The hamlets of Appletree and West Wardon are in this parish. Alban Butler, author of the "Lives of the Saints," was born at Appletree in 1710.

BODDINGTON, 9 miles S.W. from Daventry, contains 119 houses, and 634 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of Thomas Golightly, Esq. Boddington House, once the property of John Smith, the celebrated mezzotinto engraver, is now a farm-house. A reservoir for the Oxford canal is within the parish.

BYFIELD, on the borders of Warwickshire, 7 miles S.W. from Daventry, contains 205 houses, and 903 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 28*l.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College Oxford. The hamlet of Trafford is in this parish.

EDGCOTE, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 6 miles N.E. from Banbury, contains 14 houses, and 62 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Thomas Carter, Esq.: it contains several monuments of the Chauncy family. Edgcote House, the seat of Thomas Carter, Esq., was rebuilt in 1752; it stands amidst grounds watered by a branch of the Cherwell. In the hall are several portraits of the Chauncy family.

EYDON stands in an elevated situation, 9 miles S. from Daventry, and contains 122 houses, and 548 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Eydon House, the seat of the Rev. Francis Annesley, was erected from a design by *J. Lewis:* it contains two fine portraits of Lord Mountnorris, and Arthur Earl of Anglesea.

GRETWORTH, 5 miles N. from Brackley, contains 42 houses, and 213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. Henry Bradridge. The village is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view westward over a richly wooded champaign.

SULGRAVE, 6 miles N. from Brackley, contains 120 houses, and 578 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of the Rev. William Harding. On the north side of the parish is Burrow Hill, the summit of which is about forty feet square. "Hence," says Morton, "nine counties present themselves to view; that is, Northampton, Warwick, Worcester, Oxford, Gloucester, Berks, Bucks, Bedford, and Hertford; and it is thought a part of Wiltshire or Hampshire is likewise to be seen." The river Tove rises in the parish.

WARDON, or *Chipping Warden*, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 6 miles N.E. from Bury, contains 91 houses, and 488 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Guildford. Wardon House was built by the Saltonstalls in the 17th century. Black Grounds, near the village, is the site of Brinavis, a Roman station. Staunton is a hamlet of this parish.

WOODFORD, on the river Cherwell, 6 miles S. from Daventry, contains 171 houses, and 766 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Farndon and Hinton are hamlets of this parish.

19. Willybrook Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Rutlandshire and Nassaburgh hundred; on the east by Huntingdonshire; on the south by Polebrook hundred; and on the west by Corby hundred.

APETHORP, 4½ miles S.W. from Wansford, contains 36 houses, and 257 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy. Apethorp Hall, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland, K.G., was erected in the time of Queen Elizabeth by Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the Crown of England, he visited Apethorp Hall on his journey to London.

COLLY WESTON, 5½ miles N.W. from Wansford, contains 65 houses, and 353 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the King. Lord Cromwell began a house here which was completed by Margaret Countess of Richmond. Queen Elizabeth was there 3rd August 1566.

COTTERSTOCK, or *Cotherstock*, 2 miles N. from Oundle, contains 30 houses, and 159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 37*l.* 19*s.*: in it are some monuments of the Booth family. John Gifford Clerk, canon of York, about the dear 1336, be gan a college, in the church of St. Andrew here; which was granted in 1547 to Sir Robert Kirkham. In the years 1736 and 1798 some tesselated pavements were found on the Gilded Acre. Cotterstock Hall is the seat of Lady Booth.

DUDDINGTON, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 6 miles W. from Wansford, contains 81 houses, and 352 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

EASTON, or *Easton on the Hill*, on the borders of Rutlandshire, 6 miles N.W. from Wansford, contains 139 houses, and 689 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

FOTHERINGHAY, on the river Nen, 4 miles N.E. from Oundle, contains 58 houses, and 309 inhabitants. Here is an endowed grammar-school. This town was conspicuous, as the seat of the Plantagenets, and as the place where Mary Queen of Scots was condemned to close a life of sorrow and captivity on the scaffold. The

church, dedicated St. Mary and All Saints, is a curacy: in it were interred Edward Duke of York, who died on the field of Agincourt, 1414; and Richard Duke of York, slain at the battle of Wakefield, 1459. The castle stood at the eastern extremity of the town, and was originally built by Simon St. Liz, the second Earl of Northampton: After the reign of James I., the castle was consigned to ruin, and in the middle of the eighteenth century the remains of it were cleared away. King Henry IV., in 1411, began a noble college, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints. In 1534 it was valued at 499*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; the site was granted in 1558 to James Crew. Fotheringhay House is the seat of J. Belsay, Esq.

GLAPTHORN, 2 miles N.W. from Oundle, contains 67 houses, and 354 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage.

KING'S CLIFF, 7 miles N.W. from Oundle, contains 227 houses, and 1080 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* The market is on Tuesday, and the fair on the 29th October.

LUTTON, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, in which it is partly situated, 5 miles E. from Oundle, contains 40 houses, and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*

NASSINGTON, 2 miles S. from Wandsford, contains 115 houses, and 555 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Nassington, in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

SOUTHWICK, 3 miles N. from Oundle, contains 21 houses, and 109 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Southwick Hall is the seat of G. F. J. Lynn, Esq.

TANSOR, or *Tansover*, 2 miles N.E. from Oundle, contains 50 houses, and 234 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The stalls with carved subsellæ, in this church, were brought from Fotheringhay.

WOOD NEWTON, 4½ miles N. from Oundle, contains 69 houses, and 362 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a curacy.

YARWELL, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, one mile S. from Wandsford, contains 60 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy.

20. Wymersley Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Newbottle Grove, Spelho, and Hamfordsho hundreds; on the east by Higham Ferrers hundred; on the south by Cleley hundred and Buckinghamshire; and on the west by Towcester hundred.

BLISWORTH, 4 miles N.E. from Towcester, contains 127 houses, and 696 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Here is a free-school. The Grand Junction canal passes on the western side of the village.

BRAFIELD, on the Green, 4 miles E. from Northampton, contains 81 houses, and 424 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

CASTLE ASHBY, 6 miles E. from Northampton, contains 24 houses, and 128 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Northampton. Here is the principal seat of the Marquess of Northampton, which is built on a magnificent scale, surrounding a quadrangle. *Inigo Jones* was employed on the south and east sides of the buildings, but the more ancient parts were erected by Henry Lord Compton, in the reign of Elizabeth. In the hall and other rooms is a very fine collection of pictures.

COGENHO, on the river Nen, 5 miles E. from Northampton, contains 45 houses, and 255 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 17*l.*

COLLINGTREE, 3 miles S. from Northampton, contains 39 houses, and 194 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Columbus, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

COURTENHALL, on the borders of Salcey forest, 5 miles S. from Northampton, contains 26 houses, and 144 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it contains a monument of Sir Samuel Jones, who founded a free-school in the village; and others of the Ouseley and Wake families. Courten Hall is the seat of Sir William Wake, Bart., D.C.L.

DENTON, 6 miles E. from Northampton, contains 81 houses, and 475 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy.

GRENDON, 5 miles S. from Wellingborough, contains 128 houses, and 597 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge.

HARDINGSTON, 2 miles S. from Northampton, contains 133 houses, and 656 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Cotton End. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it contains several monuments of the Harvey and Tate families. Hunsborough, an encampment on the north of the village, commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. Far Cotton, with paper-mills, and De la Pre Abbey, are hamlets of the parish.

The battle of Northampton, 9th July 1460, was fought in Harding stone-field. De La Pre, or De Pratis Abbey, was founded in the reign of Stephen for Cluniac Nuns, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the Dissolution it was valued at 119*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* per annum, and the site was granted in 1542 to John Mershe. De La Pre Abbey is now the seat of Edward Bouverie, Esq. In the road to Northampton and adjoining the park is Queen's Cross, erected in memory of Eleanor Queen of Edward I.

HORTON, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 6 miles S.E. from Northampton, contains 13 houses, and 87 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in it is a monument of William Lord Parr, K G. Lord Chamberlain to Katherine last Queen of HenryVIII., and others of the Salusbury family. Horton House is the seat of Sir George William Gunning, Bart.

GREAT HOUGHTON, 3 miles E. from Northampton, contains 54 houses, and 249 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is a rectory, value 22*l.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford: it was rebuilt about 1760. Little Houghton, one mile N. from the above, contains 103 houses, and 501 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Clifford Hill, on the Nen, commands an extensive prospect.

MILTON, or *Middleton Malson*, 3½ miles S from Northampton, contains 105 houses, and 492 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. J. C. Miller.

PIDDINGTON, 6 miles S.E. from Northampton, contains 91 houses, and 469 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. Hackleton is a hamlet of this parish. Hackleton House is the seat of Thomas Mercer, Esq.

PRESTON DEANERY, 4 miles S.E. from Northampton, contains 11 houses, and 67 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of Langham Christie, Esq.

QUINTON, 5 miles S.E. from Northampton, contains 23 houses, and 115 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

ROTHERSTHORP, or *Reresthorp*, 4 miles S.W. from Northampton, contains 53 houses, and 272 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of T. S. W. Samwell, Esq.

WHISTON, 6 miles E. from Northampton, contains 10 houses, and 47 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of Lord Boston: it is said to have been erected in 1534. Place House is an ancient edifice.

WOOTTON, 2½ miles S. from Northampton, contains 123 houses, and 581 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of Exeter College Oxford.

YARDLEY HASTINGS, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 7 miles S.E. from Northampton, contains 186 houses, and 917 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Northampton. Yardley Chase consists of twenty-one coppices, abounding with fine timber and well stocked with deer. In it is Yardley Oak which has been beautifully described by Cowper.



WORKSOP MANOR.



NOTTINGHAM CASTLE



NEWSTEAD ABBEY

Reference to the Hundreds.
1 Bassetlaw
2 Bingham
3 Broxtow
4 Newark
5 Rushcliffe
6 Thurgarton
7 Southwell and Scrooby Lib.y

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Engraved by James Bingley 57 Charles Street, Goswell Road for MOULES ENGLISH COUNTIES.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*Midland Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Yorkshire; on the east by Lincolnshire; on the south by Leicestershire; and on the west by Derbyshire. It is about fifty miles in length, twenty-five in breadth, and about one hundred and forty in circumference. The inhabitants were called Coritani by the Romans, and it formed a part of the province Flavia Cæsariensis. The Roman stations are supposed to have been Ad Pontem, Southwell; Crocolana, Brough; Margidunum, East Bridgford; Agelocum, Littleborough; and Vernometum, near Willoughby, on the borders of Leicestershire. Extensive remains of a Roman villa were discovered near Mansfield Woodhouse, and encampments are found at Barton Hill, Combe's Farm, Gringley on the Hill, Hexgrave, Holly Hill, and Winny Hill. During the Saxon Heptarchy, Nottinghamshire formed part of the kingdom of Mercia. The castles of its early lords were at Nottingham and Newark. A royal palace was at Clipston, and archiepiscopal palaces at Southwell and Scrooby. There were abbeys at Newstead, Rufford, and Welbeck; and priories at Blyth, Lenton, Mattersey, Worksop, Shelford, Thurgarton, and Radford. This county contains one county-town, nine market-towns, one hundred and sixty-eight parishes, 35,022 houses, and 186,873 inhabitants, and returns eight members to Parliament,—two for Newark, two for Nottingham, two for Bassetlaw hundred and East Retford, and two for the county, which at present is represented by John Evelyn Denison, Esq., and John Savile Lumley, Esq. The surface of this county, except the level through which the Trent runs, is uneven, and may perhaps be said to be hilly, though none of the hills rise to any considerable degree of elevation. In point of soil, it consists of three divisions, sand or gravel, clay, and limestone and coal-land. In the first is included the ancient forest of Sherwood and the borders of it, the Trentbank land, or the level ground accompanying the Trent, from its entrance into the county, down to Sutton-upon-Trent, and also the level ground running up the river Soar from its junction with the Trent to Rempston. The clay district lies north of Trent, and includes the hundred of Thurgarton, the Vale of Belvoir, and the Nottinghamshire Wolds,—a range of high bleak country. The lime and coal districts may be defined to lie westward of a line drawn from the river at Shire Oaks to the river Lene, near Wollaton and Radford, no lime being found eastward of the Lene. This county is well watered for different purposes. The navigable river Trent enters the county near Thrumpton, and runs through it on both sides till a little below North Clifton, whence to the northern point of the county it forms a boundary between it and Lincolnshire. The Erwash forms the boundary between this county and Derbyshire for ten or twelve miles down to its junction with the Trent, below Thrumpton. The Soar forms the boundary between Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire for seven or eight miles above its junction with the Trent, near Thrumpton. On the forest side no less than five fine streams cross from east to west, almost parallel to each other, and afterwards run to the north, forming the river Idle:—The Rainworth water from near Newstead Park to Inkersall Dam and Rufford, joins the Maun at Ollerton. The Maun goes from Mansfield by Clipston and Edwinstow to Ollerton. The Meden by Budby, and through Thoresby Park, joining the Maun near Perlthorp: from this junction, the river is called the Idle. The Wallen, through Welbeck Park, and after receiving the Poulter, from Langwith and Cuckney, by Carburton, and through Clumber Park, into the Idle near Elksley. The Ryton river runs by Worksop, Bilby, Blyth, and Scrooby, into the Idle at Bawtry. Two other rivers run southward: the Lene, from Newstead Park, by Papplewick, Bullwell, Basford, and Lenton, into the Trent, near Nottingham Bridge; the Dover, or Darebeck, from near Blidworth, by Oxton and Calverton, Eperston and Lowdham, into the Trent, near Caythorp. In the clay district are the Greet and many nameless streams; and in the Vale of Belvoir are the Devon, the Smite, and other smaller rills. The inland navigation consists of the Chesterfield canal, which entering this county on the western side passes Worksop and Retford, and joins the Trent near the mouth of the Idle. The Nottingham canal commences near Eastwood in the west, communicates with the Cromford and Erwash canals, and is met by the Beeston Cut two miles from Nottingham, where it unites with the Grantham canal, which after passing over the Trent leaves this county near Hickling. The productions of Nottinghamshire are coals, lead, wool, cattle, fowls, abundance of fresh-water fish, liquorice, grain of all sorts, hops and weld, "the yellow staining weed, *luteola*." Botanists find in this county ample scope for their interesting pursuit. Amongst many rare indigenous plants, the following may be mentioned:—the spring and autumnal crocus; the wild yellow tulip; the spreading bell-flower; the yellow, common, and drooping star of Bethlehem; the maiden pink; the Nottingham catchfly, *Silene nutans*; and that elegant and very rare moss the *Schistostega pennata*, with many other species less ornamental in appearance, but not less interesting to the inquisitive naturalist. A Botanical Calendar for the county, far surpassing the catalogue of Deering in scientific arrangement, and rendered entertaining by apt quotations from eminent poets, has already been printed by Mr. Thomas Jowett, surgeon, of Nottingham; and it is to him, who has left no part of the county unexplored, the editor is indebted for the very slight notice of its plants to which he is necessarily confined. The commerce and manufactures of this county are extensive. The malting business is carried on at Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield, and in many other places. At Newark are breweries which vie with Burton-upon-Trent in the trade to the Baltic and other parts; and at Nottingham is a brewery established on an extensive plan. The stocking trade occupies a great many hands at Nottingham, and the villages for many miles round; as also at Mansfield, Southwell, and other places in its neighbourhood. Many cotton-mills in this county prepare the thread; and large woollen-mills are at Arnold, Retford and Cuckney. Frame-work knitted lace, a source of increasing wealth to the town of Nottingham, is of modern origin; but in 1810 there were at least 1500 frames employed. Clumber Park, in Sherwood Forest, is the seat of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Bassetlaw Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Yorkshire; on the east by Lincolnshire; on the south by Broxtow and Thurgarton hundreds; and on the west by Derbyshire. It is again subdivided into North and South Clay and Hatfield divisions, which make it equal to three hundreds.

Hatfield Division.

BABWORTH, one mile W. from Retford, contains 68 houses, and 416 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Great and Little Moreton, Norton Grange, and part of Ranby. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of J. B. Simpson. Babworth Hall, the seat of John Bridgeman Simpson, Esq., is beautifully situated and adorned with tasteful plantations, having in front of the house an open lawn and fine sheet of water. Ranby Hall is the seat of the Duchess dowager of Newcastle.

BLYTH, on the river Ryton, 4 miles S. from Bawtry, and 6 miles N.W. from Retford, contains 171 houses, and 801 inhabitants. It has a market on Wednesday, and annual fairs on Holy Thursday for cattle and horses, and 20th Oct. for sheep and swine. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: it is a large structure, with a fine lofty tower; in the chancel are several ancient monuments. Roger de Builli and Muriel his wife founded here in 1088 a Benedictine priory in honour of the Blessed Virgin, which at the Dissolution was valued at 126*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*: the site was granted in 1543 to Richard Andrews and William Ramsden. Blyth Spittal is the site of a hospital founded by William de Cressy of Hodsock, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The parish of Blyth is large, and contains the following townships: Barnby Moor, Bilby, part of Styrrup, Torworth, and the lordship of Hodsock. About a mile northward from the town of Blyth is Serlby Hall, the seat of Viscount Galway: it contains a fine collection of family portraits, and a large picture of Charles I. and his Queen; with horses and dogs, by *Daniel Mytens*, which was presented by Queen Anne to Addison: a full-length portrait of Charles I., by *Vandyck*, &c. &c. Woodhouse Hall is extra-parochial.

BOTHAMSALL, 4 miles N.W. from Tuxford, contains 58 houses, and 310 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Newcastle.

BOUGHTON, 2 miles N.E. from Ollerton, contains 63 houses, and 289 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the chapter of Southwell.

CARLTON IN LINDRICK, on the borders of Yorkshire, 3 miles N. from Worksop, contains 170 houses, and 888 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory; value 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. Carlton Hall is the seat of Sir Thomas Woolaston White, Bart. About a mile westward of the village is Walling Wells, an extra-parochial liberty. Ralph de Chevercourt, in the reign of Stephen, founded and endowed a Benedictine nunnery, in honour of the Virgin Mary, which was sometimes called St. Mary-in-the-Park: at the Dissolution it was valued at 87*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1563 to Richard Pipe and Francis Bowyer. Sir Thomas Woolaston White, of Tuxford and Walling Wells, Colonel of the Sherwood Rangers, a corps raised at his own expense, was created baronet 20th Dec. 1802.

CUCKNEY, on the borders of Derbyshire, 7 miles N.W. from Ollerton, and 4 miles S. from Worksop, contains 57 houses, and 427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Manvers. Holbeck, Langwith and Norton, are townships of this parish. Welbeck, the seat of the Duke of Portland, is extra-parochial. The abbey here, dedicated to St. James, was founded in the reign of Henry II. for Premonstratensian Canons, by Thomas de Cuckney. John Hotham, Bishop of Ely, in 1329 settled the whole manor of Cuckney upon the abbey; and his successors in the see of Ely were accounted patrons of Welbeck Abbey, which was constituted the superior of all the houses of the Premonstratensian order in England and Wales in 1512. At the Dissolution it was valued at 298*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1538 to Richard Whalley, from whom it afterwards came to Sir Charles Cavendish, brother of William Earl of Devonshire, who converted the monastic building into a residence in 1604. It is spacious, and remains nearly in the original style. The interior displays a great degree of elegance and convenience, the apartments having been re-arranged by the late Duke of Portland. The library, forty-four feet by thirty, is in the Tudor style of architecture. Besides a collection of portraits of the Cavendish and Bentinck families, here are others of peculiar interest as connected with English history: a portrait of Edward VI. in crimson and gold; an equestrian portrait of Queen Elizabeth, with a view of the old mansion at Wanstead in the back-ground, by *Lucas de Heere*, &c. Sir Charles Cavendish dying in 1617, Welbeck Abbey became the residence of his son, the celebrated and loyal Duke of Newcastle, whose taste for horsemanship was so conspicuous: he built here a magnificent riding-house and stables, under the direction of *John Smithson*, in 1623,—still the finest in the kingdom. Margaret his granddaughter and heiress married John Holles Earl of Clare, who was created Duke of Newcastle in 1694; and his daughter and heiress Henrietta married Edward Harley Earl of Oxford, whose only daughter and heiress Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley married in 1734 William second Duke of Portland, from whom this ancient seat, together with large estates in this county and Derbyshire, descended to the present noble possessor. The park is about eight miles round, and is adorned with woods of venerable oaks, some of remarkable size; as the Greendale oak, the Duke's Walking-stick, and Two Porters: near the house the plantations are upon a very large scale, and are diversified with a fine piece of water, occupying a winding valley, which sweeping round the several headlands produces a most picturesque effect at every turn.

EDWINSTOW, in the northern part of Sherwood Forest, 2 miles W. from Ollerton, contains 139 houses, and 648 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Budby and Clipston are townships, and Carburton, Ollerton and Perlthorp, are chapelries, of this parish.

Clipston, or *King's Clipston*, was a royal residence as early as the reign of Henry II. Richard I. received the King of Scots here in 1194; and King John made a park to the mansion. Edward I. held a parliament here, whence an oak on the western side of the park was called the Parliament Oak; and Edward II. kept his Christmas here in 1315 and 1316. Edward III. also resided here. Henry VI. granted a charter to the town of Nottingham at Clipston, 19th March, in the first year of his reign. Henry VIII., in 1514, granted Clipston Park to Thomas Earl of Surrey, Lord Treasurer, when he created him Duke of Norfolk; it afterwards reverted to the Crown, and was granted by James I. to Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury. The remain of the palace in the midst of the park is still called the King's House, and belongs to the Duke of Portland. Ollerton, or *Alreton*, containing 106 houses, and 576 inhabitants, has an annual fair on the 1st of May for cattle and sheep, and on 27th Sept. for hops. Northward of the village, and almost adjoining it, is Thoresby Park, the seat of Earl Manvers. This extensive demesne is computed to be thirteen miles in circumference, abounding with a variety of beautiful plantations on an enlarged scale, and presenting a succession of interesting scenery. Here are also several pieces of water, the largest of which represents an extensive river flowing in front of the mansion. The house was built about 1750 by the Duke of Kingston, from whose sister the present noble possessor is immediately descended, and has inherited the vast estates of the dukedom. It is constructed of brick and stone of the Ionic order, and stands in a fine open situation on a gentle eminence; the apartments on the garden front command a view of a fine cascade in the shrubbery: the gardens, originally laid out in the German style, have been very greatly improved by a more natural disposition.

Rufford Abbey, the seat of John Savile Lumley, Esq. M.P. for the county, one mile and a half south from Ollerton, is extra-parochial. Gilbert Earl of Lincoln in 1148 founded here a Cistercian abbey in honour of the Blessed Virgin, which at the Dissolution was valued at 254*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum: the site and the greatest part of its possessions were afterwards granted in exchange to George Earl of Shrewsbury. Some remains of the monastic edifice are included in the present structure, which stands in an extremely sequestered situation, having its entrance front completely embowered in a grove of

elm and beech. The mansion contains a numerous and valuable collection of pictures. Richard, fourth Earl of Scarborough, deputy Earl Marshal of England, married Barbara sister and heiress of the patriotic Sir George Savile, Bart. of Rufford. His descendant is the present possessor.

ELKSLEY, 4 miles N.W. from Tuxford, contains 68 houses, and 347 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle.

FINNINGLEY, on the borders of Yorkshire, 4 miles N. from Bawtry, contains 70 houses, and 368 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* Aukley and Blaxton are townships of this parish; the last is in Yorkshire.

HARWORTH, on the borders of Yorkshire, 3 miles W. from Bawtry, contains 80 houses, and 395 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* At the northern extremity of this parish Robert Moreton in 1316 founded a hospital, which was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and was valued in 1534 at 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum: it still remains, and is under the patronage of the Archbishop of York. In the chapel are monuments of the Moretons.

HAUGHTON, or *Houghton*, 4 miles N.W. from Tuxford, contains 7 houses, and 40 inhabitants. The church is a ruin. Sir William Holles, Lord Mayor of London in 1540, purchased this estate; his great grandson Sir John Holles was created Lord Houghton in 1616, and Earl of Clare in 1624. John, fourth Earl of Clare, was created Duke of Newcastle in 1694. Near the park-gates a school was founded and endowed in 1692 by Henry Walters, steward to Gilbert and John Earls of Clare.

MATTERSEY, or *Maresey*, on the river Idle, 3½ miles S.E. from Bawtry, contains 78 houses, and 426 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. Roger Fitz Ralph de Mattersey founded here before 1192 a Priory of Gilbertine Canons, dedicated to St. Helen, which was valued in 1534 at 61*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1539 to Anthony Nevile, Esq. There are still some remains of the priory on the banks of the river eastward of the village.

MISSON, or *Misne*, on the borders of Lincolnshire and banks of the Idle, 2 miles N.E. from Bawtry, contains 148 houses, and 720 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Misson Car is an extensive level on the banks of the river.

ORDSALL, on the Idle, one mile S. from Retford, contains 80 houses, and 632 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* Ordsall Hall is the seat of George Brown, Esq. Thrumton is a hamlet of this parish.

WALESBY, 3 miles W. from Tuxford, contains 60 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of J. Savile Lumley, Esq.

WARSOP, on the river Meden and borders of Sherwood Forest, 5 miles N. from Mansfield, contains 202 houses, and 1072 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* In the churchyard are three remarkable elm-trees. Here are annual fairs Monday before Whit Monday and 17th Nov. for horses and cattle. It was formerly a market-town. The township of Sokeholm is in this parish.

WEST RETFORD, distant a quarter of a mile from East Retford, and separated by the river Idle, contains 144 houses, and 571 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the bailiffs and burgesses of East Retford. Here is a hospital, founded by Dr. John Darrell in 1666, for a master and ten brethren. West Retford House is the seat of Peter Dickonson, Esq., and near it is the seat of James Lee, Esq.

WORKSOP, on the river Ryton, 26 miles N. from Nottingham, and 146 from London, contains 944 houses, and 4567 inhabitants. The town consists of one principal street in the road from Ollerton to Sheffield, which is intersected by two others. The houses are well built, and by means of the Chesterfield canal the trade has been improved. A market is held on Wednesday, and there are annual fairs on the 31st of March and 4th of Oct. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam: it is a handsome spacious structure, built on a cruciform plan, and once belonged to a Priory of Augustins, founded in 1102 by William Lovetot, to which the Furnivals and Talbots were also benefactors. At the Dissolution it was valued at 302*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1541 to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, in exchange for the manor of Farnham Royal in Bucks; and is now held by the peculiar tenure of providing a glove for the right hand of the king, and supporting his right arm while His Majesty holds the scepter during the ceremony of the coronation. Worksop Manor, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, to whom it has lineally descended from the Talbots, is situated on the borders of Sherwood Forest, the entrance to the park being about half a mile from the town on the Mansfield road, which opens upon a long avenue leading direct to the office court of the mansion. The old house, the seat of the Talbots, was destroyed by fire in 1761, and the present noble edifice, which has never yet been completed, was founded by Edward Duke of Norfolk in 1763. *Paine* was the architect employed; the front 318 feet in length, of the Corinthian order, is only one side of an intended quadrangle. The entrance hall and staircase, painted by *Thomas de Bruyn*, are of noble proportions. In the principal apartments on the east is a collection of family portraits, amongst which is that of Henry Earl of Surrey the poet, beheaded in January 1547. The park is eight miles in circumference, and contains within its limits the greatest diversity of scenery, and a range of hills richly covered with wood. Large plantations were also made by the late Duke of Norfolk. It is now the residence of the Earl of Surrey. The hamlets of Gateford, Kelton, Osberton, Radford, Ratcliffe, Ryton, Scefton, Shire Oaks, and Sloswicks, are all in this parish. Osberton Hall is the seat of F. F. Foljambe, Esq., and Radford Hall the seat of —— Elliot, Esq.

Clumber Park, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county, is about four miles from Worksop; it is nearly thirteen miles in circumference, and contains a noble lake and river with extensive plantations. The terraces, lately formed by *Smirke*, are a vast improvement to the scene. In it are the remains of Clumber wood and Hardwick wood; the first of which gave name to the park. The mansion was erected in 1767, from designs by *Stephen Wright*, and of stone quarried on the estate. It is a quadrangular edifice, the angles being occupied by the drawing-room, dining-room, library and kitchen, each 48 feet by 33 in dimension: nearly the whole of the apartments, in number 105, contain something rare or valuable, and the collection of pictures is of considerable extent and excellence. The principal staircase is elliptical in plan, and of the most pleasing construction; it is lighted by three very splendid armorial windows by *Willement*. In the north-west wing is the chapel, in which are four large painted windows by *Peckitt* of York, in which it would not have been possible to have shown more favourably his excellence in mosaic; and although the arrangement is not the best calculated to produce grandeur of effect, the general appearance is extremely beautiful. The library has lately been re-arranged, and now consists of two rooms with a marble arch connecting them, an entirely new disposition has been given to these rooms under the immediate superintendence of the Duke himself, and may be safely called the most magnificent book-room in England, combining in its decoration the graceful simplicity of the Grecian, with the richness of the modern Italian styles. It contains a copy of Raphael's School of Athens by *Kent*, and a very splendid armorial ceiling by *Willement*, which is not to be exceeded for its admirable effect. The book-cases also are of the most beautiful workmanship.

The ancient Royal Forest of Sherwood, the scene of the exploits of Robin Hood, extends from near Worksop to Nottingham, about twenty-five miles, and is in breadth from seven to nine miles. The whole has been granted from the Crown to different lords of manors, reserving the vert and the venison, the trees and the deer; the last were all of the red kind, but are now entirely extirpated; and much the greater part of the forest is inclosed: in it are comprehended the parks of Clumber, Welbeck, Thoresby, Beskwood, Newstead and Clipston. It is the only forest north of Trent which now belongs to the Crown, and remains under the superintendence of the Chief Justice in Eyre. The Duke of Newcastle is steward or lord warden, appointed by the Crown. The bow-bearer and ranger is appointed by the steward, besides whom there are four verdurers, nine keepers, of as many different walks in the forest, and two woodwards for Sutton and Carlton. The Earl of

Chesterfield also is hereditary keeper of Thorney Wood Chase, a branch of the forest, by grant from Queen Elizabeth.

North Clay Division.

APPLESTHORP, or *Alblethorp*, 6 miles E. from Retford, contains 21 houses, and 103 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Applesthorp, in York Cathedral.

BOLE, on the river Trent and borders of Lincolnshire, 7 miles N.E. from Retford, and 2 miles S. from Gainsborough, contains 36 houses, and 193 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Bole, in the cathedral of York.

WEST BURTON, on the Trent and borders of Lincolnshire, 6 miles E. from Retford, contains 6 houses, and 37 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a curacy.

CLAREBOROUGH, or *Clayborough*, 2 miles N.E. from Retford, contains 436 houses, and 1929 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. Bolham, Welham, Greenley, Moorgate, and Spittal Hill are hamlets of this parish.

CLAYWORTH, 6 miles N. from Retford, contains 72 houses, and 431 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. Wiseton is a township of this parish. Wiseton Hall is the seat of Viscount Althorp, who married Esther daughter of Richard Acklom, Esq. of Wiseton.

GRINGLEY on the Hill, 6 miles E. from Bawtry, contains 139 houses, and 647 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. The Chesterfield canal passes north of the village, and beyond is Misson Car.

NORTH LEVERTON, 5 miles E. from Retford, contains 61 houses, and 300 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Leverton, in Southwell College.

SOUTH LEVERTON, one mile S. from the above, contains 66 houses, and 300 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. Cottam, near the river Trent, is a chapelry of this parish.

LITTLEBOROUGH on the Trent, which here separates this county from Lincolnshire, 7 miles E. from Retford, and whence a road was made in 1827 leading to Lincoln, contains 11 houses, and 64 inhabitants. It is a curacy. This is supposed to be the site of Agelocum, a Roman station.

MISTERTON, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 5 miles N.W. from Gainsborough, contains 170 houses, and 811 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York. The Chesterfield canal here joins the Trent; and at West Stockwith, a township of this parish, the river Idle falls into the Trent.

RETFORD, or *East Retford*, on the river Idle, 29 miles N.E. from Nottingham, and 145 from London, contains 501 houses, and 2465 inhabitants. This town is noted for its hops, barley and malt, and by means of the Chesterfield canal carries on a considerable trade. The market is on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on 23rd March, and 2nd October for horses and cattle. Retford is governed by a steward, which office is held by the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and two sergeants at mace. In the town-hall the petty sessions are held; and underneath is the market-house, considered the best in the county. Retford returns two members to Parliament, a privilege granted by Edward II., and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, the right of election being then vested in the bailiffs, aldermen, and freemen. To those, the hundred of Bassetlaw was added in 1830, and the present members are Viscount Newark, and Granville Harcourt Vernon, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 5s., in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire: it contains a monument of Robert Sutton, ob. 1776, a benefactor to the town, and one to Sir Wharton Amcoats, Bart., ob. 1807.

SAUNDBY, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 2 miles S.W. from Gainsborough, contains 15 houses, and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Middleton.

STURTON, or *Stretton*, 5 miles E. from Retford, contains 107 houses, and 605 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York: it contains some ancient monuments of the Hewett and Thornhaugh families.

WALKERINGHAM, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 4 miles N.W. from Gainsborough, contains 83 houses, and 518 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. Walkrith Ferry, over the Trent, is about a mile westward from the village.

NORTH WHEATLEY, 5 miles N.E. from Retford, contains 74 houses, and 441 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Middleton. South Wheatley, not half a mile distant, contains 6 houses, and 47 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Chapter of Southwell.

South Clay Division.

BEVERCOATES, 3 miles N.W. from Tuxford, contains 7 houses, and 48 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is now a ruin: it fell down in 1650.

BILSTHORP, or *Bildesthorp*, 9 miles N.W. from Newark, contains 43 houses, and 252 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of John Savile Lumley, Esq. In the old manor-house, near the church, it is here said King Charles I. was once secreted.

DARLTON, on a branch of the Trent, 3 miles N.E. from Tuxford, contains 30 houses, and 153 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Kingshaugh. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy.

EAST DRAYTON, 4 miles N.E. from Tuxford, contains 44 houses, and 266 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York.

WEST DRAYTON, 3 miles N.W. from Tuxford, contains 24 houses, and 117 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

DUNHAM, or *Dunholm*, on the banks of the Trent and borders of Lincolnshire, 5 miles E. from Tuxford, contains 68 houses, and 269 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Durham, in Southwell College. Ragnall is a chapelry of this parish. Ragnall House is the seat of J. Angerstein, Esq.

EAKRING, or *Eykering*, 3½ miles S. from Ollerton, contains 115 houses, and 564 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 9*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of Earl Manvers and John Savile Lumley, Esq., alternately.

EATON, or *Idleton*, on the river Idle, 2 miles S. from Retford, contains 44 houses, and 215 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Eaton, in Southwell College.

EGMANTON, one mile S. from Tuxford, contains 55 houses, and 320 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 6*s.*

GAMSTON, or *Gameleston-upon-Idle*, 3½ miles S. from Retford, contains 65 houses, and 385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

GROVE, 2 miles S.E. from Retford, contains 16 houses, and 106

inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* It contains ancient monuments of the Hercy family. Grove Hall, the seat of Anthony Hardolph Eyre, Esq., is said to be the most elevated in the county.

HEADEN, 4 miles S.E. from Retford, contains 53 houses, and 241 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Upton. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*: it contains several monuments of the Wasteneys family.

KIRKTON, 2½ miles N.E. from Ollerton, contains 38 houses, and 200 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle.

LEXINGTON, or *Laxton*, 2½ miles S. from Tuxford, contains 113 houses, and 615 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Moorhouse. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of Earl Manvers. Robert Sutton of Averham, paternally descended from the Lords Dudley, was created by King Charles I. Lord Lexington in 1645: on the decease of the second Lord Lexington, in 1723, the title became extinct.

EAST MARKHAM, 1½ mile N. from Tuxford, contains 163 houses, and 756 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle: it contains several ancient monuments; one of Sir John Markham, chief justice of King's Bench, ob. 1409.—West Markham, one mile distant from the above, contains 42 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle. Markham Moor extends northward, and is now inclosed.

RAMPTON, 6 miles S.E. from Retford, contains 78 houses, and 391 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Rampton, in Southwell College. In the chancel are many monuments of the Stanhope, Babyngton, and Eyre families. Near the village is the gate-house of the old hall, the seat of the Eyres.

STOKEHAM, 5 miles N.E. from Tuxford, contains 7 houses, and 45 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

TRESWELL, 5 miles E. from Retford, contains 48 houses, and 216 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, in two portions; the east portion value 8*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, and the west portion value 9*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, in the alternate patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York.

TUXFORD is situated on an eminence on the banks of a stream running into the Trent, 24 miles N. from Nottingham, and 138 from London, contains 197 houses, and 979 inhabitants. The town chiefly consists of one principal street, formed by the great north road. In September 1702, a number of houses here were destroyed by fire, on which account it is more modern than the neighbouring towns. Here is a weekly market on Monday, and fairs on 12th May for cattle, sheep, and poultry, and 25th September chiefly for hops. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. Here is a free grammar-school, which has long been in considerable repute.

WELLOW, or *Welley*, one mile S.E. from Ollerton, contains 93 houses, and 444 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a curacy. Wellow Hall is the seat of T. H. Molyneux, Esq. The hop-gardens in the vicinity are numerous.

2. Bingham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Newark hundred; on the south-east by Leicestershire; and on the west by Thurgarton and Rushcliff hundreds. It is separated into northern and southern divisions.

Northern Division.

BINGHAM, in the Vale of Belvoir, 9 miles E. from Nottingham, contains 326 houses, and 1574 inhabitants, including part of Newton township. It has a weekly market on Thursday; the market-place is very large, and annual fairs 13th and 14th February, for black cattle, on Thursday in Whitsun week, called the town fair; on the 8th and 9th November, chiefly for poultry and hops, on Easter Thursday, a stallion show, and last Thursday in October, a statute. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 44*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield. The situation of the town is low, but being surrounded by high grounds, all in a high state of cultivation, the views in its vicinity are both extensive and pleasing.

EAST BRIDGFORD, or *Bridgford on the hill*, on the eastern banks of the Trent, 7 miles N.E. from Nottingham, contains 142 houses, and 768 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* In the windows of the chancel the arms of Dering, D'Eyncourt, Babington, &c. Near the village is Boroughfield, a Roman station, on the Fosse; and Oldwark spring, about a mile from the last, is an eminence in the road beyond Bingham lane, upon which is a tumulus, whence is a fine prospect of Belvoir Castle, &c.

CAR COLSTON, 8 miles S. from Newark, contains 41 houses, and 213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* The manor-house was the seat and residence of Robert Thoroton, M.D., author of the Antiquities of this county, published in 1677, in folio. The estate descended through the family of Sherard to James More Molyneux, M.P. for Haslemere, 1754, who alienated it: the house has since been demolished. The village is situated on the Fosse.

ELTON, on the borders of Leicestershire, 12 miles E. from Nottingham, contains 15 houses, and 93 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

FLINTHAM, 6 miles S. from Newark, contains 107 houses, and 546 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. Flintham Hall, the seat of Colonel Thoroton, is erected on the site of an ancient mansion of the Husseys.

GRANBY, on the borders of Leicestershire, 12 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 72 houses, and 389 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Sutton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland, to whose family the estate gives the title of Marquess.

HAWKESWORTH, 7½ miles S. from Newark, contains 35 houses, and 215 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

KNEETON, or *Kneveton*, 7 miles S.W. from Newark, contains 17 houses, and 104 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Kneeton House was built in the reign of Charles II. by Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart: it stands on an eminence commanding a very fine prospect.

LANGAR, on the borders of Leicestershire, 10 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 48 houses, and 287 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Barnston. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Howe: it contains many monuments of the Scroopes, and in particular one of Lord Scroope, ob. 1609, and his lady. Langar House, the seat of Earl Howe, is built on the site of the ancient mansion of the Scroopes: it has a portico of the Ionic order.

ORSTON, on the borders of Leicestershire, 8 miles S. from Newark, contains 80 houses, and 391 inhabitants, including part of the chapelry of Flawborough. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The village is situated on the banks of the Smite.

SCARRINGTON, 2 miles N.W. from Bingham, contains 39 houses, and 171 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

SCREVETON, 7 miles S. from Newark, contains 52 houses, and 292 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Winifred, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Thoroton, Esq. The font is ancient and worthy of notice: in the church are also several ancient monuments of the Whalley family. Screveton Hall

is the seat of Thomas Thoroton, Esq., descended from Dr. Thoroton, the historian of the county, who was born here.

THOROTON, on the river Smite, 8 miles S. from Newark, contains 28 houses, and 145 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Elena the Queen, is a curacy.

WHATTON, on the Smite, 2 miles E. from Bingham, contains 76 houses, and 390 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: it contains a monument of the father of Archbishop Cranmer, and others of the families of Whatton and Newmarch. Aslacton is a chapelry of this parish. Archbishop Cranmer was born here in 1489.

Southern Division.

BROUGHTON SULNEY, on the borders of Leicestershire, 11 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 57 houses, and 348 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

COLSTON BASSET, on the borders of Leicestershire, 9 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 57 houses, and 310 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Colston Hall is the seat of Henry Martin, Esq.

COTGRAVE, 5 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 150 houses, and 779 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, in two portions; the first portion value 10*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, and the second value 9*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Manvers.

CROPWELL BISHOP, or *Great Crophill*, 7 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 78 houses, and 392 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the two Prebendaries of Oxton.

HICKLING, on the borders of Leicestershire, 10 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 101 houses, and 497 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College Cambridge. The Grantham canal passes the village.

HOLM PIERREPOINT, on the banks of the Trent, 4 miles E. from Nottingham, contains 28 houses, and 205 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Manvers: it contains monuments for Sir Henry Pierrepoint, ob. 1615; Gertrude Countess of Kingston, and others of the Pierrepoint family: there is also a memorial of Oldham the poet and satirist, who died here 9th Dec. 1683, æt. 29. Holm House, the residence of Viscount Newark, is an ancient building: it was much enlarged by the first Earl of Kingston, and further additions were made by his son the Marquess of Dorchester. The bowling-green, says Dering, in 1751, is as large and as fine as any in the kingdom, in which the first Duke of Kingston used to take singular delight. In the time of his successor part of the mansion was taken down, but it has been restored of late years.

KINOULTON, 8 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 81 houses, and 370 inhabitants, including Lodge on the Wolds, which is extra-parochial. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York.

OWTHORP, 7 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 24 houses, and 138 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy: it contains several monuments of the Hutchinson family. Owthorp Hall became the seat of Sir George Smith Bromley, Bart., by purchase, in 1773: it was built by Colonel Julius Hutchinson, governor of Nottingham Castle. It is large, and quadrangular in plan, standing on an eminence at a small distance from the foot of the range of hills, below which the Fosseway takes its direction, and the eastern side opens upon a very fine terrace. The Grantham canal passes eastward of the village.

RADCLIFFE ON TRENT, 4 miles E. from Nottingham, contains 181 houses, and 993 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Manvers: it contains a monument of Stephen de Radcliffe the founder. Radcliffe Lodge is the seat of Peter Brooke, Esq. The village stands on a lofty cliff on the southern bank of the river, whence it takes its name, and commands very fine prospects over the vale, watered by the meandering Trent.

SHELFORD, on the banks of the Trent, 6 miles E. from Nottingham, contains 106 houses, and 553 inhabitants, including part of Newton township. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Chesterfield: it contains several monuments of the Stanhope family. Here was a priory of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Ralph Hanselyn in the reign of Henry II., in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. At the Dissolution it was valued at 151*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* per annum; and the site, together with the greatest part of its possession, was granted in 1537 to Sir Michael Stanhope, ancestor of the Earls of Chesterfield, Stanhope and Harrington. The ancient seat of the Stanhopes is now a farm-house. Saxondale is a township of this parish.

TOLLERTON, 4 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 26 houses, and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St, Peter, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Barry Barry, Esq. Tollerton Hall, the seat of Barry Barry, Esq., is a modern edifice, with turrets and pointed windows: the grounds are extensive, but very flat.

TYTHBY, 8 miles E. from Nottingham, contains 24 houses, and 146 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Cropwell Butler is a populous township of this parish.

3. Broxtow Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Bassetlaw hundred; on the east by Thurgarton hundred; on the south by Rushcliff hundred; and on the west by Derbyshire. It is also separated into northern and southern divisions.

Northern Division.

ANNESLEY, 6 miles S. from Mansfield, contains 55 houses, and 326 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of J. M. Chaworth, Esq. Annesley Hall is the seat of John Musters Chaworth, Esq.; and near it is Whighay, the seat of W. Chaworth, Esq. Felley is a hamlet of this parish. Here was a priory of Black Canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, founded by Ralph Brito and Reginald de Annesley his son in 1156. At the Dissolution it was valued at 61*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, and was granted in 1538 to William Bolles, and in 1558 to Anthony Strelly: part of the monastic building is incorporated in a farm-house.

ARNOLD, 4 miles N. from Nottingham, contains 691 houses, and 3572 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Richard Parkes Bonnington, a painter of great promise, was born here in 1801; he died in 1828. Sherwood Lodge, on the verge of the forest, is the seat of Henry Cope, Esq.

BASFORD, 2 miles N.W. from Nottingham, contains 653 houses, and 3599 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leodegarius, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It is the seat of the court of the honour of Peverel, of which Lord Middleton is the high steward.

BULWELL, 4 miles N.W. from Nottingham, contains 383 houses, and 2105 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Bulwell Wood Hall, the old manor-house, is now a farm-house. Bulwell is the seat of John Newton, Esq.

HUCKNALL TORKARD, 6 miles N.W. from Nottingham, contains 330 houses, and 1940 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* In this church is a monument to Richard Lord Byron, ob. 1679; Elizabeth, daughter of George Russell, Esq., his first wife; and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Booth, his second wife; and also a tablet of white marble to the memory of Lord Byron the poet, with the following inscription: "In the vault beneath, where many of his ancestors and his mother are buried, lie the remains of George Gordon Noel Byron, Lord Byron of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, the author of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. He was born in London on the 22nd of

January, 1788; he died at Missolonghi in Western Greece on the 19th of April, 1824, engaged in the glorious attempt to restore that country to her ancient freedom and renown. His sister the Honourable Augusta Maria Leigh placed this tablet to his memory."

KIRBY-IN-ASHFIELD, on the borders of Derbyshire, 5 miles S.W. from Mansfield, contains 245 houses, and 1420 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Portland.

LINBY, or *Lindeby*, 7 miles N.W. from Nottingham, contains 69 houses, and 439 inhabitants. The chureh, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 9*s.* 9*d*: it contains some ancient monuments of the Strelley family.

MANSFIELD, on the river Maun, 14 miles N. from Nottingham, and 138 miles from London, contains 1560 houses, and 7861 inhabitants. This ancient town, which stands at the foot of a ridge of hills, dividing it from Sherwood Forest, consists of two principal streets and three smaller ones, and carries on a great trade in corn and malt. Here are also manufactures of stockings, with thread and cotton-mills. The market is held on Thursday, and there are annual fairs on the first Thursday in April and 10th July, for horned cattle and hogs, and the second Thursday in October, for horses and cheese. The moot-hall, built in 1752, stands in the market-place. The petty sessions are held here. A grammar-school was founded here by Queen Elizabeth, and the school house rebuilt in the reign of Queen Anne. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln. Mansfield was the frequent residence of the early Norman kings, who were fond of the pleasures of the chase, which they enjoyed in the surrounding forest of Sherwood. The celebrated ballad of the King and the Miller of Mansfield is preserved in Percy's Reliques, and is the subject of at least two dramatic entertainments. It is said to refer to the time of Henry II., and that Sir John Cockle was the miller.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, on the borders of Derbyshire, 1½ mile N. from Mansfield, contains 317 houses, and 1598 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean of Lincoln. On Winny Hill are some remains of an encampment; and in 1786 the late Major Rooke discovered the site of a Roman villa near the edge of the county. Mansfield Woodhouse is the seat of Mrs. Ramsden. The manor of Wolf Huntland is said to have been held by Sir Robert Plumpton in the reign of Henry VI., by the service of winding a horn and driving the wolves in the forest of Sherwood.

PAPPLEWICK, 8 miles N. from Nottingham, contains 105 houses, and 593 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. Papplewick Hall was built by the Right Honourable Frederick Montagu in 1787; it possesses pleasing, and in some points of view, extensive prospects. Mason here composed his "English Garden." At Newstead, in this parish King Henry II. in 1170 founded a priory for Black Canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated it to God and the Virgin Mary: at the Dissolution it was valued at 219*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* per annum. On the 28th May, 1540, Sir John Byron, Lieutenant of the forest of Sherwood, had a grant of the priory, with the manor of Papplewick, and all the closes about the priory, &c., &c.: he converted part of the monastic edifice into a residence, the south aisle of the church being incorporated with the mansion he erected; while the western front was suffered to remain a picturesque ruin. The abbey is said to have been preserved till lately so perfect, that several conveniences which belonged to its pious owners continued in their original situation, and were yet in use. The late Lord Byron, who succeeded to the estate, has briefly characterized his paternal residence:—

"The mansion's self was vast and venerable,
With more of the monastic than has been
Elsewhere preserved; the cloisters still were stable,
The cells too and refectory, I ween.
An exquisite small chapel had been able,
Still unimpaired, to decorate the scene:
The rest had been reformed, replaced, or sunk,
And spoke more of the baron than the monk."

Newstead Abbey is now the seat of Colonel Wildman, who built many additions and effected a restoration, under the direction of *Shaw*, in 1828. The southern front is now the principal, but the entrance is on the west. It is situated in a beautiful valley about a mile from the road to Mansfield. The river Lene rises in the park.

SELSTON, on the borders of Derbyshire, 8 miles S.W. from Mansfield, contains 243 houses, and 1321 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SKEGBY, 3 miles W. from Mansfield, contains 115 houses, and 584 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean of Lincoln.

SUTTON IN ASHFIELD, 3 miles S.W. from Mansfield, contains 729 houses, and 3943 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Devonshire. Hucknall under Huthwaite is a hamlet of this parish.

TEVERSALL, on the borders of Derbyshire, 4 miles W. from Mansfield, contains 75 houses, and 414 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Sir John Molyneux, of Teversall, sheriff of this county, was created a baronet 29th June, 1611. Sir Francis Molyneux, the fourth baronet, died here in 1742.

Southern Division.

BEESTON, 3 miles S.W. from Nottingham, contains 283 houses, and 1534 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire.

BILBOROUGH, 3 miles N.W. from Nottingham, contains 51 houses, and 291 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

BRAMCOTE, 4 miles S.W. from Nottingham, contains 89 houses, and 441 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Bramcote House is the seat of John Longden, Esq.: near it is the Hemlockstone, an insulated mass of rock upon the Bramcote Hills.

COSSAL, or *Cotteshale*, on the borders of Derbyshire, 6 miles W. from Nottingham, contains 56 houses, and 317 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The Nottingham canal passes the village.

EASTWOOD, on the borders of Derbyshire, 8 miles N.W. from Nottingham, contains 209 houses, and 120 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* The Nottingham canal passes the village, which is situated in a coal district.

GREASLY, or *Greyseley*, 7 miles N.W. from Nottingham, contains 712 houses, and 4241 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of Lord Melbourne. The church contains some monuments of the Rollestons, Millingtons, &c. Here was a castle, which Nicholas Lord Cantelupe, about the reign of Edw. III., had license to embattle. In the reign of Henry VII. it was granted to Sir John Savage. At Beauvale, within his park, Nicholas Lord Cantelupe founded a Carthusian Priory in 1343, dedicated to the Holy Trinity: at the Dissolution it was valued at 227*l.* 8*s.*, and was granted in 1541 to Sir William Hussey, and again in 1550 to Richard Morison. Kimberley is a hamlet of the parish of Greasley, which is considered the largest in the county. Near the site of Kimberley is the Nottingham canal.

LENTON, on the Lene, one mile W. from Nottingham, contains 210 houses, and 1240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The font, which is remarkably curious, and coeval with the foundation of Lenton Priory, is now in the garden of the seat of Colonel Stretton, which is built on the site of the priory, founded in the reign of Henry I., by William Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror. At the Dissolution it was valued at 417*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* per annum; and was granted in 1562 to John Harrington. Here was also a hospital, dedicated to St. Anthony, within the court of the ancient priory, and a house of Carmelite Friars. Lenton Grove is the seat of Mrs. Evans; Lenton Hall, of J. Wright, Esq.; and Lenton Firs, of A. Foxcroft, Esq.

NOTTINGHAM, 126 miles from London, contains 7375 houses, and 40,415 inhabitants. This town is very beautifully situated on an eminence above the meadows, bordering on the Trent. The streets in general are broad, open, and well paved, and the market-place which is remarkably spacious, is much admired. At the east end of the area, which comprehends no less than four acres and twenty-six perches in extent, is the Exchange Hall, Public Rooms, &c., built in 1815. The large room is 75 feet long and 30 feet wide, with an arched ceiling, besides others of smaller dimensions; these are used for all public meetings, assemblies, &c. and for transacting all public business by the magistrates; the election of members of Parliament for the town, &c. Under this suite of rooms are the Hall shambles, with a cross avenue about the centre, containing numerous shops. The north side of the market-place is occupied by gardeners; near the centre the corn-market is held, and the fruit-market extends from Wheeler-gate to Peck-lane; then comes the butter-market, and between the last row of stalls and Long Row is the market for baskets and coopers' ware, east of which is the fish-market; and from Sheep-lane is the market for earthenware, which is always most abundantly supplied. The beast market is held in Parliament-street on the north side of the town; the poultry-market extends from Peck-lane to Bridlesmith-gate, and the whole length of Smithy Row is occupied by country butchers' stalls. The market-place being nearly surrounded by a handsome colonnade, which affords a shelter in wet weather, and a pleasant walk at all times, gives this spacious area a very ornamental appearance. There are weekly markets, on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; and anuual fairs on Friday after January 13, 7th March, and Thursday before Easter for horses and cattle; 2nd, 3rd, and 4th October for horses, cattle, cheese, and all sorts of goods. The chief manufacture now is lace; the hosiery or stocking trade being spread all over the adjacent country. Nottingham is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, a recorder, two sheriffs, and twenty-four common-councilmen. The Town-hall stands near the site of the old Week-day Cross. Arms of the town. *Gules, three crowns or, with a cross raguled and trunked vert, set in the lowest*: but the common seal represents a castle with the star and crescent, badges of King John. The town returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred by Henry II., the right of election being vested in the mayor, freemen, and freeholders of 40*s.* per annum, and the eldest sons of freemen, by birth, who have served seven years' apprenticeship in Nottingham or elsewhere. The present members are Sir R. C. A. Ferguson, and Sir Thomas Denman, Attorney General. Nottingham Castle was originally built by William Peverel, the natural son of William the Conqueror, and ancestor of the family of Ferrers, Earls of Nottingham. A Parliament was assembled here in 1330, when King Edward III. lodged in the town; while the Queen-mother, with Mortimer Earl of March, and a strong body guard, held possession of the castle. The governor Sir William Eland admitted Edward with a small force by a secret passage in the rock, still called Mortimer's Hole, into the castle, where he seized Mortimer in the Queen's presence; and the Earl being afterwards condemned by the Parliament, was executed in London. King Edward IV. restored Nottingham Castle, and King Richard III. made great additions to it; some walls of a bastion, called King Richard's Tower, still remain. The Earls of Rutland, from the reign of Elizabeth, held the offices of constable of this castle, and chief justice of Sherwood Forest. Katherine the daughter and heiress of Francis, the sixth Earl of that family, married George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; and his son George, the second Duke, sold the castle to William Cavendish, called the Loyal Duke of Newcastle. Through the Holles and Pelham families the estate came into the possession of the present Duke of Newcastle, K.G. The mansion which occupies the site of the ancient castle, nearly demolished by Cromwell, was built in 1674; it crowns the summit of a high and steep rock on the western side of the town. On the south and west this rock is nearly perpendicular, and rises 133 feet above the level of the Lene, which runs at its foot. An extensive sweep of rich and beautiful country is thus brought under the eye; of the park, the broad level of the meadows, the valley of the Trent, and the swelling range of hills in Charnwood Forest, which rise on the opposite side of the river, Colwick, Holme Pierrepoint, the Cuckoo-bush Hill at Gotham, Belvoir Castle, distant about 18 miles, Clifton Grove, Donnington Woods, and Wollaton Hall, with a bird's-eye view of a great part of the town. The Standard Hill in the park, now covered with buildings, is the spot where, at the commencement of the civil war, the unfortunate and misled Charles I. reared his standard: his attendants had fixed it on one of the turrets within the walls of the castle, where Richard's banner had waved previously to his leaving Nottingham for Bosworth Field, but the King commanded it to be carried to an elevated part of the park, the spot now occupied by the General Hospital and Infirmary, built in 1781. In commemoration of the event the four adjoining streets are named King, Charles, Standard, and Hill, streets. Nottingham comprehends three parishes, and the extra-parochial districts of Standard Hill, the limits of the Castle, Brewhouse Yard, and Nottingham Park; and, according to the present census taken in 1831, contains 50,647 inhabitants, being an increase of above 10,000 since the last census. St. Mary's church is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of Earl Manvers; it stands upon the most elevated spot in the town, and it is a very handsome structure, having been carefully restored under the direction of the late *Mr. Stretton*. St. Nicholas is a rectory, value 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: the present church was built in 1678. St. Peter's is a rectory, value 8*l.* 7*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it is an ancient edifice, with a lofty spire. St. Paul's church has been very recently built in George-street; and in digging for the foundation, a kiln, with many traces of a manufactory of monastic paving tiles, was found. Two companies of water-works supply the town with water, and there is also a gas-work company. There are very few of the old houses now remaining in Nottingham; and it may be mentioned that Thurland Hall, in Pelham-street, originally erected about 1460, was taken down in July 1831. Bromley-house in Angel Row is now used by the Literary Institution of Nottingham, who, in addition to a very good library, have several curious manuscripts relative to the town and county; and a hortus siccus, presented by Mr. Jowett, whose Botanical Calendar has been already mentioned. The charities of Nottingham consist of numerous schools for educating and clothing children, hospitals, almshouses, and a general lunatic asylum. There is a theatre, assembly-rooms, and annual races, the race-course northward of the town being a peculiarly fine one. Near the bridge, over the Lene, are quays, and there is a navigable communication by canals with Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, and London. Coals, which form the main spring of all manufactures, are here easily procured.

NUTHALL, 5 miles N.W. from Nottingham, contains 90 houses, and 465 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* In the windows are several armorial bearings of the Strelleys, &c. Nuthall Temple, the seat of Lord Vernon, stands in a spacious paddock near the village: it is built after a design of the much admired Villa Capra by Palladio. The hall is a peristyle of the composite order, lighted from the cupola in the centre, and surrounded by a light gallery of communication with the various apartments.

RADFORD, on the Lene, one mile N.W. from Nottingham, contains 913 houses, and 4806 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Radford House is the seat of Mr. Elliot.

STAPLEFORD, on the Erwash, and borders of Derbyshire, 5 miles S.W. from Nottingham, contains 237 houses, and 1104 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Crown. Stapleford Hall, the seat of Lady Warren, was rebuilt in 1797 by the late Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart.

STRELLEY, 4 miles N.W. from Nottingham, contains 63 houses, and 350 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of T. W. Edge, Esq. Strelley Hall is the seat of T. W. Edge, Esq.: the grounds derive considerable beauty from the views of the surrounding scenery, which consist of romantic valleys and pleasing woodlands, amidst the richest cultivation.

TROWELL, on the borders of Derbyshire, 5 miles W. from Nottingham, contains 85 houses, and 464 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory in two portions, each valued 4*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Middleton and Mrs. Hacker. In the windows of the chancel are remains of armorial subjects, and the ancient font is worthy the observation of the antiquary.

WOLLATON, or *Olaveston*, 3 miles W. from Nottingham, con-

tains 112 houses, and 571 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Middleton. Wollaton Hall, the seat of Lord Middleton, standing on a knoll, exhibits a most magnificent appearance when seen from a distance, and in the detail the architectural enrichments are surpassed by no other house in the kingdom: it is built of fine white freestone, brought from Ancaster in Lincolnshire, and bears this inscription on its front: EN · HAS · FRANCISCI · WILLOVGHBÆI · ÆDIS RARA · ARTE · EXTRVCTAS · WILLOVGHBÆIS · REMCTAS · INCHOATÆ. 1580. 1588. The mansion is square, with a large tower at each angle crowned with a highly ornamental parapet. In the centre the building rises to a greater height, and is crowned with balustrades and projecting turrets. The great hall, which has undergone a new disposition from designs by *Sir Jeffery Wyattville*, is seventy feet in length; at the upper end is an enriched screen and gallery; near it is a large family picture representing Sir Hugh Willoughby the navigator, who sailed in May 1553, and about the middle of September put into Arzina, a harbour of Lapland, where he and his whole crew were frozen to death. The staircase is painted by *Laguerre*, the subjects on the ceiling are taken from the heathen mythology, and on the walls a Roman sacrifice to Apollo, in which last, several family portraits have been introduced. In the pleasure-grounds immediately adjoining the house much of the ancient taste has been very judiciously preserved; they are adorned with many statues, &c. The evergreen garden is upon an extensive scale, and well deserving attention. The gate-house at the entrance of the park in the Derby road has been lately erected from a design by *Sir Jeffery Wyattville*. It is in excellent taste; but an architect who would really emulate the style of the Elizabethan period must learn to attend more particularly to the armorial decoration,—a favourite enrichment of that age. The park is very extensive, and the approach to the house is by a noble avenue of limes nearly a mile in length; the surface of the ground is everywhere broken into gentle swells, amply wooded with oak and elm, and is well stocked with deer. There are also spacious sheets of water, which give vast variety to the scene.

4. Newark Hundred,

On the eastern side of the county, is bounded on the north and east by Lincolnshire; on the south by Bingham hundred; and on the west by Thurgarton hundred. It is also separated into northern and southern divisions.

Northern Division.

NORTH CLIFTON, on the banks of the Trent and the borders of Lincolnshire, 6 miles E. from Tuxford, contains 35 houses, and 219 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Clifton, in the cathedral of Lincoln. South Clifton is a township, and Harby and Spalford are hamlets, of this parish. At Harby, or *Herdeby*, died Eleanor Queen of Edward I., to whom Crosses were erected in various places.

NORTH COLLINGHAM, 6 miles N. from Newark, contains 136 houses, and 805 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 14*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

SOUTH COLLINGHAM, one mile distant from the above, contains 115 houses, and 686 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough.

GIRTON, or *Gretton*, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 8 miles N. from Newark, contains 37 houses, and 182 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Mering, called an extra-parochial district, in Thurgarton hundred, is sometimes considered to be in this parish. It is situated on the banks of the Trent.

LANGFORD, or *Landford*, 4 miles N. from Newark, contains 21 houses, and 147 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy. Langford House is the seat of — Chaplin, Esq.

SOUTH SCARLE, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 7 miles N. from Newark, contains 25 houses, and 151 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of South Scarle, in the cathedral of Lincoln. Besthorp, on the Fleet, is a chapelry of this parish.

THORNEY, 8 miles E. from Tuxford, contains 20 houses, and 129 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Broadholme and Wiggesley are hamlets of this parish; both on the verge of the county. Thorney House is the seat of George Nevile, Esq.

WINTHORP, on the banks of the Trent, 2 miles N. from Newark, contains 52 houses, and 235 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. Winthorp Hall is the seat of R. Pocklington, Esq. The grounds are very extensive, and command very fine prospects, particularly over the Vale of Belvoir.

Southern Division.

BALDERTON, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 2 miles S.E. from Newark, on the north road, contains 176 houses, and 773 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy. The entrance porch is a rich specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture. Balderton House is the seat of Joseph Sykes, Esq.

BARNBY, IN THE WILLOWS, situated on the river Witham and on the borders of Lincolnshire, 4 miles E. from Newark, contains 43 houses, and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Southwell College.

CODDINGTON, 2 miles E. from Newark, in the road to Sleaford, contains 82 houses, and 374 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Coddington House is the seat of S. C. Colclough, Esq.

COTHAM, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 4 miles S. from Newark, contains 11 houses, and 74 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.*

ELSTON, or *Elveston*, 4 miles S.W. from Newark, contains 80 houses, and 446 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* Elston House was the birth-place of Dr. Darwin, author of the "Botanical Garden".

FARNDON, on the river Trent, 2 miles S.W. from Newark, contains 112 houses, and 499 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

HAWTON, on the river Devon, 2 miles S. from Newark, contains 34 houses, and 216 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The seats in the chancel are richly carved; and here are some ancient monuments of the Molyneux family, but much dilapidated.

KILVINGTON, on the river Deven, 6 miles S. from Newark, contains 7 houses, and 24 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Alverton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, 20 miles N.E. from Nottingham, and 124 from London, contains 1620 houses, and 8084 inhabitants. The town consists of two parallel streets, intersected by others. The market-place is remarkably spacious, and there is also a very fine Cross. Here is a market on Wednesday, and annual fairs on Friday in Midlent; 14th May, Whitsun Tuesday, 2nd and 28th August, and every other Wednesday for cattle and sheep; 12th November for horses, &c.; and on Monday before 11th December, for horses, cattle, sheep, &c. The town-hall was erected in 1805, bearing on its front the arms of the town, which are illustrative of the families possessing influence here. *Barry wavy of six, argent and azure, on a chief gules a peacock in pride proper, between two fleurs de lis, or.* Crest: A martlet holding a snake in the beak. Sup-

porters: An otter on the dexter side, and a beaver on the sinister. The petty sessions are held here. It was incorporated by Charles II., and is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, a common-council of the principal inhabitants, and a town-clerk. It has a separate jurisdiction, and returns two members to Parliament, being the very last town upon which that privilege was conferred, in the reign of Charles II. The right of election is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants who pay scot and lot. The present members are William F. Handley, Esq., and Sergeant Thomas Wilde. The castle, which overlooks the river, was built in the reign of Stephen, by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, from whom it was taken by the King, and was a royal residence till its demolition. King John died here on the 19th October, 1216. Cardinal Wolsey lodged here with a great retinue, on his way to Southwell, in 1530. James I. arrived here on his way to London, 21st April, 1602; and on his midland progresses always stayed a night or two at the castle. Newark, in the reign of Charles I., was one of the most considerable garrisons the King had, and sustained three sieges. Though now an irreparable ruin, the castle presents a noble appearance on the approach to the town from the north. Within the exterior wall nothing remains, but the vestiges of the great hall show it was built in later times than that assigned to the foundation of the castle. Under the hall is a crypt, with loop-holes towards the river; and there is a flight of winding steps from the crypt upwards. The bridge which crosses the river close to the castle, was built in 1775, of Maplebeck-stone. There is also a flood-bridge of brick, rendering the Doncaster-road passable at all times with safety, which previously was subject to inundation. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it is considered to be one of the finest parish churches in the kingdom, and was founded, it is said, by Allan Flemyng, in the reign of Henry VI. The tower and spire are conspicuous and beautiful objects; and it is doubtful if they can he surpassed by any in the counties of Lincoln or Northampton, so celebrated for this feature of ecclesiastical architecture, and which no modern architect has yet had the hardihood to attempt to rival: there are *very few*, it is certain, who could give that air of lightness, combined with due stability, which is found in the lofty enrichments of the ancient edifices. There is a quantity of painted glass in the windows of this church, in which may be found the arms of D'Eyncourt, Cromwell, Chaworth, Foljambe, Leake, &c., former benefactors, but sadly mutilated and disarranged by injudicious repairs. The large intagliated brass, in memory of the founder, and which has been well engraved by *Fowler*, has been removed from its slab in the south transept, and is now placed on the wall at the back of the altar: it is one of the most curious specimens of monumental decoration in the kingdom. In the market-place, nearly opposite the church, is the remain of a handsome quadrangular mansion, which might have been the residence of Flemyng; it is certainly of the same period, and is now in the occupation of William Chambers, linen-draper. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Dr. Thomas Magnus in 1529. There was formerly a hospital, founded by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, in the reign of Henry I., dedicated to St. Leonard; and also a hospital belonging to the Knights Templars, founded about 1185; and two religious houses of Austin Friars and Observant Friars: the seal of the last is extant. Great quantities of malt and flour are produced here; and there is an excellent navigation to Hull and Liverpool. Beacon Hill, near the town, is the site of a battle in 1646.

SHELTON, in the Vale, near the junction of the Smite and Devon, 6 miles S. from Newark, contains 17 houses, and 105 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Salisbury.

SIBTHORP, on the Car Dyke, 6 miles S.W. from Newark, contains 23 houses, and 142 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy: it contains some ancient monuments of the Burnell families, once lords of the manor. The vicinity of Sibthorp is considered the finest land in the whole county.

STAUNTON, in the Vale, on the borders of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, 6 miles S. from Newark, contains 19 houses, and 142 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*: it contains some ancient monuments of the Stauntons; of which family see the account of Belvoir Castle, *p.* 172, *ante*. Staunton House is the seat of the Rev. Dr. Staunton. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are beautiful and extensive, commanding a view of Belvoir Castle. Part of Flawborough, a chapelry, is in this parish.

SYERSTON, or *Syreston*, 5 miles S.W. from Newark, contains 26 houses, and 129 inhabitants. The church is a curacy. Syerston House is the seat of George Fillingham, Esq.

THORP, 3 miles S.W. from Newark, contains 24 houses, and 96 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

5. Rushcliffe Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Broxtow hundred; on the east by Bingham hundred; on the south and west by Leicestershire; and a small part on the west by Derbyshire. It is separated into northern and southern divisions.

Northern Division.

BARTON, on the banks of the Trent and borders of Derbyshire, 6 miles S.W from Nottingham, contains 71 houses, and 403 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. On Brent's Hill, eastward of the village, is an ancient encampment, supposed to be British.

BRADMORE, or *Bradmere*, 5 miles S. from Nottingham, contains 64 houses, and 410 inhabitants. The church, destroyed by fire, has not been rebuilt. The tower and spire only remain.

WEST BRIDGFORD, on the Trent, 2 miles S. from Nottingham, contains 38 houses, and 208 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of J. Musters, Esq. Gamston is a hamlet of this parish. The Trent Bridge, or as it was formerly called Hethbeth Bridge, here crosses the river, whence is a very fine view of the castle and town of Nottingham, Colwick Woods and Vale of Belvoir on the east, with Wollaton Hall and Beeston on the west.

BUNNY, or *Boney*, 6 miles S. from Nottingham, contains 64 houses, and 410 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, value 6*l.* 14*s.*, is in the patronage of Lord Rancliffe. In the village is a school-house and hospital, erected in 1700, for the children of Bunny and Bradmore and for four widows, by Dame Anne Parkyns. Bunny Park, the seat of Lord Rancliffe, contains some good scenery: its gentle swells are adorned with clumps of forest trees and cover for game, with a fine sheet of water and a long avenue of lofty trees. The family of Parkyns were seated here in the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas Parkyns, of Bunny, was created baronet 18th May, 1681: he was author of "The Inn-Play, or Cornish Hugg Wrestler," and father of Sir Thomas Parkyns, second baronet, who rebuilt the mansion. Sir Thomas Boothby Parkyns, the fourth baronet, was created Lord Rancliffe in Oct. 1795. In the house are several family portraits; and in the church are many monuments of this ancient family. Of Sir Thomas Parkyns the following interesting account is derived from the Retrospective Review:—

"He came to his title early in life, and took possession of the family estate, Bunny Park. He was made a justice of the peace for Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and endeavoured, by all the means in his power, to do good to the peasantry and indigent people around him. To this end he studied physic, for the sole purpose of benefiting the poor and his tenantry.

"Sir Thomas was particularly partial to Latin sentences and quotations; but not satisfied with inlaying his writings with them, this eccentric baronet took every slight occasion to inscribe them on way side benches, door-posts, window-seats, and other convenient tablets, of a like, or an unlike, nature. Upon a seat, which stood by

one of the Bunny roads, he caused to be indited this truly urbane invitation to a strayer, from a man of property:

'Hic sedeas, Viator, si tu defessus es ambulando.'

"Another inscription took its birth from one of the judges, while on the circuit, having ascended his pad by the help of Sir Thomas's horseblock. This was an honour not to be let slip; and the block—a block no longer—told its classic story thus—

'Hinc *Justiciarius Dormer* equum ascendere solebat!'

"Happy and long was the life which Sir Thomas Parkyns led at Bunny Park; and 'a bold peasantry, its country's pride,' by his advice and example grew up gallantly around him. He gave prizes of small value, but large honour, to be wrestled for, on sweet Midsummer eves, upon the green levels of Nottinghamshire; and he never felt so gratified with the scene, as when he saw one of his manly tenantry, and the evening sun, go down together. He himself was no idle patron of these amusements—no delicate and timid superintendant of popular sports, as our modern wealthy men, for the most part, are; for he never objected to take the most sinewy man by the loins, and try a fall for the gold-laced hat he had himself contributed. His servants were all upright, muscular, fine young fellows,—civil, but sinewy,—respectful at the proper hours, but yet capable also, at the proper hour, of wrestling with Sir Thomas for the mastery; and never so happy, or so well-approved, as when one of them saw his master's two brawny legs going handsomely over his head. Sir Thomas prided himself, indeed, in having his coachman and footman (chosen, like Robin Hood's men, for having, in a trial, triumphed over their master) lusty young fellows, that had brought good characters for sobriety from their last places, and had laid *him* on his spine!

"One of our amiable baronet's whims, and Heaven had given him his share, was an ardent love, through life, of curious stone coffins; of these he had a very rare, and we should rather imagine, an unexampled collection, which he kept with great nicety in Bunny church.

"The mere empty passion, however, for a score or two of stone coffins, did not satisfy the capacious soul of the titled champion of Bunny. He loved to read a moral in every thing; to find 'tongues in the trees, books in the babbling brooks, sermons in stones, and good in every thing.' The coffins ranged before him, humbled him moderately; but he, full of life, as he was out of doors, required strong inducements to humility within. In the field, he was mighty;—he wished to be tamed in the house of prayer; and he, therefore, caused his own monument, or 'the marble effigies of Sir Thomas Parkyns,' as he called it, to 'be put up in the chancel of his church, that he might look upon it, and say, What is life?' In his monument, as in all things else, wrestling was not neglected. His figure was carved 'in a moralizing posture, in his chancel of the church of Bunny, being the first posture of wrestling; an emblem of the divine and human struggle for the glorious mastery?' Such is the description of this remarkable 'effigies,' as given by Master Francis Hoffman, a gentleman, a poet, and a friend of Sir Thomas, who wrote a copy of heroic verses, in defence of the monument and its moral. There is an awkward wood-cut of this singular stone, in one of the old editions of Sir Thomas's Institutes, which is worth the reader's looking to. Sir Thomas is represented standing in his country coat, potent, and postured for the Cornish hug. On one side is a well-limbed figure, lying above the scythe of Time, with the sun rising gloriously over it, showing that the wrestler is in his pride of youth. On the other side is the same figure, stretched in its coffin, with Time standing, scythe in hand, triumphantly over it; and the sun gone down, marking the decline of life, and the fate even of the strong man! Thus did Sir Thomas Parkyns moralize in marble, and decorate, with solemn emblems, the quiet walls of Bunny's simple church."

CLIFTON, on the banks of the Trent, 4 miles S.W. from Nottingham, contains 84 houses, and 470 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Glapton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Robert Clifton, Bart.: it contains several old brasses and altar-tombs of the family of Clifton. Sir Gervase Clifton, K.B. was created baronet 22nd May, 1611. Clifton Hall, the seat of Sir Robert Clifton, Bart., stands on a steep cliff, deeply embosomed in groves of fir and elm, commanding extensive prospects over the Trent, the town and castle of Nottingham, and the surrounding country. The gardens are situated on the side of a hill that rises above the house.

EDWALTON, 3 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 22 houses, and 119 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a curacy.

KEYWORTH, 6 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 83 houses, and 454 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of Lord Rancliffe.

RATCLIFF UPON SOAR, on the borders of Leicestershire, 8 miles S.W. from Nottingham, contains 34 houses, and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

RUDDINGTON, or *Rodington*, 4 miles S. from Nottingham, contains 101 houses, and 1138 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. Here is a school, founded by James Peacock in 1641; and there was formerly a college, founded by William Babington in the reign of Henry VI., value 30*l.* Ruddington Hall is the seat of Thomas Moore, Esq.

STANTON on the Wolds, 7 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 22 houses, and 119 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the vicinity of the village the remains of the ancient Fosse-way are in high preservation. It is continued from Bath to Lincoln.

THRUMPTON, on the Trent, 7 miles S.W. from Nottingham, contains 25 houses, and 109 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Thrumpton Hall, the seat of S. Wescomb Emmerton, Esq., is situated near the junction of the Soar, with the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire: it was built in 1630, and is preserved in its original style.

WILFORD, or *Wilfrid's Ford*, on the Trent, 1½ mile S.W. from Nottingham, contains 95 houses, and 569 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Wilford House is the seat of John Smith Wright, Esq.

Southern Division.

COSTOCK, or *Cortlingstock*, on a branch of the Soar, 8 miles S. from Nottingham, contains 73 houses, and 341 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Rancliffe.

GOTHAM, or *Coteham*, 6 miles S.W. from Nottingham, contains 109 houses, and 625 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* It was at Court Hill, a short distance southward of the village, where the natives are said to have attempted to hedge in the cuckoo, which gave rise to the proverb, "As wise as a man of Gotham;" and the cuckoo-bush is still to be seen. Throsby, a modern historian of this county, assures his readers, that "the inhabitants of this village are as wise as their neighbours."

KINGSTON UPON SOAR, on the borders of Leicestershire, 9 miles S.W. from Nottingham, contains 28 houses, and 166 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a curacy. It is very ancient, and contains a monument of the Babington family, who had formerly a mansion here. The country is here highly cultivated; and the views into Leicestershire, on descending from the Wolds, are rich and extensive.

EAST LEAKE, on a branch of the Soar, 10 miles S.W. from Nottingham, contains 159 houses, and 783 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Hastings: it contains some curiously carved seats.

WEST LEAKE, a mile distant on the same stream, contains 36 houses, and 211 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen,

is a curacy: in the chancel are some old monuments. In the neighbourhood is the remain of an ancient seat of the Chadwick family.

NORMANTON UPON SOAR, on the borders of Leicestershire, 12 miles S. from Nottingham, contains 67 houses, and 326 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 11*s.* The font is very large and ancient.

REMPSTONE, on the borders of Leicestershire, 10 miles S. from Nottingham, contains 72 houses, and 368 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Sidney College Cambridge. It was rebuilt in 1773.

STANFORD UPON SOAR, on the borders of Leicestershire, 12 miles S. from Nottingham, contains 24 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of C. W. Dashwood, Esq.: it contains monuments of the families of Illingworth, Lewis, and Dashwood. Stanford Hall, the seat of Charles Vere Dashwood, Esq., occupies the brow of a gentle eminence, about a mile from the village, and commands a remarkably fine prospect over the forest hills in Leicestershire. In front are Quorndon Woods and Mount Sorrel, the town of Loughborough, with Burley and Garendon Parks. The house was built in 1773, and contains a small collection of family portraits.

SUTTON BONNINGTON, on the borders of Leicestershire, 11 miles S.W. from Nottingham, contains 192 houses, and 983 inhabitants. It consists of two parishes, Bonnington and Sutton; St. Anne's, a rectory, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; and St. Michael's, a rectory, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

THORP, or *Thorpe Bochart*, 10 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 4 houses, and 33 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Rancliffe. The church is a ruin.

WIDMERPOOL, 9 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 43 houses, and 229 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of Earl Manvers.

WILLOUGHBY, in the Wolds, 11 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 73 houses, and 450 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*: it contains a monument to Colonel Stanhope, who was slain in Willoughby-field in July 1648, a soldier of King Charles I. Near this village the ancient Fosse-way enters the county from Leicestershire, passes on to Newark, crosses the Ermine-street from London to York, and then enters Lincolnshire.

WYSALL, or *Wishou*, 9 miles S.E. from Nottingham, contains 54 houses, and 287 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 11*s.*

6. Southwell and Scrooby Liberty.

Most of the parishes constituting this liberty are in the vicinity of Southwell, and separate the northern from the southern division of Thurgarton hundred; others are contiguous to Scrooby, nearly separating the north clay from the Hatfield division of Bassetlaw hundred; and a few are isolated parishes in different parts of the county.

ASKHAM, 2½ miles N. from Tuxford, contains 54 houses, and 270 inhabitants. It is a curacy, locally situated in Bassetlaw hundred, and formerly belonged to the Archbishops of York.

BECKINGHAM, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 2½ miles W. from Gainsborough, contains 95 houses, and 515 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Beckingham in Southwell collegiate church. Dr. William Howell, Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, and author of "Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ," a very popular book, was born here. He acquired higher reputation by writing a History of the World from the earliest times to the ruin of the Roman empire in the west,—a work praised by Gibbon. Dr. Howell died in 1683.

BLEASBY, on the banks of the Trent, 4 miles S.E. from Southwell and 5 miles S.W. from Newark, contains 53 houses, and 290 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Chapter of Southwell. Haselford Ferry over the Trent is about a mile eastward of the village.

BLIDWORTH, or *Blythworth*, in Sherwood Forest, 4 miles S.E. from Mansfield, contains 145 houses, and 744 inhabitants, the cultivation of the forest having much increased the population of the parish. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the two Prebendaries of Oxton in Southwell collegiate church, alternately.

EDINGLEY, 3 miles N.W. from Southwell, contains 75 houses, and 344 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Chapter of Southwell, The river Greet, which has its source in the immediate neighbourhood, flows through the parish northward towards Kirklington.

EVERTON, 2½ miles S.E. from Bawtry, in the hundred of Bassetlaw, contains 138 houses, and 641 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The township of Scaftworth is in this parish near Bawtry.

FARNSFIELD, on the borders of Sherwood Forest, 4 miles N.E. from Southwell and 7 miles S.E. from Mansfield, contains 164 houses, and 811 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Chapter of Southwell. In this village resides E. Howitt, author of A Tour through the United States in 1819, descriptive of the soil and state of agriculture in America.

HALAM, 1½ mile W. from Southwell, contains 72 houses, and 310 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. About half a mile eastward of the village, but in the parish of Southwell, is Norwood Park, the seat of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.; the estate was formerly the property of the Archbishops of York, and since the restoration of Charles II. the family of Sutton obtained it by exchange of other lands to the see. John Sutton, Esq., who died in 1772, built the present mansion, which is not large, but is pleasantly situated on rising ground, with a lake in the valley beneath; the approach to it is diversified with an extensive plantation of firs, larches, &c., which contrast finely with the venerable oaks that shade the surrounding grounds. Sir Richard Sutton of Norwood, one of the Lords of the Treasury during Lord North's administration, was created a baronet 25th September, 1772: he died at Bath, 10th June, 1802, and was succeeded by his grandson the present baronet.

HALLOUGHTON, or *Hawton*, 2 miles S. from Southwell, contains 19 houses, and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Halloughton in Southwell College, which is called the Lay Prebend.

HAYTON, 3 miles N. from Retford, contains 49 houses, and 244 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Tyln. This church, dedicated to St Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York.

KIRKLINGTON, 3 miles N.W. from Southwell, contains 43 houses, and 240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Chapter of Southwell. Kirklington House is the seat of Admiral Sotheron.

LANEHAM, on the borders of Lincolnshire and banks of the Trent, 6 miles N.E. from Tuxford, contains 77 houses, and 347 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York.

MORTON, 2 miles S.E. from Southwell, contains 30 houses, and 150 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a curacy, in

the presentation of the Prebendary of Dunham in Southwell collegiate church. The manor formerly belonged to the priory of Thurgarton; and Ashwell Hall was sold by Sir Roger Cooper to Dr. Huntington Plumtree, whose descendant still retains the manor.

SCROOBY, on the river Ryton, 1¼ mile S. from Bawtry, contains 57 houses, and 269 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a curacy. The petty sessions for the jurisdiction of Southwell are held here occasionally. Here was formerly a seat of the Archbishop of York, which Leland described as a great manor-place standing within a moat: it was built round two courts, whereof the first was very ample, and all of timber framed, except the front of the house, which was of brick. The inner court was also of timber, but in dimension was not a fourth part the size of the outer court: it was a favourite residence of Archbishop Savage, in the reign of Henry VII., by whom it is probable the brick front described by Leland was built. Archbishop Sandys, in the reign of Elizabeth, granted a long lease of this manor to his own family, and it became the residence of his son Sir Samuel Sandys; since which time the palace has been demolished.

SOUTHWELL, 7 miles W. from Newark, and 12 miles N.E. from Nottingham, contains 573 houses, and 3051 inhabitants. The town stands on a gentle eminence embosomed in trees, and in the very centre of an amphitheatre of swelling hills well wooded, with their bases washed by the river Greet, celebrated for its red trout: it is divided into two parts, the burgage and the prebendage; the former of which comprehends the space between the market-place and the river, and the other the collegiate church and its property. Southwell Minster is said to have been originally founded by Paulinus, Archbishop of York, in the year 627; and in succeeding ages the church had been endowed by the liberality of monarchs and nobles, and protected by decrees of popes, and the regulations of various prelates. In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. the chantries were dissolved, and soon after it shared in the general wreck of collegiate foundations. In 1542 it was declared to be the mother church of Nottinghamshire; but in Edward's reign the chapter was dissolved, and their funds granted to the Duke of Northumberland, but restored by Mary to the archbishop and chapter, in whose hands it still remains. Queen Elizabeth in 1584 instituted new laws, which together with some occasional decrees of various archbishops form its present code. A collegiate school is attached to the foundation. The college suffered much during the Commonwealth, being sequestrated, but was afterwards restored. The venerable church has within the last twenty years been gradually repaired, and its present noble appearance does justice to the taste of the gentlemen engaged in superintending its restoration. The extreme length of the building is three hundred and six feet, its breadth fifty-nine, and the length of the transept from north to south is one hundred and twenty-one feet. The western front consists of two lofty square towers, divided into seven stories, and a massive centre tower rises in great grandeur; the large west window is an insertion of later date: there is a tradition that the most ancient part of the present church, which is of Anglo-Norman architecture, was built in the reign of Harold. The pillars of the nave are particularly fine specimens of the massive elegance characteristic of that early period. The church contains numerous examples of tasteful sculpture in the capitals of the pillars, and in the screen. In it are the monuments of five Archbishops of York, Archbishop Ludham, ob. 1264; Archbishop Corbridge, ob. 1303; two Archbishops Booth, 1464 and 1480; and Archbishop Sandys, ob. 1588. The chapter-house, built in the reign of Henry III. or Edward I., is beautifully light and graceful in its enrichments: around the room are stalls for the sixteen prebendaries, Norwell Overhall, Norwell Palacehall, and Norwell tertia pars, Normanton, Oxton prima et secunda, Woodborough, North and South Muskham, and Sacrista, an official prebend; the others are Beckingham, Leverton, Dunham, Halloughton, Rampton, and Eatón or Idleton. The prior of Thurgarton also claimed a right to a stall in the choir. The ancient palace of the Archbishops of York, the favourite summer retreat of Cardinal Wolsey, stood on the south side of the Minster in the park: the north wing containing the chapel and great hall, and built about 1470, remains entire, and is now appropriated as the sessions house of the justices of the soke. The ruins of the palace are extensive and interesting: the pointed gables and mullioned windows of the prelatical residence being now covered with ivy. At Southwell is a market held on Saturday, one of the best in the county; and there is also a fair on Whit Monday for horses, cattle, sheep, and pedlary.

SUTTON, 3½ miles N.W. from Retford, contains 47 houses, and 347 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* Lound is a township of this parish.

UPTON, 2 miles E. from Southwell, contains 96 houses, and 432 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Chapter of Southwell. Upton Hall is the seat of — Wright, Esq.

WESTON IN THE CLAY, 3 miles S.E. from Tuxford, contains 69 houses, and 300 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Manvers: it stands upon a hill, and commands a fine view over the northern part of the county, particularly of Scarthing Moor, which although inclosed presents some wild but flat scenery in its vicinity.

WINKBOURN, 3 miles N. from Southwell, contains 27 houses, and 159 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Winkbourn Hall is the seat of P. Pegge Burnell, Esq. In the church are several monuments of this family: one is to the memory of D'Arcy Burnell, Esq. ob. 1772.

Southern Division.

BURTON JOYCE, on the banks of the Trent, 5 miles N.E. from Nottingham, contains 88 houses, and 508 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield. Bulcote, a mile northward, is a hamlet of this parish: on the west the scenery is pleasingly undulated.

CALVERTON, 7 miles N.E. from Nottingham, contains 188 houses, and 1064 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendaries of Oxton alternately.

COLWICK, on the banks of the Trent, 2 miles E. from Nottingham, contains 18 houses, and 120 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of J. Musters, Esq.: the chancel was rebuilt in 1684, by Sir John Musters; the church contains several ancient monuments of the Byron family. Colwick Hall, the seat of John Musters, Esq., was built by *Stretton* of Nottingham, after a design by *Carr* of York; it is of the Ionic order, and fronts the river: the grounds afford some charming scenery; and a very steep hill, at the back of the house, near the road to Nottingham, rising in abrupt precipices, is finely and beautifully tufted with overhanging woods.

EPPERSTON, on the Dover Beck, 5 miles S.W. from Southwell, contains 93 houses, and 513 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Howe.

FISKERTON, on the river Trent, near the junction of the Greet, 3 miles S.E. from Southwell, contains 65 houses, and 342 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Fiskerton Grange, as part of the possessions of Thurgarton Priory, was granted in 1557 to Edward Fiennes, Lord Clinton, and Thomas Morrison. Here is a ferry over the river to Stoke, and also several coal wharfs and warehouses connected with the Trent navigation.

GEDLING, 3 miles N.E. from Nottingham, contains 82 houses, and 499 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory and vicarage in medieties, valued at 14*l.* 6*s.*, and 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield. Gedling House is the seat of W. E. Elliot, Esq.; and Gedling Lodge the seat of the Earl of Chesterfield. Carlton is a very considerable hamlet of this parish; and Stoke Bardolph, on the Trent, is a township.

GONALDSTON, 4 miles S. from Southwell, contains 20 houses, and 96 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* At Bradebusk in this parish, William Heriz, in the reign of Henry III., built a hospital, in honour of St. Mary Magdalen; the site is now called Gonaldston Spital.

HOVERINGHAM, on the Trent, 5 miles S. from Southwell, contains 67 houses, and 335 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of Trinity College Cambridge: on the Anglo-Norman porch is a figure of the patron Saint. The Dare beck falls into the Trent about a mile above the village.

LAMBLEY, 6 miles N.E. from Nottingham, contains 125 houses, and 690 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

LOWDHAM, or *Ludham*, 8 miles N.E. from Nottingham, contains 133 houses, and 679 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Manvers. Caythorp, on the Dover beck, and Gunthorp on the Trent, are townships of this parish.

OXTON, 5 miles S.W. from Southwell and 9 miles N. from Nottingham, contains 162 houses, and 798 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendaries of Oxton in Southwell College. Oxton Hall is the seat of — Sherbrooke, Esq. Near the village are three large tumuli.

SNENTON, now adjoining the eastern side of Nottingham, contains 231 houses, and 1212 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a curacy, in the presentation of Earl Manvers: it stands upon the summit of an excavated rock, which commands an extensive prospect over the Vale of Belvoir, the hills of Charnwood Forest in Leicestershire, Colwick Hall, and the windings of the Trent.

THURGARTON, 3 miles S. from Southwell, contains 50 houses, and 330 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of Trinity College Cambridge. Ralph D'Enecourt in 1130 founded here a priory of the order of St. Augustine, which at the Dissolution was valued at 359*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, and was granted in 1538 to William Cooper. Thurgarton Hall, built on the site of the ancient priory, is the seat of Mrs. Brettle. The grounds are very pleasingly diversified with wood and water.

WOODBOROUGH, 7 miles N.E. from Nottingham, contains 119 houses, and 717 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendaries of Oxton. Woodborough House is the seat of Mrs. Bainbrigge. William Lee of Woodborough, and M.A. of St. John's College Cambridge, is said to have been the inventor of the stocking-frame about 1589.

7. Thurgarton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Bassetlaw hundred; on the east by Newark hundred; on the south by Bingham hundred; and on the west by Broxtow hundred. It is also separated into northern and southern divisions.

AVERHAM, or *Areham*, beautifully situated on the banks of the Trent, 3 miles W. from Newark, contains 29 houses, and 191 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of Charles Manners Sutton, Esq.: it contains many ancient monuments of the Suttons, and one of Lord Lexington.

CAUNTON, or *Calneton*, on the branch of the Trent, 6 miles N.W. from Newark, contains 80 houses, and 467 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Besthorp, Earlsham, Dean Hall and Knapthorp. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Muskham.

CROMWELL, on the banks of the Trent, 5 miles N. from Newark, contains 30 houses, and 184 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle.

FLEDBOROUGH, on the Trent, 5 miles E. from Tuxford, contains 15 houses, and 75 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York: in it is an ancient monument attributed to one of the Basset family.

HOCKERTON, 2 miles N. from Southwell, contains 23 houses, and 115 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

HOLME, on the Trent, 4 miles N. from Newark, contains 25 houses, and 114 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy.

KELHAM, 2 miles W. from Newark, contains 30 houses, and 199 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Right Hon. C. M. Sutton. Kelham Hall, the seat of the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, stands on a gentle eminence on the banks of the Trent, commanding a view of the town of Newark and the bold ruins of its ancient castle: near the house is a wooden bridge over the Trent, which here is divided into two currents, and encircles an island of most excellent ground.

KNEESALL, 4 miles S.E. from Ollerton, contains 60 houses, and 414 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Southwell College. Kersall is a hamlet of this parish, and Ompton is a township.

MAPLEBECK, on a branch of the Trent, 5 miles N. from Southwell, contains 36 houses, and 193 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Newcastle. A blueish stone fit for building purposes is dug here.

MARNHAM, on the Trent, 4 miles E. from Tuxford, contains 45 houses, and 254 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Brownlow. Grassthorp is a township of this parish.

NORTH MUSKHAM, on the Trent, 4 miles N. from Newark, contains 97 houses, and 445 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a vicarage in two medieties; the first, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Muskham, in Southwell College; the second, value 8*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield. Bathley is a township of this parish.

SOUTH MUSKHAM, one mile distant from the above, contains 47 houses, and 278 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of South Muskham, in Southwell College.

NORMANTON UPON TRENT, 4 miles S.E. from Tuxford, contains 62 houses, and 297 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire.

NORWELL, 6 miles N.W. from Newark, contains 77 houses, and 476 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, in three portions, each valued at 4*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage the Prebendaries of Norwell Overhall, Norwell Secunda, and Norwell Tertia, in Southwell College. Norwell Woodhouse is a township, and Carlton upon Trent is a chapelry, of this parish. Carlton House is the seat of Sir William Earle Welby, Bart.

OSSINGTON, 4 miles S. from Tuxford, contains 48 houses, and 301 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a curacy: it is a modern edifice. Ossington Hall is the seat of John Evelyn Denison, Esq. M.P., son-in-law of the Duke of Portland.

ROLLESTON, 4 miles W. from Newark, contains 59 houses, and 306 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 3*d*, in the patronage of Southwell College. In the village are the remains of an ancient Cross.

STAYTHORP, or *Starethorp*, 3½ miles W. from Newark, contains 11 houses, and 69 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

EAST STOKE, near Newark, is 4 miles S.W. from that town, and is situated on the eastern bank of the Trent: it contains 79 houses, and 424 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.*, in the patronage of the Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral. Here was anciently a hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. Stoke Hall is the seat of Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart., son of Sir George Smith of East Stoke, created a baronet 31st Oct. 1757. The grounds lying upon the fosse command an extensive prospect over the vale of Trent. Stoke Field, in June 1487, was the scene of a battle between King Henry VII. and an army under the Earl of Lincoln, who espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel, claiming the crown as Earl of Warwick. Francis Lord Lovel, who had been Lord Chamberlain to Richard III., was here slain; but it is also said that he swam the Trent to Fiskerton with his horse, made his escape, and remained afterwards concealed at his house, Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire.

SUTTON-UPON-TRENT, 5 miles S.E. from Tuxford, contains 160 houses, and 884 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This estate was anciently the seat of the Sutton family, who were afterwards of Averham and Kelham.

Robin Hood is so distinguished by traditionary memorials in every part of this county, that it would be unpardonable not to mention that celebrated outlaw. The following account, by Ritson, seems to comprise the principal features in his romantic career:—

" Robin Hood was born at Locksley, in the county of Nottingham, in the reign of King Henry II. and about the year of Christ 1160. His extraction was noble, and his true name Robert Fitzooth, which vulgar pronunciation easily corrupted into Robin Hood, he is frequently styled, and commonly reputed to have been, Earl of Huntingdon: a title to which, in the latter part of his life, at least, he actually appears to have had some sort of pretension. In his youth he is reported to have been of a wild and extravagant disposition; insomuch that,—his inheritance being consumed or forfeited by his excesses, and his person outlawed for debt,—either from necessity or choice he sought an asylum in the woods and forests, with which immense tracts, especially in the northern parts of the kingdom, were at that time covered. Of these he chiefly affected Sherwood in Nottinghamshire, Barnsdale in Yorkshire, and, according to some, Plumpton Park in Cumberland. Here he either found, or was afterwards joined by, a number of persons in similar circumstances;

> ' Such as the fury of ungoverned youth
> Thrust from the company of lawful men;'

who appear to have considered and obeyed him as their chief or leader, and of whom his principal favourites, or those in whose courage and fidelity he most confided, were Little John, whose surname is said to have been Nailor; William Scadlock, Scathelock or Scarlet; George a Green, pinder, or pound-keeper, of Wakefield; Much, a miller's son; and a certain monk or friar named Tuck. He is likewise said to have been accompanied in his retreat by a female, of whom he was enamoured, and whose real or adopted name was Marian.

" His company, in process of time, consisted of a hundred archers; men, says Major, most skilful in battle, whom four times that number of the boldest fellows durst not attack. His manner of recruiting was somewhat singular; for, in the words of an old writer, ' wheresoever he heard of any that were of unusual strength and hardiness, he would desgyse himself, and, rather than fayle, go lyke a begger to become acquaynted with them; and, after he had tryed them with fyghting, never give them over tyl he had used means to drawe them to lyve after his fashion.' A practice of which numerous instances are recorded in the more common and popular songs, where, indeed, he seldom fails to receive a sound beating. In shooting with the long bow, which they chiefly practised, ' they excelled all the men of the land; though, as occasion required, they had also other weapons.'

" In these forests, and with this company, he for many years reigned like an independent sovereign; at perpetual war, indeed, with the King of England, and all his subjects, with an exception, however, of the poor and needy, and such as were ' desolate and oppressed,' or stood in need of his protection. When molested by a superior force, in one place, he retired to another, still defying the power of what was called law and government, and making his enemies pay dearly, as well for their open attacks, as for their clandestine treachery. It is not, at the same time, to be concluded, that he must, in this opposition, have been guilty of manifest treason or rebellion; as he most certainly can be justly charged with neither. An outlaw, in those times, being deprived of protection, owed no allegiance: ' his hand was against every man, and every man's hand against him.' These forests, in short, were his territories; those who accompanied and adhered to him his subjects:

> ' The world was not his friend, nor the world's law:'

and what better title King Richard could pretend to the territory and people of England than Robin Hood had to the dominion of Sherwood or Barnsdale is a question humbly submitted to the consideration of the political philosopher.

" The deer with which the royal forests then abounded (every Norman king being, like Nimrod, ' a mighty hunter before the Lord,') would afford our hero and his companions an ample supply of food throughout the year; and of fuel, for dressing their venison, or for the other purposes of life, they could evidently be in no want. The rest of their necessaries could be easily procured, partly by taking what they had occasion for from the wealthy passenger, who traversed or approached their territories, and partly by commerce with the neighbouring villages or great towns.

" It may be readily imagined that such a life, during great part of the year at least, and while it continued free from the alarms or apprehensions to which our foresters, one would suppose, must been too frequently subject, might be sufficiently pleasant and desirable, and even deserve the compliment which is paid to it by Shakspeare in his comedy of *As you like it*, Act I. scene 1., where, on Oliver's asking, ' Where will the old duke live?' Charles answers, ' They say he is already in the forest of Arden, and a many merry men with him; and there they live like the old Robin Hood of England;—and fleet the time carelessly as they did in the golden world.'

" Their mode of life, in short, and domestic œconomy, of which no authentic particulars have been even traditionally preserved, are more easily to be guessed at than described. They have, nevertheless, been elegantly sketched by the animating pencil of an excellent, though neglected poet:—

> ' The merry pranks he play'd, would ask an age to tell,
> And the adventures strange that Robin Hood befell,
> When Mansfield many a time for Robin hath been laid,
> How he hath cousen'd them, that him would have betray'd;
> How often he hath come to Nottingham disguis'd,
> And cunningly escaped, being set to be surpriz'd.
> In this our spacious isle, I think there is not one,
> But he hath heard some talk of him and Little John;
> And to the end of time, the tales shall ne'er be done,
> Of Scarlok, George a Green, and Much the miller's son,
> Of Tuck the merry friar, which many a sermon made,
> In praise of Robin Hood, his out-laws, and their trade.'
>
> *Drayton's Polyolbion*, Song xxvi.

" That our hero and his companions, while they lived in the woods, had recourse to robbery for their better support is neither to be concealed nor to be denyed. Testimonies to this purpose, indeed, would be equally endless and unnecessary. Fordun, in the fourteenth century calls him, ' *ille famosissimus sicarius*,' that most celebrated robber; and Major terms him and Little John, *famatissimi latrones:*' but it is to be remembered, according to the confession of the last historian, that, in these exertions of power, he took away the goods of rich men only; never killing any person unless he was attacked or resisted: that he would not suffer a woman to be maltreated; nor ever took any thing from the poor, but charitably fed them with the wealth he drew from the abbots. I disapprove, says he, of the rapine of the man; but he was the most humane, and the prince of all robbers. In allusion, no doubt, to this irregular and predatory course of life, he has had the honour to be compared to the illustrious Wallace, the champion and deliverer of his country; and that, it is not a little remarkable, in the latter's own time.

" Robin Hood, indeed, seems to have held bishops, abbots, priests

and monks,—in a word, all the clergy, regular or secular, in decided aversion.

> ' These byshoppes and thyse archebyshoppes,
> Ye shall them bete and bynde,'

was an injunction carefully impressed upon his followers: and in this part of his conduct, perhaps, the pride, avarice, uncharitableness, and hypocrisy of the clergy of that age, will afford him ample justification. The Abbot of St. Mary's, in York, from some unknown cause, appears to have been distinguished by particular animosity; and the Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, who may have been too active and officious in his endeavours to apprehend him, was the unremitted object of his vengeance.

" Notwithstanding, however, the aversion in which he appears to have held the clergy of every denomination, he was a man of exemplary piety, according to the notions of that age, and retained a domestic chaplain (friar Tuck no doubt) for the diurnal celebration of the divine mysteries. This we learn from an anecdote preserved by Fordun, as an instance of those actions which the historian allows to deserve commendation. One day, as he heard mass, which he was most devoutly accustomed to do, (nor would he, in whatever necessity, suffer the office to be interrupted,) he was espyed by a certain sheriff and officers belonging to the king, who had frequently before molested him, in that most secret recess of the wood where he was at mass. Some of his people, who perceived what was going forward, advised him to fly with all speed, which, out of reverence to the sacrament, which he was then most devoutly worshiping, he absolutely refused to do. But the rest of his men having fled for fear of death, Robin, confiding solely in Him whom he reverently worshiped, with a very few, who by chance were present, set upon his enemies, whom he easily vanquished; and being enriched with their spoils and ransom, he always held the ministers of the church and masses in greater veneration ever after, mindful of what is vulgarly said:

> ' Him God does surely hear,
> Who oft to th' mass gives ear.'

They who deride the miracles of Moses or Mahomet are at full liberty, no doubt, to rejeet those wrought in favour of Robin Hood. But, as a certain admirable author expresses himself, ' an honest man and a good judgment believeth still what is told him, and that which he finds written.'

" Having for a long series of years maintained a sort of independent sovereignty, and set kings, judges, and magistrates at defiance, a proclamation was published, offering a considerable reward for bringing him in either dead or alive; which, however, seems to have been productive of no greater success than former attempts for that purpose. At length, the infirmities of old age increasing upon him, and desirous to be relieved, in a fit of sickness, by being let blood, he applied for that purpose to the Prioress of Kirklees nunnery in Yorkshire, his relation, (women, and particularly religious women, being, in those times, considered better skilled in surgery than the sex is at present,) by whom he was treacherously suffered to bleed to death. This event happened on the 18th of November, 1247, being the 31st year of King Henry III. and (if the date assigned to his birth be correct) about the 87th of his age. He was interred under some trees, at a short distance from the house; a stone being placed over his grave, with an inscription to his memory.

" Such was the end of Robin Hood: a man who, in a barbarous age, and under a complicated tyranny, displayed a spirit of freedom and independence, which has endeared him to the common people, whose cause he maintained, (for all opposition to tyranny is the cause of the people,) and, in spite of the malicious endeavours of pitiful monks, by whom history was consecrated to the crimes and follies of titled ruffians and sainted idiots, to suppress all record of his patriotic exertions and virtuous acts, will render his name immortal;

> ' *Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit,*
> *Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicadæ,*
> *Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt.*'

" With respect to his personal charaeter: it is sufficiently evident that he was active, brave, prudent, patient; possessed of uncommon bodily strength, and considerable military skill; just, generous, benevolent, faithful, and beloved or revered by his followers or adherents for his excellent and amiable qualities. Fordun, a priest, extols his piety; Major, as we have seen, pronounces him the most humane and the prince of all robbers; and Camden, whose testimony is of some weight, calls him ' *prædonem mitissimum*,' the gentlest of thieves. As proofs of his universal and singular popularity, his story and exploits have been made the subject as well of various dramatic exhibitions, as of innumerable poems, rimes, songs, and ballads: he has given rise to divers proverbs; and to swear by him, or some of his companions, appears to have been a usual practice: he may be regarded as the patron of archery: and, though not actually canonized,—a situation to which the miracles wrought in his favour, as well in his lifetime as after his death, and the supernatural powers he is, in some parts, supposed to have possessed, gave him an indisputable claim,—he obtained the principal distinction of sainthood in having a festival allotted to him, and solemn games instituted in honour of his memory, which were celebrated till the latter end of the sixteenth century; not by the populace only, but by kings or princes and grave magistrates; and that as well in Scotland as in England; being considered in the former country, of the highest political importance, and essential to the civil and religious liberties of the people, the efforts of government to suppress them frequently producing tumult and insurrection: his bow, and one of his arrows, his chair, his cap, and one of his slippers, were preserved with peculiar veneration till within the present century; and not only places which afforded him security or amusement, but even the well at which he quenched his thirst, still retain his name; a name which in the middle of the present century was conferred as an honourable distinction upon the prime minister to the king of Madagascar.

" After his death his company was dispersed. History is silent in particulars: all that we can therefore learn is, that the honour of Little John's death and burial is contended for by rival nations; that his grave continued long ' celebrous for the yielding of excellent whetstones;' and that some of his descendants, of the name of *Nailor*, which he himself bore, and they from him, were in being so late as the last century."—*Ritson's Account of Robin Hood.*



BURLEY HOUSE



NORMANTON PARK

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Reference to the Hundreds.
1 Alstoe.
2 East.
3 Martinsley.
4 Oakham Soke.
5 Wrandike.

EMPINGHAM



Engraved for MOULES ENGLISH COUNTIES by James Bingley 57 Charles Street Goswell Road

RUTLANDSHIRE.—*Midland Circuit.*

This is the smallest county in England; it is bounded on the north by Leicestershire and Lincolnshire; on the south-east by Northamptonshire; and on the south-west by Leicestershire, from which county it is separated by the river Eye. Its greatest length is about eighteen miles, and its breadth about sixteen, being in circumference about fifty-five miles. The British inhabitants were called Coritani by the Romans, and it formed part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis. Brigg Casterton was a station on the Roman Road, called the High Street, which formed the great line of communication between Londinium and the Humber on the eastern coast, and is supposed to be the Gausenna of Antoninus's Itinerary. During the Saxon Heptarchy, Rutlandshire formed part of the kingdom of Mercia. King Edward the Confessor by will bequeathed this county to Edith his queen, and, after her decease, to the abbot and convent of St. Peter's Westminster; but after the Conquest, this estate was resumed by the Crown. The principal antiquities of the county are Oakham Castle and church, the churches of Empingham, Essendine, Exton, Stretton, Tickencote, and Tinwell; Liddington Palace, and Preston Manor-house. The county contains one county-town, Oakham; two market-towns; fifty-three parishes; 3,589 houses; and 18,487 inhabitants. It returns two members to Parliament; who at present are Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart., of Exton Hall, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., of Normanton Park. Rutlandshire is in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Peterborough, excepting the parishes of Empingham, Ketton, and Liddington, which are in the diocese of Lincoln.

The air of this county is considered as pure as that of any other part of the kingdom, and the land is very productive in corn and pasture. The mode of agriculture is chiefly that pursued in Norfolk, the turnip and sheep husbandry in general forming its basis. The flocks are healthy, and the seed-corn some of the finest in the kingdom. Rutlandshire is beautifully varied in surface, with gentle swells and depressions; the rising grounds running east and west, with valleys intervening about half a mile in width. Amongst these is the rich valley of Catmose, running from the western side to the centre of the county, including within its limits the town of Oakham. The eminences and views most remarkable in the county are at Manton, Preston and Bee Hills, Beaumont Chase, Burley on the Hill, Rakesborough Hill, Teigh, the Wissendine Hills, and Witchley Common. The road from near Stamford to Uppingham is also exceedingly picturesque. The principal rivers in this county are the Eye, the Welland, Guash, and Chater. The Eye, rising in Leicestershire, takes a south-easterly course, forming the boundary of the county on that side, and empties itself into the Welland. The Welland, rising near Sibbertoft in Northamptonshire, south-west of Market Harborough, runs north-easterly, and forms the boundary of the county on that side: near Ketton it receives the waters of the Chater, and a little below Stamford those of the Guash; continuing nearly the same course, it passes the towns of Market Deeping and Spalding, and falls into the German Ocean at Foss Dyke Wash. The Guash and Chater both rise on the western side of the county, and flowing nearly parallel to each other in an easterly course, unite with the Welland, the former above, and the latter below Stamford. The south-western part of this county was formerly entirely occupied by the Forest of Leighfield, part of which still remains, including Beaumont Chase, stocked with deer. The manufactures of Rutlandshire are of little importance; but by the Oakham canal, which joins the river Wreke at Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire, a communication is formed with the Trent, whence a considerable inland trade is effected, particularly in coals and corn. The rich kind of cheese called Stilton is made in the district of Leighfield Forest, and in Catmose Vale. Timber, limestone, and building-stone are amongst the products of the county. Although the smallest of the English counties, there are perhaps more gentlemen's seats and parks in Rutlandshire, considering its extent, than in any other in the kingdom. Burghley House, the princely seat of the Marquess of Exeter, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, is in Northamptonshire, immediately on the borders of Rutlandshire.

Michael Drayton, in his Poly-Olbion, which is dedicated to his patron Henry Prince of Wales, greatly commends the peculiar beauty of the scenery of Rutlandshire.

"Love not thyself the less, although the least thou art;
What thou in greatness want'st wise Nature doth impart
In goodness of thy soil; and more delicious mould,
Surveying all this isle, the sun did ne'er behold.
Bring forth that British vale, and be it ne'er so rare,
But Catmose with that vale for richness shall compare.
What forest nymph is found, how brave soe'er she be,
But Lyfield shows herself as brave a nymph as she?
What river ever rose from bank or swelling hill,
Than Rutland's wandering Wash a delicater rill?
Small shire that canst produce, to thy proportion good,
One vale of special name, one forest, and one flood."

1. Alstoe Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Leicestershire and Lincolnshire; on the east by East hundred; on the south and east by Martinsley hundred, and Oakham Soke hundred.

ASHWELL, 3½ miles N. from Oakham, contains 40 houses, and 220 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* In the church are three ancient altar monuments: upon one is the figure of a cross-legged knight in mail armour, carved in oak; on another is an ecclesiastic; and on the third the slab is inlaid with intagliated brass, and bears the following inscription:—

Hic jacent Johannes Vernam et Rosa uxor ejus, parentes magistri Johannis Vernam Canonici ecclesiae Cath. Sar. et Hen. qui quid Johannes obiit xx die Januarii Anno Dom. mcccc octogesimo. et Rosa memorata obiit decimo septimo die mensis Decembris Anno Domini mcccc septuagesimo nono, quod animabus ppicietur Deus. Amen.

The Oakham canal passes the eastern side of the village of Ashwell.

BURLEY, or *Burley on the Hill*, 2½ miles N.E. from Oakham, contains 40 houses, and 222 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* It formerly belonged to the priory of Nuneaton in Warwickshire. At this village Henry Spencer, the martial Bishop of Norwich, assembled the forces with which he defeated the Norfolk insurgents under John Litester during the time of Wat Tyler's insurrection. The Bishop held the manor as his paternal inheritance, and from his family it passed through that of Plessington and Sapcote to Harrington; and the first manor-house is said to have been built by one of this family. Burley House, the seat of Edward Finch, Esq., son of the late Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, K.G., is one of the finest seats in the kingdom. It was the residence of the Harrington family in the reign of Elizabeth, and was afterwards purchased by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I., who improved and enlarged the mansion so as to rival Belvoir Castle in splendour. The Duke here entertained both King James and King Charles, with the Court, several times. It was here that Jeffrey Hudson, a celebrated dwarf, born at Oakham in 1619, was taken into the service of the Duchess of Buckingham, and between the age of seven and nine was served up in a pie, at an entertainment given to King Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta Maria, when he afforded such diversion to the royal guests that the Queen afterwards retained him as her page. Here also Ben Jonson's Masque of the Gipseys was first performed before the King. In the civil war Burley House was taken by the Parliamentary army, and became a garrison in 1645; the soldiers, fearing an attack, set fire to the house and left it. The fine stables escaped, and remain to this day, but the house was left a ruin for several years after the Restoration. Upon the death of the last Duke of Buckingham, of the Villiers' family, the whole estate was sold to Daniel Finch Earl of Nottingham, who rebuilt the mansion in its present magnificent form. The edifice is of the Doric order of architecture, and is constructed of fine light gray stone, from the quarries at Ketton and Clipsham. The north front consists of a noble central building, one hundred and ninety-six feet in length, and a colonnade connecting the offices with it, which last incloses a large court, with lodges of entrance and iron palisades. The east and west fronts are each ninety-six feet in length; and upon the south front is a noble terrace, forty feet broad and three hundred yards in length, whence is a most beautiful view of the pleasure-grounds and surrounding country. The architecture of the south front corresponds in character with that of the north; an enriched pediment, containing the arms of the founder, is supported by four engaged Doric columns in the centre, and the line of building is terminated by wings, which slightly project. The apartments are all elegantly furnished, and at the same time have an air of comfort. The staircase, painted in fresco by *Landscroon*, opens upon a saloon, painted by the same artist, in compartments, representing the Life, Triumphs, and Death of Julius Cæsar. The state dressing-room is the first of a range of apartments, hung with Brussels tapestry, and contains portraits of King Charles II., Henry Duke of Gloucester, and James Duke of York, his brothers. The state bed-room contains the portraits of James I., Charles I., and William III.; and the dressing-room those of Queen Henrietta Maria, Queen Katherine of Braganza, and Mary Hyde Duchess of York. In other rooms adjoining this are several curious old portraits, amongst which are the Earl and Countess of Thanet. The principal saloon on the ground-floor contains a full-length portrait of the late Earl of Winchilsea, in the robes of the Garter, by *Woodford*. The drawing-room is adorned with portraits of Heneage Lord Finch and Lady Essex Finch, his sister, in 1695; the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, in the robes of the garter, by *Brompton*, and several family pictures. The book-room is interesting from the number of portraits:—Heneage Finch Earl of Nottingham, in his robes as Lord Chancellor, 1680; Lord Jefferies, son of Lord Chancellor Jefferies; Anne Countess of Winchilsea and Nottingham, 1727; Daniel Earl of Winchilsea, her husband, who built the house; Charlotte Duchess of Somerset, their daughter; the Hon. William Finch, father of the late earl; Lady Charlotte Finch, daughter of the Earl of Pomfret; Sophia Lady Lempster; the late Earl of Winchilsea, as an Oxonian, 1771; Lady Charlotte Herbert, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke, wife of Lord Jefferies, and grandmother to Lady Charlotte Finch. This room opens upon another, containing portraits of John Carteret Earl of Granville, President of the Council in 1744; and Sophia Countess of Granville: there is also in this apartment an ancient marble cabinet. In the little bed-room are portraits of Frances Duchess of Somerset and Lord Bacon; also the Alchymists by *D. Ryckaert*.

The long library is a part of the old mansion of the Dukes of Buckingham, which was suffered to remain when the house was rebuilt. It extends westward towards the church, and contains a collection of books on natural history and anatomy: there are also portraits of Sir Thomas Baines; Lady Rich; Sir John Finch, Solicitor-general in the reign of Charles II.; Heneage Earl of Aylesford; the Earl of Nottingham, in the robes of Lord Chancellor; King Charles II.; Lord Chief Baron Bell; Christopher Viscount Hatton, Governor of Guernsey when Cornett Castle was blown up in 1672, at which time he escaped almost by a miracle; Lady Finch, daughter of Sir John Bell; and Lord Herbert of Chirbury, in a Spanish dress. The billiard-room contains portraits of Daniel Earl of Nottingham; Thomas Marquess of Rockingham, and his Marchioness; Charles Duke of Somerset, Charlotte his daughter, and the Hon. Edward Finch, ambassador to the Russian Court. Heneage Finch, an eloquent and upright lawyer, whose conduct is held in great estimation, was the founder of this noble family. He was made Solicitor-general and knighted soon after the Restoration, and in 1673 was promoted to the high office of Lord Chancellor. He was created Lord Finch of Daventry, and afterwards Earl of Nottingham; and is not only praised by Sir William Blackstone, as a person of the greatest abilities and most uncorrupted integrity, but as a great public magistrate, who was enabled in the course of nine years to build a system of jurisprudence and jurisdiction upon wide and rational foundations. Daniel Earl of Nottingham, son of the Lord Chancellor, and founder of the present mansion at Burley on the Hill, was Secretary of State to King William III. and to Queen Anne: he was a zealous promoter of absolute power in the State, and implicit faith in the Church; and, after retiring from public business, wrote an elaborate answer to Whiston's Letter to him concerning the eternity of the Son of God, and of the Holy Ghost, in 1721, for which he had the unanimous thanks of the University of Oxford, in full convocation. He died January 21, 1730, having just before succeeded to the title of Earl of Winchilsea, into which that of Nottingham has merged. By his first wife, the Lady Essex Rich, daughter and heiress of Robert Earl of Warwick, he had issue one daughter; and by his second, Anne, daughter of Christopher Lord Viscount Hatton, he had five sons and eight daughters. The present Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham is descended from the Hon. Edward Finch, fifth son of Daniel second Earl of Nottingham. The late Earl of Winchilsea, son of the Hon. William Finch, cultivated a taste for agriculture, and for this purpose kept in his own hand an extensive farm at Burley; his lordship was also the author of a Letter on the advantages of cottagers renting land. While he inherited Burley; Eastwell, with the Winchilsea and Hatton estates, was left to the Hon. Edward Finch, with an injunction to take the name of Hatton. Burley House stands in a

spacious and well-wooded park, possessing a great variety of beautiful scenery. Westward is the church, embosomed in trees. The gardens retain enough of the ancient regularity to serve as a specimen of a peculiar style, with sufficient of modern taste to show the superior effect of a natural disposition. After rebuilding the house, the Earl of Nottingham inclosed the park with a stone wall nearly six miles in circumference. It now contains 1085 acres, and is covered with large oaks, elms, and beech-trees of great value, intermixed with all kinds of forest trees. The lawns and open grounds are very extensive; and although its surface is flat, it possesses some rich scenery, with a grotto and other ornamental decorations. The approach to the house leads through a shrubbery, so that the whole north front bursts at once upon the view.

COTTESMORE, 4½ miles N. from Oakham, contains 83 houses, and 497 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Cottesmore Park is the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale. Barrow, situated a mile northward of the village, is a hamlet of Cottesmore parish.

EXTON, 6 miles N.E. from Oakham, and 9 miles N.W. from Stamford, contains 145 houses, and 735 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart. It is the finest structure of its kind in the county; the tower and spire are of elegant proportions; and the chancel contains a number of curious monuments of the Harrington and Noel families, the former lords of the manor of Exton, and their relatives. In the chancel is an ancient monument to the memory of Nicholas Green,—no date; John Harrington, and Alice his wife, ob. 1524; Sir James Harrington, and Lucy his wife, ob. 1591; Robert Kelway, the father of Anne Lady Harrington, ob. 1580; Anne, wife of Thomas Lord Bruce, ob. 1627; James Noel, son of Baptist Viscount Campden, ob. 1681, æt. 18; Baptist Noel Viscount Campden, ob. 1683, æt. 71,—the last is by *Grinlin Gibbons;* Baptist Noel, fourth Earl of Gainsborough, ob. 1751, and Elizabeth his lady, ob. 1771, by *Nollekens;* and that of Lieutenant-general Noel, ob. 1766, by *Nollekens.*

Exton became a seat of the Harrington family, in the 15th century, by the marriage of John Harrington, of Fleet, in Lincolnshire, with Katherine, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Culpeper of Exton. Sir John Harrington was created Lord Harrington of Exton by King James I. in 1603. He had the tuition of the princess Elizabeth until her marriage with the Elector Palatine, and attended Her Highness into Germany. His cousin, the witty Sir John Harrington, the translator of Ariosto, who was averse to the Puritans, thus writes in 1606: "My cousin, Lord Harrington of Exton, doth much fatigue himself with the royal charge of the Princess Elizabeth, and midst all the policy of these times, hath much labour to preserve his own wisdom and sobriety."—*Nugæ Antiquæ.*

Lord and Lady Harrington were faithful, honourable servants of His Majesty, whose conscience offered a guarantee for the discharge of their respective duties, with whatever inconvenience accompanied, and however poorly recompensed. He died 24th August, 1613, leaving by Anne his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert Kelway, Esq. Surveyor of the Court of Wards and Liveries, one son, John, second Lord Harrington of Exton, who died without issue in the same year, when the title became extinct.

Exton afterwards became the property of the Earl of Gainsborough, by marriage with the heiress of Sir Baptist Hicks. Exton Hall is a fine specimen of the style of architecture that prevailed in the latter part of the 16th century. All the rooms eastward of the Hall, together with their valuable contents, were destroyed by fire in May 1810. In these apartments were pictures by *Teniers* and *Gainsborough,* and also an excellent library. The portraits of Lord Moira, Lord Barham, and Mrs. Siddons, together with a painting of Capt. Englefield in the Centaur, were amongst those which were happily preserved.

The park and grounds are of immense extent, and contain an abundance of very fine timber, particularly oak, ash, elm, and birch. They are also enlivened with water and a cascade. The deer park contains 1510 acres. In the gardens, the antiquated style still prevails in a very great degree. Exton Hall is now the seat of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart., M.P. for the county.

GREETHAM, on a branch of the river Guash, 7 miles N.E. from Oakham, contains 86 houses, and 541 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Daniel Earl of Nottingham manifested his regard for the private interest of the clergy, in his bequest to this parish. By indenture, dated 11th Sept. 1702, he freely devised to this vicarage all the tithes of corn, hay, &c., arising and growing in Woolfox, in the parish of Greetham, for an augmentation of at least 8*l.* per annum to the said vicarage for ever.

HORN, or *Hornfield,* Lodge, 8 miles E. from Oakham, and 7 miles N.W. from Stamford, on the borders of Exton Park, contains 10 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has long been a ruin. It is a rectory, value 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It is near Horn-lane turnpike, in the road from Stamford to Grantham.

MARKET OVERTON, 6 miles N. from Oakham, contains 87 houses, and 468 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* It stands on high ground, and had formerly a market upon Tuesday, now disused; but it is also supposed to have been a Roman station, Margidunum, whence the prefix to its name owes its derivation.

STRETTON, 8 miles N.W. from Stamford, in the road to Grantham, contains 41 houses, and 195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* Stocking Hall, on the borders of Lincolnshire, is the seat of General Grosvenor. It was formerly the residence of Samuel Brown, M.P. for this county in 1660.

TEIGH, or *Tighe,* on the borders of Leicestershire, 6 miles N. from Oakham, contains 32 houses, and 178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Harborough.

THISLETON, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 8 miles N.E. from Oakham, contains 32 houses, and 181 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 11*s.*

WHISSENDINE, on the borders of Leicestershire, 7 miles N.W. from Oakham, contains 126 houses, and 701 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Harborough. In the chancel is an ancient monument, in memory of Bartholomew Villiers, second son of William Villiers, of Brookesby, in Leicestershire, and Margaret his wife. From the Whissendine Hills is one of the finest views in the county.

WHITWELL, on a branch of the river Guash, 4 miles E. from Oakham, contains 22 houses, and 112 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 5*l.*

2. East Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Alstoe hundred and Lincolnshire; on the east by Lincolnshire; on the south by Northamptonshire; and on the west by Martinsley hundred and Wrandike hundred.

GREAT CASTERTON, or *Brigg Casterton,* on the river Guash, 2 miles N.W. from Stamford, contains 63 houses, and 335 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Exeter. The font is Anglo-Norman, and curious from its antiquity. Casterton is situated on the Ermine-street, and is supposed to be the Gausenna of Antoninus's Itinerary. Great numbers of Roman coins have been found in ploughing the fields in the neighbourhood, and there are remains of an encampment south eastward of the village. A pasture also near the bridge is called Castle Close.

LITTLE CASTERTON is situated on the same river, about a

mile eastward of Great Casterton, and contains 17 houses, and 84 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* In the church is a slab, in memory of Sir Thomas Burton, lord of the manor of Tolethorpe in this parish, and patron of this church, and Margaret his wife. In 1811, Lord George Cavendish purchased Tolethorpe, and other lands in the vicinity. Tolethorpe House is the residence of E. Harrison, Esq.

EMPINGHAM, on the river Guash, 6½ miles S.E. from Oakham, and 6½ miles W. from Stamford, contains 146 houses, and 759 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Empingham, in the cathedral of Lincoln. The church is ancient, and is one of the finest edifices in the county. The petty sessions for East hundred are held at Empingham. Empingham Hall is the seat of Thomas Forsyth, Esq. Witchley Common, eastward of the village, presents some fine views.

ESSENDINE, or *Essingdon*, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 4 miles N. from Stamford, contains 29 houses, and 175 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy. The southern doorway of this church is the most ancient specimen of architecture in the county. Robert Cecil, the younger son of Lord Burghley, Secretary of State, and Master of the Court of Wards in the reign of Elizabeth, was, by King James I., created Lord Cecil of Essendine, 13th May, 1603. In 1605 he was created Earl of Salisbury, in which title the barony is now merged. Near this village the Danes obtained a victory over the Saxons in 1016.

KETTON, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 4 miles S.W. from Stamford, contains 170 houses, and 797 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Geeston and Kelthorpe. It is situated on the banks of the river Chater, which falls into the Welland about a mile below the village. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Ketton, in the cathedral of Lincoln; the edifice is cruciform in plan and elegant in its architecture; the spire is 180 feet high. The western entrance is very curious, the door-way being semicircular, and the recesses on each side pointed, but enriched with similar mouldings. In the wall near the chancel is a monument to the memory of Ferdinand Caldecot, ob. 1594; and in the chancel a memorial of Robert Whitbye, prebendary of Ketton, without a date. In the vicinity of the village are large quarries of limestone, which supply the adjacent country with that article.

PICKWORTH, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 8 miles N. from Stamford, contains 24 houses, and 140 inhabitants. The ruins of the church only remain; it was dedicated to All Saints, and is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Exeter.

RYALL, or *Ryhall*, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 2½ miles N.E. from Stamford, contains 108 houses, and 439 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Belmisthorp. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Exeter. St. Tibba, a virgin anchorite of Godmanchester, and patroness of field sports, was held in great esteem here. The hunter's cry of 'Tantivy' is supposed to be a corruption of the ejaculation to St. Tibba. Ryall is almost encompassed by the river Guash, which falls into the Welland below Stamford.

TICKENCOTE, 3 miles N.W. from Stamford, contains 20 houses, and 126 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of John Wingfield, Esq. The edifice, one of the oldest in the kingdom, being in a state of decay, was rebuilt at the expense of Mrs. Elizabeth Wingfield in 1792; every interesting feature of antiquity was preserved, and the modern erection is considered to be only a restoration of the ancient building, and the old chancel still remains. The church is very small and low, with no tower or steeple, but a little arch at the west end, in which are hung two small bells. The elevation of the eastern end consists of five stories, divided by columns into four parts on the basement story; the other stories are divided by a continuation of most of these columns into three parts. In the basement or first story are columns and interlacing architraves, but their bases are buried in the ground. In the second story is a window, lighting the chancel, the semicircular head of which breaks into the third story, where are four recesses, with columns, arches, and architraves, enriched with mouldings chiefly composed of diagonals and squares. In the centre of this story rises a recess, from a cornice supported by human heads, into the fourth story; in this recess is a window, lighting a small room over the chancel: four other human heads are disposed round this recess, and its architrave is ornamented with squares. Six other recesses are likewise in this story, and their architraves have the diagonal mouldings. In the fifth story are three oblong small recesses with diamond-formed enrichments*.

The plan of the chancel is nearly square, 36 feet by 30: the interior is extremely simple, compared with the exterior, having merely plain columns at the angles, and in the centre of the north and south sides, whence spring groins, the ribs of which are enriched with a treble row of diagonals, uniting in the centre of the roof with a circular ornamented boss. In a recess on the south side of the chancel is a cumbent figure of a knight, carved in oak, his feet resting against a lion, the symbol of courage. Tickencote Hall is the seat of John Wingfield, Esq.

TINWELL, on the river Welland, 2 miles W. from Stamford, contains 32 houses, and 245 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ingthorpe. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Exeter. In the chancel are several monuments of the Cecils:—Elizabeth, daughter of David Earl of Exeter, ob. 1638, and Thomas Cecil, her brother, ob. 1641; one on the south side, in memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cecil, Esq. and sister of William Lord Burghley,—without a date. A stone also commemorates Rayner Herman, born at Tangier, who died in 1668. Tangier being part of the dowry of the Princess Katherine on her marriage with King Charles II., it is supposed he came to England soon after that event.

3. Martinsley Hundred

Is situated in the centre of this county, and is bounded on the north by Alstoe hundred; on the east by East hundred; on the south by Wrandike hundred; and on the west by Oakham Soke hundred.

AYSTON, 1 mile N.W. from Uppingham, contains 23 houses, and 110 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Ayston House is the seat of George Fludyer, Esq.

EDITH WESTON, or *Edyweston*, 6 miles S.E. from Oakham, and 8 miles W. from Stamford, contains 70 houses, and 301 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* In the chancel are monuments to Richard Halford, Esq., ob. 1627, and to his son Richard Halford, Esq. twice sheriff of this county, ob. 1675. In the reign of Henry II., William de Tankerville, Chamberlain to the King, in confirmation of his father Ralph's grant, gave to the abbey of St. George, at Bauqueville, in Normandy, the church and town of Edith Weston, with other lands in the Forest of Rutland. In the reign of Richard II. it was alienated to the Carthusian Priory at Coventry, and after the dissolution of that monastery it was granted by Edward VI. in 1550 to William Parr, Marquess of Northampton. The Halford family were long seated here. Edith Weston is now the seat of Walden Orme, Esq.

HAMBLETON, 4 miles S.E. from Oakham, contains 45 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Sir Abel Barker, of Hambleton, was created baronet 9th September 1665. The manor-house is an ancient edifice of Tudor architecture, but is in the occupation of a farmer. It contains several suits of plate armour, and was formerly the residence of the Barker family.

LYNDON, 6 miles S.E. from Oakham, and about the same distance N.E. from Uppingham, contains 20 houses, and 106 inhabi-

* Carter's Antient Architecture of England.

tants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of William Barker, Esq. Lyndon Hall is the seat of William Barker, Esq. It was at this house that William Whiston, the celebrated divine and mathematician, died, 22d Aug. 1752, in the 85th year of his age, and was buried in the church. After being long a member of the Church of England, he forsook it, and went over to the Baptists while at Lyndon, then the seat of Samuel Barker, Esq., who had married his daughter. He previously made the following memorandum at Lyndon. "I continued in the communion of the Church of England till Trinity Sunday, 1747: for though I still resolved to go out of the church if Mr. Belgrave continued to read the Athanasian Creed, so did he, by omitting it both on Easter Day and Whit Sunday, this year, prevent my leaving the public worship till Trinity Sunday; while he knew I should go out of the church if he began to read it. Yet did he read it that day to my great surprise; upon which I was obliged to go out and go to the Baptist Meeting at Morcott, two miles off, as I intend to go hereafter while I am here at Lyndon, till some better opportunity presents of setting up a more primitive congregation myself." Thomas Barker, Esq., of Lyndon, whose mother was the daughter of Whiston, died here in 1810: his annual journals on Meteorology were for many years published in the Philosophical Transactions. He also was a singular character, and totally refrained from animal food, it is said, from a peculiarity of constitution, which discovered itself in his infancy; he was distinguished for exemplary conduct through the whole of a long life, having at the time of his decease attained his 88th year.

MANTON, 3½ miles N. from Uppingham, contains 45 houses, and 229 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* In the chancel is a slab, inlaid with brass, to the memory of William Wade, founder of a chantry here: here are also monuments of William Villiers, master of the chantry, and Thomas Villiers, his brother, citizen and clothworker of London, and of Robert Newton, master of the chantry. The manors of Manton and Tixover formerly belonged to the abbey of Cluny, and both became afterwards part of the possessions of the college of Tattershall, in Lincolnshire. William Wade, in the reign of Edward III., founded here a chantry or college in 1351, valued at the Dissolution at 26*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* It was granted by Edward VI. to Gregory Lord Cromwell, and Elizabeth his wife, in 1549. Manton is considered to be the highest ground in the county.

MARTINSTHORPE, 3 miles S. from Oakham, is one of the seats of the Earl of Denbigh, but is also a rectory, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the earl; the ruins of the church only remain. It is supposed to have been formerly a town of some consideration, and to have given name to the hundred. The manor of Martinsthorpe in early times belonged to the family of St. Liz, a branch of that of the Earls of Northampton and Huntingdon. In the reign of Henry VI., Agnes, the daughter and heiress of John St. Liz, married Sir William Fielding, of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, ancestor of the present Earl of Denbigh; since which period it has remained in possession of the noble family of Fielding, who are connected by blood with the house of Hapsburgh in Germany.

NORMANTON, 6 miles W. from Stamford, and the same distance S.E. from Oakham, contains 5 houses, and 26 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. Soon after the Conquest, the Normanville family were lords of the manor, one of the most fertile tracts of land in the kingdom, which came afterwards by descent through the Basinges to the Mackworths of Derbyshire. Sir Thomas Mackworth of Normanton was created a baronet, by King James, 4th June 1619. The estate afterwards became the property of the Heathcote family. Gilbert, eldest son of Gilbert Heathcote, alderman of Chesterfield in Derbyshire, was brought up to commercial pursuits, in which he proved himself so deserving in every point of the honourable character generally attached to a British merchant, that not only the usual concomitants of industry and integrity were the fruits of his exertions, but he acquired the esteem of his contemporaries as well as individual weight, the latter of which was strongly exemplified in his being one of the directors and founders of the Bank of England. He was alderman of London, and Lord Mayor in 1711. He represented the City in Parliament in 1702, 1705 and 1708, and received the honour of knighthood from Queen Anne; and 17th Jan. 1733 was created a baronet. Sir Gilbert Heathcote died 25th January in the same year, eight days after his creation, and was buried at Normanton, where a handsome monument by *Rysbrack* is erected to his memory; in the inscription upon which he is said to have been a person of great natural endowments, improved by long experience, ready to apprehend, slow to determine, resolute to act, a zealous friend to the rights and liberties of mankind, and in offices of power and trust true to his own and his country's honour; a kind landlord, a steady friend and affectionate relation; in his character unblemished, and in his extensive trade without a law-suit. Sir John Heathcote, the second baronet, was M.P. for Grantham, and died 5th Sept. 1759; and his son, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, the third baronet, died 4th Dec. 1785, at North End, Hampstead, and was buried with his ancestors at Normanton, at which time the present baronet was a minor. Normanton Hall is the principal seat of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., M.P. for the county. It was erected on the site of the ancient mansion of the Mackworths, by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, one of the founders of the Bank of England. It is a spacious and elegant edifice of fine white stone, and consists of a centre of chaste elevation, flanked by two wings in excellent proportion, each front presenting a majestic simplicity united with great architectural beauty; the principal entrance is upon the north front. Some idea may be formed of the liberal scale upon which this mansion was erected, when it is mentioned that the stone alone used in the building is said to have cost 10,000*l.* Some of the old walls still remain of the former seat, built by Sir Henry Mackworth, Bart., in the reign of Charles I. The present noble residence is seated on a gentle elevation, in a park of not less than 900 acres in extent, principally consisting of level and extensive lawns of verdant turf, interspersed with plantations and large timber trees, majestic oaks and noble beeches, mixed with ash and full-grown limes: their tasteful forms and richness of foliage have a fine effect, while the plantations of every diversity of tint are in some parts pleasingly spread amongst broken grounds, affording a welcome shade to the herds of deer browsing beneath the spreading branches. The river Guash forms the western boundary of this beautiful domain, which has been celebrated by Dyer, who was patronised by Sir John Heathcote, in his much admired and greatest poetical work "The Fleece":

> ——————— the colour'd lawns
> And sunny mounts of beauteous Normanton,
> Health's cheerful haunts, and the selected walk
> Of Heathcote's leisure.

The gardens are modern, and owe their embellishment entirely to the taste of the late accomplished Lady Sophia Heathcote. From the walks are some very fine prospects in different points of view. The venerable little church of Normanton stands within the park, at no great distance from the house, the tower rearing its head above the shrubbery in which it is embosomed. In the chancel are many memorials of the former possessors of the mansion.

PRESTON, 2 miles N. from Uppingham, contains 57 houses, and 295 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Preston Hall is the seat of William Belgrave, Esq.

RIDLINGTON, 3 miles N.W. from Uppingham, contains 54 houses, and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* In the chancel is a monument to Sir James Harrington, son of Sir James Harrington, of Exton, and Frances his wife; he died in 1613. Sir Edward Noel, Bart. of Brooke was created Lord Noel of Ridlington, by King James I., 23d March 1617. He married the daughter and heiress of Baptist Hickes Viscount Campden, and according to the terms of the patent, succeeded to that title on the death of Viscount Campden. Ridlington Hall is the seat of Thomas Cheselden, Esq.

UPPINGHAM, 89 miles from London, and 6 miles S. from Oakham, the county town, contains 308 houses, and 1630 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on rising ground, and consists of buildings which are chiefly disposed in the form of a square, with the church on the southern side. There is likewise a long street on the western side of the town leading to a branch of the river Welland, over which is a bridge, in the road leading to the race-ground, about a mile southward of the town, called Brand. The market on Wed-

nesday is well supplied with corn and provisions, and well frequented; and the fairs are on 7th March, and 7th July, for horses, cattle, and coarse linen cloth. King Edward I. granted the markets and fairs to Peter de Montfort in 1280, the lord of the manor at that time. Here is a free-school, founded in 1584 by Robert Johnson, archdeacon of Leicester, and rector of North Luffenham, in this county. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London, to which see it was granted by King Edward VI. It is an ancient and handsome structure, and contains several curious monuments; one is to the memory of Everard Fawkner, Esq., who died in 1653. In the Latin epitaph, he is described as a lover of piety, a good lawyer and soldier, a benefactor to the town in paving the streets at his own expense, and charitable to the poor. The celebrated and learned prelate Jeremy Taylor, chaplain to Archbishop Laud, was instituted to this rectory on the presentation of William Juxon, Bishop of London, and continued to reside at Uppingham until 1642. Of the exemplary manner in which he administered the spiritual concerns of the parish, a fair conclusion may be drawn both from his ardent piety, and from the way in which he himself speaks of his experience in the conduct of souls. He was no less attentive and useful in managing the secular affairs of his parish, of which many proofs exist in its records. The tranquillity of his life here was soon disturbed by the progress of that commotion, which finally accomplished the destruction of the monarchical and episcopal government. In August 1642, he attended the King to Oxford, in his capacity of chaplain, and was there honoured with a doctor's degree, but probably lost his living, as after this time there is no trace of him at Uppingham.

WING or *Wenge*, 4 miles N.E. from Uppingham, contains 66 houses, and 273 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Wing Hall is the seat of R. Sheild, Esq.

4. Oakham Soke* Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Alstoe hundred; on the east by Martinsley hundred; and on the south and west by Leicestershire.

BELTON, in the forest of Leighfield, on the borders of Leicestershire, 5 miles W. from Uppingham, contains 84 houses, and 394 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. Gunthorpe Lodge in the forest is in this parish. About a mile westward of the village, the river Eye is crossed by Finchley-bridge, in the road from Peterborough to Leicester.

BRAUNSTON, on the banks of the river Guash, and near the edge of the forest of Leighfield, 3 miles S.W. from Oakham, contains 87 houses, and 423 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

BROOKE, on the banks of the river Guash, 3 miles S. from Oakham, contains 22 houses, and 110 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. A priory of Canons Regular was founded here in the reign of Richard I., by Hugh Ferrers, of Oakham. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was subordinate to the abbey of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire. Its revenue was valued at 43*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and at the Dissolution it was granted to Anthony Cope, of Hardwick, in Oxfordshire, in 1536, who soon afterwards sold the estate to Andrew Noel, Esq. of Dalby, in Leicestershire, one of the Gentlemen Pensioners to Queen Elizabeth, who erected a mansion on the site of the ancient priory, which continued to be the residence of his family for many years. Sir Edward Noel, of Brooke, was one of the first baronets created by King James I., on the establishment of that order. His patent was dated 29th June, 1611. He was afterwards made Lord Noel of Ridlington, and succeeded to the title of Viscount Campden. The mansion has long been dilapidated; but a lodge still remains, bearing the arms and crest of Noel upon it. In the chancel of the church is a monument to the memory of Charles the son of Andrew Noel, Esq., who died in 1619.

CLIPSHAM, in a detached portion of this hundred, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 10 miles N.E. from Oakham, and 9 miles N. from Stamford, contains 40 houses, and 221 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

EGLETON, 2 miles S.E. from Oakham, contains 27 houses, and 131 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a curacy.

LANGHAM, 3½ miles N.W. from Oakham, contains 110 houses, and 571 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy. Oakham canal reservoir is near this village, and Rakesborough Hill, one of the principal eminences of the county, is about a mile westward, on the confines of Leicestershire.

OAKHAM, the county town, situated in the fertile Vale of Catmose, 95 miles from London, and 12 miles W. from Stamford in Lincolnshire, contains 424 houses, and 2160 inhabitants. Although it is the principal town in this county, it presents a very rural aspect, and chiefly consists of two long parallel streets, which are wide and well built. Since the construction of the canal here an intercourse has been formed with all the considerable towns trading on the Trent, which has proved of the greatest advantage; the trade of the town having formerly been confined to the sale of grain. The market is held on Saturday, and there are fairs on 15th March for horned cattle and sheep; 8th April for cattle; 6th May for cattle and a show of store-horses; Saturday in Whitsun-week, Saturday after 16th October, 19th November, 15th December, for cattle and sheep; and 9th September, for cattle, sheep and swine. The assizes are always held here, and all public business relative to the county is transacted in the Castle, or that part of it termed the Hall, which exhibits some very curious remains of Anglo-Norman architecture amidst the innovations that have been made in the structure at different periods; some of the capitals of the Norman pillars are very interesting. Here formerly was a noble castle, erected in the reign of Henry II., by Walcheline de Ferrers, Lord of Oakham, son of William Earl of Ferrers and Derby. He held the soke of Oakham, by the service of one knight's fee and a half, and was slain at the siege of Acre in 1191. The family of Ferrers received their denomination from their seignory Ferrieres, in Gatinois, so called from the iron-mines with which it abounded; and in allusion to their name, the original armorial distinction of the family was *Argent, six horseshoes sable, pierced or.* The lord of this castle and manor still claims by prescription a franchise of a very uncommon kind, namely, that the first time any peer of the realm passes through the precincts of this lordship, he shall forfeit as a homage a shoe from the horse whereon he rideth, unless redeemed by a fine. The shoes are nailed upon the gate of the castle, and others within the hall: the shoes are gilt, decorated, and labelled with the titles of the donors.

The following names of noblemen are inscribed on the horseshoes fixed on the outer gate of the castle:

John Earl of Exeter, August 7, 1714.
Brownlow Earl of Exeter, April 10, 1755.
Henry Earl of Gainsborough, 1764.
Robert Earl of Harborough, 1772.

Inscriptions of titles on the horseshoes on the door of the castle:

Edward Earl Dudley.
Philip Lord Wharton.
George Earl of Cumberland.
Earl Willoughby.
Philip Earl of Mountmorris.
Henry Lord Mordaunt, 20th September, 1602.
Henry Montegle, 12th May, 1607.
Henry Lord Grey, 1614.
Edward Earl of Lincoln, May 29, 1680.
Thomas Earl of Stamford, April 8, 1687.
Wm. E. Berners, 1704.

* It may not be unnecessary to mention that the word Soke when applied to territory, is defined to be a district, wherein the power or liberty to administer justice is exercised.

Inscriptions on the horseshoes, fixed against the jury-box, within the castle hall :

Baptist Earl of Gainsborough, December 17, 1604.
Robert Earl of Cardigan, April 30, 1667.
Edward Earl of Gainsborough, April 10, 1687.
Edward Viscount Ipswich, August 14, 1687.
Francis Lord Guildford, 1690.
George Earl of Hertford, Sept. 1703.
Lewis Earl of Rockingham, May 30, 1733.
Philip Lord Hardwick, August 6, 1736.

Inscriptions on horseshoes, upon the wall, above the judge's bench, in the hall :

Bennet Earl of Harborough, 1753.
Brownlow Earl of Exeter, 1757.
William Lord Mansfield, L. C. J. 1763.
Lewis Lord Sondes, 1766.
Charles Lord Camden, 1766.
Elizabeth Baroness Percy, 1771.
Heneage Earl of Aylesford, 1779.
John Frederick Duke of Dorset, 1782.
Alexander Lord Loughborough, L. C. J. 1782.
John Earl of Westmorland, 1783.
George John Earl Spencer, 1784.
His Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York and Albany, March 30, 1788.
John Lord Clifton, Earl of Darnley in Ireland, 1791.
Thomas James Viscount Bulkeley, October 10, 1793.
Henry Earl of Exeter, March 22, 1794.

Hugh de Ferrers, son of Walcheline, died without issue, when this castle and manor passed to his only sister and heiress Isabel, wife of Roger Lord Mortimer, who in the 9th of King John, 1207, gave 700 marks and seven palfreys for livery of the manor of Oakham. After the attainder of the Mortimers, Oakham Castle passed through the noble families of Bohun, Stafford, and Grey. Thomas Cromwell was created by Henry VIII. Lord Cromwell of Oakham, 9th July, 1536, and had a grant of the castle and lordship. In 1539 he was Lord High Chamberlain of England. The estate in 1595 was sold to the Harringtons, and afterwards to Villiers, by which last it was alienated to Daniel Earl of Nottingham; and in the family of Finch it has remained till this time.

Oakham is in two divisions. The manor of the castle is called the Lord's Hold, and includes Leighfield Lodge; another part is called the Dean's Hold, and includes the chapelry of Barleythorpe, and belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Before the Conquest the whole county belonged to the abbey of Westminster; but this manor is now all that remains of their former possessions.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 28*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Edward Finch, Esq. It has a beautiful tower and spire, supposed to have been built by Roger Flower of Oakham, ancestor of the present Viscount Ashbrooke. There are several ancient monuments within the church; amongst which are the following:—to Francis Waryn, merchant of the staple of Calais, a great benefactor to this town, ob. 1499; a slab to William Flore and Ellen his wife, apparently of the fifteenth century, but the date is imperfect; another to Thomas Flore, Esq., ob. 1483.

A hospital, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist and St. Anne, was founded here about the year 1398 by William Dalby of Exton, merchant of the staple of Calais. It appears that the prior and convent of St. Anne near Coventry were the governors of the hospital, and that they paid the yearly pension of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of the manor of Edyweston, which was the whole endowment. The patronage in 1534, the 26th of Henry VIII., belonged to Richard Flower of Whitwell, and the revenue was then valued at 12*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* The Johnsons of Witham on the Hill are now hereditary patrons of this ancient hospital. The late G. W. Johnson, Esq., who died in 1814, was also patron of the Oakham and Uppingham schools.

In 1793 an Act of Parliament was obtained for making a canal hence to Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire. To complete it, the proprietors were authorized to raise the sum of 56,000*l.* in shares of 100*l.* each, with power to raise 20,000*l.* more, if such sum should be required. The Oakham canal begins at and joins the Melton Mowbray Navigation, and proceeds by the northern side of the river Eye, passing Brentingby, Wyfordby, Stapleford, Saxby, Wymondham, Edmondthorpe, Teigh, Market-Overton, Barrow, Cottesmore, and Burley, to the northern side of Oakham, after a course of fifteen miles, with one hundred and twenty-six feet rise in the first eight miles and a half to Edmondthorpe on the borders of this county: thence to Oakham is level. The reservoir of the canal is near Langham.

WARDLEY, 3 miles W. from Uppingham, contains 11 houses, and 52 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

5. Wrandike Hundred

Is bounded on the north by East hundred; on the east by Northamptonshire, from which county it is separated by the river Welland; on the south by Leicestershire, separated by the river Eye; and on the west by Martinsley hundred.

BARROWDEN, on the banks of the Welland and borders of Northamptonshire, 7 miles E. from Uppingham, contains 107 houses, and 524 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquis of Exeter.

BISBROOKE, on a branch of the Welland, 2 miles E. from Uppingham, contains 41 houses, and 223 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

CALDECOTT, on the banks of the river Eye, near its junction with the Welland, on the borders of Leicestershire, contains 60 houses, and 274 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a curacy. In the south wall of the chancel are two stone seats, under pointed arches of equal height, and a piscina. The font, which is hexagonal, is ancient; but there are no monuments of importance, or painted glass in the windows. The road from Uppingham to Higham Ferrers and Bedford passes through the village.

GLASTON, or *Glaiston*, 2½ miles E. from Uppingham, contains 46 houses, and 188 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Peter House College Cambridge. Glaiston Hall was the residence of the late Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart., brother-in-law to the Earl of Harborough. He died here 23rd Aug. 1829. At Glaiston is also a seat of Mrs. Weston.

LIDDINGTON, or *Lyddington*, 3 miles S. from Uppingham, contains 125 houses, and 594 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Liddington in the cathedral of Lincoln, which last is in the presentation of the bishop. Here are considerable remains of a palace of the Bishops of Lincoln, which was alienated to the Crown in the reign of Edward VI. The edifice is on the north side of the churchyard; and from the style of architecture, and the arms upon it, the present palace appears to have been built by John Russel, D.D., Archdeacon of Berkshire, Lord Chancellor, Chancellor of Oxford, and Bishop of Lincoln from the year 1480 to 1495. But as early as the reign of Edward III. Bishop Burwash had a grant of free-warren in the manor of Liddington. In the windows are several sentences in painted glass, as DNS. EXALTATIO. MEA. and DELECTARE. IN. DOMINO., &c., many times repeated. There are also the arms of Bishop Russel and Bishop Longland, the red rose crowned, &c. In the reign of Edward VI. Bishop Holbeach gave the palace up to the Crown, but on what condition does not appear. The manor was granted in 1548 to Gregory Lord Cromwell, of Wimbledon, and his wife for their lives; and in 1551 the reversion in fee was granted to William Cecil Lord Burghley. Thomas second Lord Burghley and first Earl of Exeter, in 1602, converted part of the Bishop of Lincoln's palace into an hospital for a warden, twelve poor men, and two women nurses, by the name of Jesus' Hospital, and allowing a competent maintenance for their support, which foundation still subsists. In the hall lies a folio Bible, inscribed "Liddington Hospital Bible, by John Clare, Esq., Steward to Lord Exeter." There is also a prayer for the hospital, which is read with the rest of the service by the warden.

Amongst the ancient monuments in the church is one in memory of Edward Watson, Secretary to three Bishops of Lincoln, ob. 1530.

Here is also a school for five boys, endowed for the benefit of three parishes, Nottingham, Lenton in Nottinghamshire, and Liddington.

NORTH LUFFENHAM, 6 miles N.E. from Uppingham, contains 85 houses, and 421 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Emmanuel College Cambridge. In the church is a monument to Simon Digby, Esq., Gentleman Pensioner to Henry VIII. ob. 1561. He was second son of Sir John Digby, of Eye Kettleby in Leicestershire, Knight Marshal of the Household to Henry VII.; and one for Roger Digby, of North Luffenham, erected about 1582. This was also the rectory, residence, and burial-place of Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, the founder of Oakham and Uppingham free-schools and hospital. He died in 1616.

SOUTH LUFFENHAM, on the opposite banks of the river Chater, about 1½ mile S. from the above, contains 54 houses, and 274 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Vincent Wing, author of the almanac called by his name, was born here in 1619.

MORCOTT, 4½ miles E. from Uppingham, contains 84 houses, and 443 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* On the south side is an ancient monument, inscribed William de Overton gist icy, Dieu de S'Alme eyt mercy. Amen.—but with no date; a slab in the chancel for Elizabeth Beeston, ob. 1622. Morcott Hall is the seat of Nathaniel Tryon, Esq.

PILTON, on a branch of the Chater, 5 miles N.E. from Uppingham, contains 12 houses, and 66 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. Pilton Hall is the seat of R. G. Bateman, Esq.

SEATON, or *Seyton*, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 3 miles S.E. from Uppingham, contains 67 houses, and 377 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Thorpe-by-water is a hamlet of this parish. On the west of Thorpe is Preston Hill.

STOKE DRY, on the borders of Leicestershire, and partly situated in that county, contains 11 houses, and 52 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Stoke was long the seat of the ancient family of Digby. Kenelm Digby, Esq. was sheriff of this county for the years 1541, 1549, 1554, 1561, 1567, and 1585, and representative in Parliament from the first year of the reign of Edward VI. to the fourteenth year of Elizabeth's reign. He is buried in the chancel of this church, with this memorial on the verge of the tomb:

> Here lye the bodies of Kenelm Digby, Esq., which Kenelm deceased the 21st of April, 1590, and of Anne his Wyfe, which Anne deceased the ————————

Under the arms is this motto: *Nul que ung*, None but one. Sir Everard Digby, one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, was born here in 1581.

TIXOVER, on the banks of the Welland, which here separates the county from Northamptonshire, 8½ miles E. from Uppingham, and 5 miles S.W. from Stamford, contains 13 houses, and 108 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy.





WARWICK CASTLE





KENILWORTH CASTLE



WARWICKSHIRE.

REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS.

1. Barlichway Hund.
2. Hemlingford D°
3. Kington ___ D°
4. Knightlow ___ D°
5. Coventry City & County

Engraved for MOULES ENGLISH COUNTIES, by W. Schmollinger.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Midland Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Staffordshire and Leicestershire; on the east by Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire; on the south by Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire; and on the west by Worcestershire. The greatest length is about fifty miles, the breadth thirty-four miles, and the circumference about one hundred and sixty miles. The inhabitants were the Cornavii and Wigantes, and it formed a part of the province Britannia Secunda. During the Saxon Heptarchy Warwickshire was included in the kingdom of Mercia. The Roman stations are supposed to have been Alauna, Alcester; Benonæ, High Cross; Chesterton; Manduessedum, Manceter; Præsidium, Warwick; and encampments are found at Brinklow, Chesterton, Edge Hill, Ratley, and Oldbury. At Welcombe Hills are earthworks presumed to be Saxon. The castles of its early lords were at Allesley, Astley, Baginton, Beaudesert, Birmingham, Brandon, Brinklow, Coleshill, Coventry, Hartshill, Kenilworth, Kineton, Maxstoke, Rugby, Studley, and Warwick. There were abbeys at Combe, Coventry, Merevale, and Stoneley; the priories were those of Alcester, Birmingham, Coventry, Erdbury, Kenilworth, Maxstoke, Monk's Kirby, Shortley, Studley, Thellesford, Warmington, Warwick, Wolston, and Wootton Waven; with nunneries at Coventry, Henwood, Nuneaton, Pinley, Polesworth, and Wroxall. This county contains one city (Coventry), one county town, fourteen market towns, one hundred and fifty-eight parishes, 55,082 houses, and 274,392 inhabitants. It is in the province of Canterbury, and in the dioceses of Lichfield and Coventry, and Worcester. Warwickshire returns six members to Parliament; two for Coventry, two for Warwick, and two for the county,—the present members for the county being Francis Lawley, Esq., and Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart. It is divided into two irregular and unequal portions by the river Avon; the south or smaller portion, called Heldon, being a champaign country of great fertility; and the north, called the Woodland, is generally highly cultivated, but interspersed with wild heaths and moors: a large part of it still bears the name of the Forest of Arden. Warwickshire is principally a feeding and dairy county: in the strong land a considerable quantity of flax is grown, and manufactured in the county. There are also large woods, and much timber of all kinds, especially oak, in that part which constituted the ancient Forest of Arden. The air is mild, pleasant, and healthy. The mineral productions are freestone, limestone, marl, coal, ironstone, blue flagstone, and blue clay. The rivers are the Alne, Anker, Arrow, Avon, Blythe, Cole, Leam, Rea, Stour, and the Tame. The Avon, rising near Naseby in Northamptonshire, adds great beauty to the delightful territory of Warwick Castle, as it flows beneath the cliff on which the lofty towers are situated. It then glides through a charming country to the celebrated Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of our immortal bard; thence it traverses the great level of Worcestershire by Evesham, having received the lesser Stour at Stratford, and turning to the south at Pershore falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury. The lakes of Warwickshire are those of Compton Verney and Hewell. The canals are the Ashby de la Zouch, the Avon (made navigable for vessels of forty tons as early as 1637), Bilston, Birmingham, Birmingham and Fazely, Coventry, Oxford and Coventry, Grand Trunk, Stratford, Warwick and Birmingham, Warwick and Napton, and the Worcester and Birmingham. The manufactures are hardware, watches, horn-combs, worsted, calico and cottons, needles, flax, linen yarn, ribbons, cutlery, toys, guns, swords, brassfoundery, iron, hats, buttons, buckles, and leather. Warwick Castle is the seat of the Earl of Warwick, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Barlichway Hundred

Is in the south-western part of the county, bounded on the north by part of Kington and Hemlingford hundreds; on the east by Knightlow and Kington hundreds; on the south by Gloucestershire; and on the west by Worcestershire. It is separated into Alcester, Henley, Snitterfield, and Stratford divisions.

Alcester Division.

ALCESTER, on the Alne, 9 miles W. from Stratford, contains 465 houses, and 2229 inhabitants. The town is situated at the union of the rivers Alne and Avon, with a bridge over each, and consists of three streets, the principal of which is disposed on the side of the road leading to Birmingham. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and has a considerable manufactory of needles, with a market on Tuesday, and annual fairs on Tuesday before the 25th March, 18th May, the second Tuesday in July, and 17th October. Here is a free-school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, pursuant to the will of Walter Newport. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Warwick: it contains a monument of Sir Fulk Greville, ob. 1559, and his lady Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Willoughby. In 1140 Ralph Butler, so called from the office he held under Robert Earl of Leicester, was seated at Oversley: he founded a Benedictine abbey, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, which in 1467 was made a cell to the abbey of Evesham. At the Dissolution it was valued at 101*l.* 14*s.*, and was granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; but after his attainder to Sir Fulk Greville in 1540, together with all the lands belonging thereunto, lying in and about Alcester, Coughton, Kinerton, and Exhall; he pulled down the monastery to enlarge his house at Beauchamps Court, an ancient seat of the Lords Beauchamp of Alcester, which he derived by descent through the family of Willoughby. His grandson Sir Fulk Greville, a favourite of Queen Elizabeth, was created Lord Brook of Beauchamps Court by King James I. in 1620, which title has descended to the present Earl of Warwick. Various circumstances tend to confirm the opinion that Alcester was a Roman station: foundations of buildings and Roman bricks and coins are frequently discovered in the neighbourhood.

GREAT ALNE, 3 miles N.E. from Alcester, contains 55 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a curacy. It is situated on the northern bank of the river, whence its takes its name.

ARROW, one mile S.W. from Alcester, contains 56 houses, and 290 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ragley. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Hertford: it contains several monuments of the families of Conway and Seymour. Ragley Park, the seat of the Marquess of Hertford, K.G., is extensive,

and adorned by very majestic oaks, amidst fine and judiciously disposed plantations, enlivened by a large sheet of water. The mansion, situated on a commanding eminence, was originally erected by Francis Viscount Conway about 1740, but considerable alterations were made to the edifice from designs by the late *James Wyatt*; the four fronts each possess claims to notice, from the architectural propriety shown in the elevation. The entrance hall is spacious, and the interior of the mansion is happily arranged for purposes of state or retirement; besides being furnished in a sumptuous manner, the apartments contain several fine pictures by the most celebrated masters. The estate was acquired by purchase in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Jehn Conway, Governor of Ostend, under Robert Earl of Leicester, who married Ellen daughter of Sir Fulk Greville of Beauchamps Court: he died in 1603, leaving Sir Edward Conway, who succeeded Sir Robert Naunton as Secretary of State, and in 1625 was created Lord Conway of Ragley by King James I. By King Charles I. in 1627 he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Conway; and, dying in 1630, he was here buried. Edward his son, Secretary of State to Charles II., was created Earl Conway, but dying without issue in 1683, his titles became extinct. His cousin Popham Seymour inherited the estate, and assumed the name of Conway: dying in 1699, he was succeeded by his brother Francis Seymour Conway, created by Queen Anne Lord Conway of Ragley 17th March, 1703, whose son and successor Francis was created Earl of Hertford and Viscount Beauchamp 3rd August 1750, and 5th July 1793, Marquess of Hertford and Earl of Yarmouth. He died in 1794, and was succeeded by Francis, the late Marquess, who died in 1822. Francis Charles Ingram Seymour Conway is the present Marquess of Hertford, K.G., Recorder of Coventry, &c.—Oversley, the ancient seat of the Lords Butler of Oversley, is a hamlet of the parish of Arrow.

COUGHTON, on the river Arrow, 2 miles N. from Alcester, contains 55 houses, and 273 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Charles Throckmorton, Bart. Sambourn, on the borders of Worcestershire, is a populous hamlet of this parish. Coughton Court, the seat of Sir Charles Throckmorton, Bart., is situated in a finely wooded country, diversified by hills, between the Ikeneld Street and the river Arrow. The principal part of this mansion consists of a very fine Tudor gate-house, built by Sir George Throckmorton in the reign of Henry VIII. when the house was quadrangular in plan, and was surrounded by a moat, over which a bridge led to the gate-house. Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton Court was created baronet by King Charles I. September 1, 1642: his house was afterwards plundered by the Parliament forces, when he retired to Worcester. After the Restoration considerable alterations were made in the house, and about 1780 the moat was filled up, and the entrance arch of the gate-house inclosed and fitted up as a hall. In the windows of this hall are the arms and matches of the ancient family in stained glass.

IPSLEY, on the borders of Worcestershire, 6 miles N. from Alcester, contains 138 houses, and 745 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* Tutnall and Cobley are hamlets of Tardebigg parish in Worcestershire.

KINWARTON, on the river Alne, 2 miles N.E. from Alcester, contains 7 houses, and 41 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester.

MORTON BAGOT, on the borders of Worcestershire, 3 miles W. from Henley in Arden, contains 38 houses, and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 6*l.*

SPERNAL, on the river Arrow, 3 miles N. from Alcester, contains 21 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

STUDLEY, on the river Arrow, 4 miles N. from Alcester, contains 257 houses, and 1338 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. In the reign of Henry II. Peter de Studley translated a priory of Austin canons, which he had founded at Wicton in Worcestershire, to this place: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and in the reign of Henry III. William de Cantelupe, then patron of the priory, erected at the gate a hospital for the relief of poor and impotent persons. The revenues of the priory at the Dissolution were valued at 181*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, and the site was granted to Sir Edmund Knightley, sergeant at law in 1538. Studley House is the seat of the Rev. John Chambers.

WEETHLEY, on the borders of Worcestershire, 3 miles S.W. from Alcester, contains 12 houses, and 54 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. Milcott is a small hamlet of Weston-upon-Avon, in Gloucestershire; it was formerly a seat of the Greville family.

Henley Division.

BEAUDESERT, or *Beldesert*, half a mile E. from Henley in Arden, contains 37 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Beaudesert Castle, erected by Thurstan de Montfort, in the reign of Henry II., and the seat of his family for a long period, is totally destroyed; but the site is worthy the attention of the antiquary.

CLAVERDON, 3 miles E. from Henley in Arden, contains 96 houses, and 465 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Worcester. Langley and Pindley are hamlets of this parish. Robert de Pilardenton founded a Cistercian nunnery, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at Pindley, in the reign of Henry I. At the Dissolution it was valued at 27*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, and in 1544 was granted to William Wigston.

PRESTON BAGOT, 1½ mile E. from Henley in Arden, contains 44 houses, and 219 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 4*l.* The Stratford canal passes the village.

ROWINGTON, 6 miles N.W. from Warwick, and 13 miles S.E. from Birmingham, contains 176 houses, and 888 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WOOTTON WAVEN, on the river Alne, near its junction with Preston brook, 6 miles N.W. from Stratford on Avon, and 2 miles S. from Henley in Arden, contains 107 houses, and 541 inhabitants. The petty sessions for the hundred of Barlichway are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* in the patronage of King's College Cambridge. Robert, son of Roger de Tony, standard-bearer of Normandy, granted this church, together with lands in the parish, to the abbey of Chastillon in Normandy, which was founded by his father. This grant was confirmed by Nicholas de Stafford in the reign of Henry I., and Robert de Stafford, in the reign of Henry II.; and a cell of Benedictine monks from Chastillon was settled here, and remained till the Dissolution of alien priories, in the reign of Edward III. It was afterwards granted to the priory of St. Anne, near Coventry, and in 1443 to King's College, in Cambridge. The arms of Wootton Waven College were, *Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, a chevron gules; 2nd and 3rd, Or, a hand holding a rose stalked and leaved proper, issuing from a manch gules.* John Smith, one of the barons of the exchequer in the reign of Henry VIII., married Anne, daughter and heiress of John Harewell of Wootton, and became lineal ancestor of Sir Charles Smith, who was created Lord Carrington of Wootton Waven, 31st Oct. 1643, which title became extinct in 1705. Wootton Hall is the seat of Lady Smythe, widow of Sir Edward Smythe, Bart., who died April 18, 1811. The parish of Wootton Waven is extensive, and contains the hamlets of Aspley and Fordhall, and the chapelries of Henley in Arden and Ullenhall or *Oulnal.*

Henley in Arden, so named from its situation in the Forest of Arden, on the banks of the Alne, has a market on Monday, and annual fairs March 25th, Tuesday in Whitsun Week for cattle, and Oct. 29th for horses, cattle, sheep, and hops. The ancient market cross is very handsome; on the four faces of the head of the cross were tabernacles or niches, containing the Rood, the Trinity, St. Peter, and one now defaced, which doubtless contained the Virgin Mary. Barrells House, near Henley in Arden, is the seat of R. Knight, Esq.

Snitterfield Division.

ALVESTON, on the river Avon, 2 miles N.E. from Stratford, contains 121 houses, and 630 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Rector of Hampton Lucy.

BEARLEY, 4 miles N. from Stratford, contains 49 houses, and 230 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

BUDBROOK, one mile W. from Warwick, contains 90 houses, and 438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Corporation of Warwick. The Warwick and Birmingham canal passes the village. Grove Park is the seat of Lord Dormer.

FULBROOK, 4 miles N.E. from Stratford on Avon, contains 15 houses, and 77 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*s.* 2*d.* The church is in ruins.

HAMPTON LUCY, or *Bishops Hampton*, on the banks of the Avon, 4 miles N.E. from Stratford, contains 113 houses, and 554 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 51*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of G. Luey, Esq. The edifice has been lately rebuilt, from designs by *Rickman*. Hampton Lucy is the seat of Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart., M.P. for the county.

HASELEY, 4 miles N.W. from Warwick, contains 33 houses, and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

HATTON, 3 miles N.W. from Warwick, contains 49 houses, and 287 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy: in it is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Mary Edis, who built the school-house, endowed by her husband, and was a considerable benefactor to the parish: she died in 1756. On other monuments, to the Rev. Thomas Nelson, Mr. John Smitheman, and Katherine Parr, are inscriptions by the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D., curate here. This eminent scholar died at Hatton, March 6, 1825, æt. 78, and lies buried in a vault near his wife, and her daughters. Dr. Parr was appointed perpetual curate in 1783, and removed to the parsonage at Hatton in 1785, which containing no room sufficiently large for his library, he built "that square room, which for more than forty years was one of the porches of the Academy of England, and will not be forgotten whilst the present generation of learned men survive." In the purchase of his books the Doctor was uniformly attentive to their use rather than their rarity; and, for the best editions of classical writers, for the most useful and learned works in philosophy, metaphysics, and biblical criticism, for general taste in selection and wide range of literature, a more valuable collection has probably never been made, by any single scholar, than Bibliotheca Parriana, a catalogue of which was published by *Bohn*. Dr. Parr embellished his church with painted windows, and gave the parish a peal of bells; and so careful a guardian was he of the different bequests to the poor, that one of them was actually tripled, after having been recovered from thirty-six years loss. A revenue, left for the decoration of the church, was also increased in value and employed for the purpose to which it was originally designed. Dr. Parr, "pre-eminent himself in learning, was most liberal in communicating it, and in sowing the seeds and fostering the growth of it by his advice, by his interest, and very largely and frequently by his pecuniary assistance to all scholars who stood in need of it, and especially to his brethren in the church, and to young men of promising talents, whose means were inadequate to their support at the Universities."—Beausall and Shrewley are chapelries of the parish of Hatton, and the Warwick and Birmingham canal passes it.

HONILEY, 6 miles N. from Warwick, contains 14 houses, and 63 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

LOXLEY, 4 miles S.E. from Stratford on Avon, contains 61 houses, and 311 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

NORTON LINDSEY, or *Norton Superior*, 4 miles W. from Warwick, contains 33 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archdeacon of Worcester.

SHERBORNE, on the banks of the Avon, 2 miles S. from Warwick, contains 42 houses, and 217 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

SNITTERFIELD, 3 miles N. from Stratford on Avon, contains 137 houses, and 642 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. Snitterfield House is the seat of ——· Philips, Esq.

WOLVERTON, 5 miles W. from Warwick, contains 36 houses, and 152 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

WROXALL, or *Wroxhall*, 6 miles N.W. from Warwick, contains 25 houses, and 177 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy. Wroxall Abbey, the seat of Christopher Roberts Wren, Esq., occupies the site of a Benedictine Priory, founded by Hugh de Hatton, about the latter end of the reign of Henry I., and dedicated to St. Leonard. At the Dissolution it was valued at 78*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* per annum, and in 1544 all the estate belonging to the monastery was granted to Robert Burgoyn and John Scudamore; and from their descendants it was purchased by Sir Christopher Wren, the celebrated architect, whose family had resided in this county at a much earlier period, as appears from a monumental inscription in Withybrook church, bearing date 1543. The mansion is ancient and quadrangular in plan, environing a court eighty feet by sixty; the entrance porch opens upon a hall forty-two feet by thirty. Both the dining-room and drawing-room are panelled, and in the last are the arms of the family, carved in oak. The kitchen is said to have been the refectory of the monastery; the walls are nearly five feet in thickness, with buttresses and pointed arch windows. Another curious room is called "The Nun's Penitentiary": it was probably the archive room, and shows remains of pillars and groined ceiling, and a beautiful arched entrance. The chapel, one hundred and twenty feet by twenty-two in dimension, has been formed out of the cloisters of the priory, and contains some ancient painted windows and monuments of the family. In the various rooms of the house is a collection of family portraits, and others of historical interest; as Charles I. and his Queen, Mary Queen of Scots, the Duchess of Cleveland, Anne and Mary Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey, a half-length of King William III., and the only original portrait of Somerville the poet, who lived on terms of particular intimacy with the family. The grounds about the house are well wooded, and admit views of the Lickey Hill on the north-west, the Broadway and Bredon Hills more southerly, and part of the Malvern Hill is seen between some distant plantations.

Stratford Division.

ASTON CANTLOW, or *Aston Cantelupe*, on the river Alne, 6 miles N.W. from Stratford on Avon, contains 181 houses, and 877 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Little Alne. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

BIDFORD, on the river Avon, and borders of Gloucestershire, 7 miles W. from Stratford, contains 243 houses, and 1219 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Barton, Broom, and Marlcliff. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* The hamlets of Bickmarsh and Little Dorsington, on the southern side of the river, are in the parish of Welford, in Gloucestershire.

BILLESLEY, 3 miles W. from Stratford, contains 2 houses, and 26 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

BINTON, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 4 miles W. from Stratford, contains 46 houses, and 232 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Hertford. About a mile southward of the village is Binton Bridge, over the Avon, which here separates the counties.

EXHALL, 2 miles S.E. from Alcester, contains 42 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

HASELOR, 6 miles W. from Stratford, and 3 miles E. from Alcester, contains 73 houses, and 387 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SALFORD PRIORS, or *Great Salford*, on the river Alne, 4 miles S. from Alcester, contains 166 houses, and 813 inhabitants, including the township of Salford Abbots, on the borders of Gloucestershire.

The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* In it are several monuments of the family of Clarke alias Woodchurch. Simon Clarke, Esq., who obtained an estate by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Alderford, Esq., of Abbots Salford, purchased the manor of Priors Salford, and was created a baronet May 1, 1617. He was the patron of Dugdale, and a great encourager of the antiquities of Warwickshire.

STRATFORD ON AVON, 8 miles S.W. from Warwick, contains 590 houses, and 3069 inhabitants. This town, illustrious in British topography as the birth-place of SHAKSPEARE, is situated on a gentle ascent from the banks of the Avon, which approaches it in a wide and proudly swelling stream, unequalled in any other part of its course. Over it is a handsome stone bridge, of nineteen arches, and on the third pier from the east end is a pillar, sculptured with the arms of the city of London, and the Clopton family; under which is the following inscription: Sr. Hugh Clopton, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, built this bridge, at his own proper expense, in the reign of King Henry y^e^ Seventh." There is also a wooden bridge, built in 1590. The town hall, erected in 1768, contains a statue of Shakspeare, a whole-length portrait of Garrick, by *Gainsborough*, and a portrait of John Frederic Duke of Dorset. The grammar-school was founded by the Rev. — Jolesse, M.A. in the reign of King Henry VI. Here are a market-house and some alms houses. The Corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, high steward, twelve aldermen, twelve common councilmen, a town clerk, and other officers. The market is on Thursday, and the fairs are the third Monday in February, the Thursday after the 25th of March, 14th May, the last Monday in July, 25th September, the second Thursday following, and the second Monday in December. In this town William Shakspeare was born, April 23, 1564; but it is doubtful if the house in Henley-street, now shown, was really his birth-place.

"Here his first infant lays sweet SHAKSPEARE sung,
Here the last accents faultered on his tongue."

That liberal benefactor to this town, Sir Hugh Clopton, took down the chapel of the Holy Cross, except the chancel, which is probably part of the original fabric, and rebuilt it in a beautiful manner, at his sole expense, in the reign of King Henry the Seventh: it is a well built and handsome structure. Against the east wall of the nave is erected a monument to the memory of the builder of this edifice, on which are the arms of the city of London, with those of Sir Hugh, and an inscription. The walls were formerly ornamented with curious paintings, which were discovered during the reparation of the chapel in 1804; and upon carefully scraping off the whitewash and paint with which they were covered, many parts were found to be nearly in a perfect state. The most ancient were those in the chancel, which were probably coeval with that part of the chapel, before conjectured to have been erected by Robert de Stratford, in, or soon after, the year 1296: many parts of them, particularly the crosses, had been evidently mutilated with some sharp instrument, by the ill directed zeal of our early reformers. The ravages of time had also contributed to injure them so much that the plaster upon which they were painted was of necessity taken down before the reparations could be completed; so that those which were in the chancel, with a small exception, are now destroyed; the rest, in the nave, being painted on the stone itself, yet remain, though again colored over. The guild-hall, which adjoins the chapel on the south side, was built under the direction of Robert de Stratford, who obtained permission for that purpose from Godfrey Gifford, Bishop of Worcester, in 1296, and appropriated to the use of the fraternity of the Holy Cross. A large chantry or college was here founded, in 1193, by John de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, for a warden, four priests, three clerks, and four choristers, who were to celebrate divine service at the altar of St. Thomas, in the south aisle (by him then newly built) of the parish church of the Holy Trinity. By the bounty of their founder and benefactors they were possessed of estates in 1534 to the value of 127*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The site of this college was granted in 1550 to John Earl of Warwick: it was entirely taken down in 1799.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*: it stands at the south-eastern extremity of the town, from which it is approached by a paved walk, under an avenue of lime-trees, which have been made to form a complete arcade. The structure is cruciform, consisting of a nave and side aisles, a transept, and a chancel, with a tower rising from the centre of the cross. At the eastern extremity of the north aisle is a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, now wholly occupied by monuments, principally of the Clopton family, who derive their surname from the manor and mansion-house of Clopton, in the parish of Stratford, of which they have continued in possession for upwards of five hundred years. The most ancient monument is on the south side of this aisle; it consists of an altar-tomb, beneath an obtusely pointed arch richly decorated, and sustained by four elegant octagonal pillars. The tomb itself is constructed of free-stone, and is ornamented with pannels inclosing shields: it is covered by a large slab of marble, without either effigy or inscription, but it is believed to be a cenotaph commemorating Sir Hugh Clopton, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1492. On the opposite side of the chapel is another raised monument, sustaining two recumbent figures in white marble, of William Clopton, Esq., who died in 1592, and Anne his wife, who died in 1596. Between the monuments just described, is another in memory of George Carew Earl of Totness, and Baron of Clopton, and Joice his Countess, eldest daughter of the above-named William Clopton, Esq. Under a spacious ornamented arch, supported by Corinthian columns, are their figures in alabaster, painted to resemble life. Within the arch are three inscriptions. Against the east wall is the monument of Sir Edward Walker, Knt. Garter King of Arms, one of those faithful royalists who suffered so much in the cause of the unhappy Charles. His fidelity was rewarded, after the Restoration, by the above office; he died suddenly at Whitehall, on the 20th of February, 1676, aged 65. Here are other monuments in memory of various branches of the Clopton family. The chancel is the most beautiful as well as the most perfect division of this church, and was erected between the years 1465 and 1491, by Thomas Balsall, D.D., who then held the office of Dean: it is separated from the transept by an oaken screen, which originally formed a part of the ancient rood-loft, and was glazed in the year 1813. Five large ornamented windows on each side give light to the chancel; they were formerly decorated with painted glass, the remains of which were taken out in the year 1790, and transferred to the centre of the great eastern window, where they still remain, though in a very confused state. On each side of the eastern window is a niche, boldly finished in the florid style of pointed architecture. In the south wall, near the altar, are three similar niches, conjoined, in which were placed the *sedilia*, or seats, for the priests officiating at mass, and immediately adjoining them is the piscina. On each side of the chancel is a range of stalls belonging to the ancient choir, remarkable for the grotesque carvings that ornament the lower part of each seat. Erected against the north wall, within the communion rail, is a curious altar-tomb, of alabaster, to the memory of Dean Balsall, who died in 1491: the front is divided into five compartments, in each of which is sculptured some remarkable event in the history of our Saviour: at the west end are two niches; in one is the figure of a saint, and in the other are three figures of doubtful appropriation; at the east end are likewise two niches, one containing the figure of a saint, and the other, three figures, one of which appears to represent St. James. This tomb, which has formerly been painted, is seven feet six inches in length, by about three feet six inches in height, and is covered by a slab of marble, in which an engraved brass figure of Dean Balsall with an inscription was originally inlaid, but have been long since torn away. Against the eastern wall of the chancel is a monument in memory of John Combe, Esq., the subject of a well known satirical epitaph, ascribed to Shakspeare: he died on the 10th of July 1614.

On the north wall, near the tomb of Dean Balsall, and elevated about five feet from the pavement, over the spot that enshrines his remains, is the monument of WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE. A bust represents the immortal bard in the attitude of poetic inspiration, with a pen in his right-hand, a cushion before him, and his left-hand resting on a scroll. It is placed under an arch and entablature, supported by Corinthian columns of black marble, with gilded bases and capitals. This bust was originally painted to resemble life, the eyes being of a light hazel, and the hair and beard auburn. The dress consisted of a scarlet doublet, over which was a loose black gown without sleeves; the upper part of the cushion before him was green, and the lower part crimson. Above the entablature, and surmounted by a scull, are the poet's armorial bearings; viz. *Or, on a bend sable, a tilting spear of the first, point upwards headed argent:* crest, *a falcon rising, argent, supporting a spear in pale or.* On each side of the pier containing the arms, is a figure of a child in a sitting posture: that on the right holds a spade, and that on the left, whose eyes are closed, an inverted torch, with his right-hand resting on a skull.

Under the bust, between the bases of the columns, are the following inscriptions:

Ivdicio Pylivm, genio Socratem, arte Maronem,
Terra tegit, Populus mœret, Olympvs habet.

Stay, passenger, why goest thov by so fast,
Read, if thov canst, whom envious death hath plast
Within this monvment, Shakspeare, with whome
Qvick Natvre dide; whose name doth deck y^e^ tombe
Far more than cost; sith all y^t^ he hath writt,
Leave living art bvt page to serve his witt.

Obiit Año Do^i^ 1616. Ætatis 53, die 23 Ap.

Below the monument, upon the stone covering the poet's grave, are the subjoined curious lines, said to have been written by himself:

Good frend for Jesvs sake forbeare,
To digg the dvst encloased heare;
Bleste be y^e^ man y^t^ spares thes stones,
And cvrst be he y^t^ moves my bones.

Between Shakspeare's grave and the north wall are buried the remains of his widow, who departed this life, August 6th, 1623, aged 67. On the opposite side of the poet's grave are those of several other members of his family. There are in the chancel, as well as in the other divisions of this church, numerous monuments of inferior interest; and throughout the edifice the pavement is covered with the almost obliterated memorials of the dead. On the northern side of the chancel, just beyond the stalls, is an ornamented door-way, formerly the entrance into the crypt, which, from its style of architecture (the early Norman), appears to have been the most ancient part of the church. It was taken down in 1800. The tower rises from four pointed arches, sustained by massive clustered pillars, and contains six musical bells. It was originally crowned by a timber spire, covered with lead, and about forty-two feet in height: this was taken down in 1763, and the present spire, of Warwick hewn stone, erected in the following year.

Stratford on Avon canal goes in a north-north-west course past Bishopstead, Wilnecote, Preston Green, Preston Bagot, and Lapworth, near which place is a collateral cut, one mile and a half in length, joining the Warwick and Birmingham canal; after which it passes Waring Green, Salton Street, and entering Worcestershire, near Old Mills, joins the Birmingham and Worcester canal at King's Norton.

Clopton House, the seat of John Clopton, Esq., is situated about one mile north from the town of Stratford on Avon, upon the right of the road leading to Henley in Arden. The house was principally erected in the time of King Charles II., by Sir John Clopton, Knt., whose arms appear in the pediment: those of Sir Edward Walker, Knt. are over the hall-door. The front is to the south; this and the east side are of brick-work, and form the comparatively modern part. The north and west sides are probably as old as the time of Henry VII., being half timbered. The back archway of entrance appears of Queen Elizabeth's æra. Clopton House contains several valuable portraits, viz. of the Earl of Totnes and his Countess, Sir Edward Walker, and many of the Clopton and Partheriche families. A beautiful painting by *Vandyck* of King Charles I. dictating orders to his secretary Sir Edward Walker, in the field, who is writing them on a drum head, has been removed from the house, but probably for the purpose of more particular care of it: this was engraved and prefixed to Sir E. Walker's "Historical Discourses," published by his grandson, the last Sir Hugh Clopton, in 1705. It was in this house that Ireland wished to make it appear that he found a depositary of Shakspeare's papers, had he not been disappointed by Mr. Williams, who then resided here as tenant. The conversation between the parties is given in the "Confessions" of the younger Ireland, and is rather an amusing point of that extraordinary work. In the hall of entrance is a large oriel window, containing the arms of the alliances of the Cloptons for many generations.

Welleombe House, the seat of George Lloyd, Esq., is one mile north from the town of Stratford on Avon, on the road leading to Warwick. The hills of Wellcombe are celebrated in a poem written by John Jordan of Stratford, who speaks of them as having been anciently the scene of much warlike operations between the ancient Britons and Saxons. The intrenchments or dingles are very deep and perfect; and numerous earth-works still exist, particularly the cone-like hill near the house, which is supposed to have been thrown up to cover the bodies of those who were slain in battle. This house was the residence of William Combe, brother of John Combe. This beautiful spot, so much favoured by nature, has received much embellishment by art. Upon the summit of the hill adjoining the house a most extensive and diversified amphitheatre of wood and water delight the eye; and hence the windings of the Avon, the seats of the neighbouring gentry, with the town of Stratford in the near view, and the Edge hills, the Hills of Shuckburgh, Broadway, Ilmington, and Malvern in Worcestershire, are easily distinguished.

OLD STRATFORD, adjacent to the town of Stratford on Avon, contains 211 houses, and 996 inhabitants. The hamlet of Luddington is in this parish.

TEMPLE GRAFTON, 3 miles S.E. from Alcester, contains 40 houses, and 336 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Arden Grafton. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy.

WIXFORD, or *Wicklesford*, on the Alne, 2 miles S. from Alcester, contains 27 houses, and 110 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Melburgh, is a curacy.

2. Coventry, City and County,

Is nearly environed by Knighton hundred, except on the north-western side, where it is bordered by Hemlingford hundred.

ANSTEY, 5 miles N.E. from Coventry, contains 31 houses, and 205 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Crown. The Oxford canal passes on the south of the village.

CITY OF COVENTRY, 10 miles N. from Warwick and 91 from London, contains 4277 houses, and 21,242 inhabitants. It derives its name from the Coven, the stream on which it is built: the houses are in general ancient; many of them, as old as the fifteenth century, have projecting upper stories, and form a most interesting subject for the antiquary and artist in the abundance of carved work with which they are enriched, and are a convincing proof of the early prosperity of the city. In the reign of Richard II. it was surrounded with walls and towers at certain distances; these were of great assistance in defending it during the civil wars, and it fortunately did not experience the miseries of siege to which so many other large towns were subjected. Coventry has been frequently the temporary residence of royalty. Henry VI. was here in 1450, when he made the first sheriffs. In 1458 a Parliament was held in the chapter-house of the priory, which passed attainders against Richard Duke of York, the Earls of March, Salisbury, and Warwick. King Edward IV. and his Queen kept their Christmas at Coventry in 1465. In 1499 Henry VII. and his Queen visited this city; and in 1510 Henry VIII. and Queen Katherine visited it, when there were three pageants set forth. Queen Elizabeth visited the city in 1565. James I. visited it in 1617; and in 1687 James II. was here. The trade of this city consisted originally in the manufacture of cloth, and caps or bonnets, which arose to a great degree of consequence as early as 1436, and continued till about 1696, when it was changed for the worsted business; and so famous was it for its dye that "true as Coventry blue" became proverbial. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the silk manufacture of ribbons was introduced here, and has extended to the neighbouring towns. The manufactory of watches was introduced about 1770, and has increased rapidly. The market is on Friday; and there are annual fairs, the second Friday after Ash Wednesday, for linen and woollen cloths; 2nd May, for horses, cows, and sheep; Friday in Trinity week, for flannels, linen, and woollen, which continues for eight days—on the first day the procession with Lady Godiva and peeping Tom is exhibited; 26th August and 1st November, for horses, linen, and woollen. The Corporation, according to the charter of James I., consists of a mayor; recorder; two sheriffs; two bailiffs; a steward; two chamberlains; a coroner; town clerk; two wardens; ten aldermen, who preside over the ten wards into which the city is divided, and are justices of the peace within the city and its county; thirty-one superior, and twenty-five inferior common councilmen, and other officers. St. Mary Hall, a building of great curiosity, is used for Corporation assemblies: it was erected in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI.; and over the gate-house are figures of the King and Queen sitting.

Within is a fine old chamber, having in the upper end a noble oriel window containing many figures in painted glass, and on the walls are a number of Latin sentences. The county hall was erected in 1785. The assizes are always held here. The arms of the city are, *Per pale, gules and vert, an elephant, on his back a tower triple towered or.* Crest, a leopard passant proper. Coventry returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in the twenty-third of Edward I.; and the right of election is vested in such freemen as have served seven years' apprenticeship to one and the same trade in the city or suburbs, and do not receive alms, having been duly sworn and enrolled; they amount to about 1400. The present members are Edward Ellice, Esq., and Henry Lytton Bulwer, Esq.

The city contains the following parishes: St. John the Baptist, a rectory, in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation; St. Michael's, a vicarage, value 26*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; the Holy Trinity, a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown; the Archdeaconry of Coventry, founded before the year 1127, value 45*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. Here is said to have been an Anglo-Saxon convent of nuns, under the government of St. Osburg, which was destroyed by the Danes in the year 1016; but about 1043 Leofric Earl of Mercia and his lady Godiva founded a noble Benedictine monastery, which they endowed with twenty-four manors, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Osburg. Upon the vacancy of this abbey in 1095 Robert de Limesey Bishop of Chester obtained leave to remove his episcopal see hither, when it became a cathedral priory, and the prior and convent part of the chapter of the bishops, many of whom styled themselves Bishops of Coventry only. (See an account of the see under LICHFIELD in Staffordshire at p. 123.) Hugh de Novant in 1191 expelled the monks, and placed secular canons in this church; but within seven years the monks were restored, and continued here till the surrender in 1538, when it was valued at 499*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The site was granted in 1545 to John Combes and Richard Stansfield. The cathedral church was entirely destroyed. William Lord Zouch in 1381 prepared to build a Carthusian monastery, in honour of St. Anne, at Shortley near this city; but being prevented by death, King Richard II. in 1385 laid the first stone, and at the request of his Queen Anne became the founder, and endowed it with many alien priories. At the Dissolution it was valued at 251*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1542 to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain. St. John's or Babilake church was founded by the Merchants' Guild or Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, about 1350: near this church is Babilake Hospital, founded by Thomas Bond, mayor of this city in 1506. The free-school arose out of a hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Edmund Archdeacon of Coventry, with the approbation of the prior and convent. At the Dissolution John Hales, clerk of the hanaper, converted this foundation, which he had purchased, into a free-school. The chapel is the present school, and the master resides in the house belonging to the master of the hospital. The school has also a library attached to it. Mr. Hales died in 1572, when his estates in this county devolved to John, son of his eldest brother Christopher, whose residence was at Hales Place, the ancient house of the White Friars in this city, and who, on the 28th August 1660, was created baronet by King Charles II. The house was afterwards purchased by the city, and made a house of industry. When the cathedral was standing, Coventry possessed a matchless group of churches, all within one cemetery. St. Michael's steeple is one of the most beautiful in the kingdom; it was begun in the reign of Edward III. in 1372, and was finished in twenty years. The body of the church was erected in the reign of Henry VI.: the height of the steeple and length of the church are the same, 303 feet; the width of the last 104 feet. Trinity church would in any other situation be considered a most beautiful edifice, but is eclipsed by its vicinity to St. Michael's. The very splendid cross, originally erected in 1423, and rebuilt in 1539, is destroyed: its founder was Sir William Hollies, Lord Mayor of London, and son of Thomas Hollies of Stoke near this city. The Drapers' Hall, rebuilt in 1775, is a handsome Doric building. Keresley and Radford are hamlets of St. Michael's parish, in this city. The Coventry canal, proceeding northward from the city, joins the Grand Trunk canal, and thence opens a navigable communication with all parts of England.

EXHALL, 3 miles N. from Coventry, contains 161 houses, and 775 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy.

FOLESHILL, or *Folkeshall*, 2 miles N.E. from Coventry, contains 1046 houses, and 4937 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown. Here are extensive coal works.

SOW, 3 miles N.E. from Coventry, contains 241 houses, and 1212 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown. This parish is partly situated in Kirby division of Knightlow hundred.

STIVICHALL, one mile S.W. from Coventry, contains 22 houses, and 96 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, in the presentation of Colonel Gregory of Stivichall Hall.

STOKE, 1½ mile E. from Coventry, contains 129 houses, and 572 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown.

WYKEN, 3 miles N.E. from Coventry, contains 13 houses, and 79 inhabitants. It is a curacy, value 5*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Craven.

3. Hemlingford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Staffordshire and Leicestershire; on the east by Knightlow hundred; on the south by Barlichway hundred and a detached portion of Kington hundred; and on the west it is bounded by Worcestershire and Staffordshire. It is also separated into the Atherstone, Birmingham Solihull, and Tamworth divisions.

ATHERSTONE DIVISION.

ANSLEY, 4 miles S. from Atherstone, contains 113 houses, and 720 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of J. N. Ludford, Esq. Ansley Hall, the seat of John Newdigate Ludford, Esq., stands in an extensive and highly embellished park, in which is a hermitage, erected with the materials of an ancient oratory: and in another part of the grounds is a cell containing a monument of the Purefoy family, removed from Caldecote church in 1796.

ATHERSTONE, on the borders of Leicestershire, 24 miles N. from Warwick, and 107 miles from London, is a township of Manceter parish, and contains 718 houses, and 3434 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the vicar of Manceter. The town is situated on the western bank of the river Anker, having the Coventry canal on the west, and consists chiefly of one street and the market-place. The manufactories are hats, ribbons, shalloons, and tammies. The market is on Tuesday, and there are annual fairs, 7th April, for cows and sheep; 18th July, a holiday fair; 19th September, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese, for which it is noted; and 4th December, for horses and fat cattle. Here is a free grammar-school, and a charity school. In 1375, Ralph Lord Basset of Drayton founded here a friary of hermits of St. Austin, which at the Dissolution was valued at 1*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and in 1543 was granted to Henry Cartwright and his heirs.

BAXTERLEY, 5 miles W. from Atherstone, contains 41 houses, and 210 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Baxterley Hall is the seat of John Boultbee, Esq.

CALDECOTE, on the borders of Leicestershire, 3 miles S.E. from Atherstone, contains 15 houses, and 86 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Theobald and St. Chad, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 15*s.*: it contains a monument of Mr. Abbot, who defended Caldecote Hall, and who died 2nd February 1648. On the 28th August 1642, this seat, the noble mansion of the Purefoys, was attacked by Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, at the head of eighteen troops of horse, when Mr. Abbot, assisted only by eight men, besides his mother and her maids, successfully defended Caldecote Hall against the assailants, and it is not known that any of the family were hurt. (See a particular account in Vicars' Parliamentary Chronicle.) Caldecote Hall, afterwards the residence of Lord Keeper Wrighte, was lately the seat of the Hon. J. Bowes.

CHILVERS COTON, 1½ mile S.W. from Nuneaton, contains 445 houses, and 2169 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Grift.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 4*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. At Erdbury, or *Orreby*, in this parish, Ralph Sudley in the reign of Henry II. founded an Augustine priory in honour of the Virgin Mary, which at the Dissolution was valued at 122*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per annum. In 1538 it was granted to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk. Arbury Hall, the seat of F. Newdigate, Esq., was built by Sir Edmund Anderson, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Richard Newdigate of Arbury, serjeant at law, was created baronet by Charles II. 24th July 1677.

CORLEY, 4 miles N.W. from Coventry, contains 59 houses, and 316 inhabitants. It is a vicarage.

FILLONGLEY, 6 miles N.W. from Coventry, contains 169 houses, and 980 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

LEA, on the river Tame, 3 miles N. from Coleshill, contains 39 houses, and 284 inhabitants, including the township of Marston. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. Hams Hall, the seat of Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq., built in 1760, stands upon a bold terrace on the banks of the Tame, commanding an extensive reach of that river and the surrounding country, which is richly wooded and adorned with many picturesque objects. The park contains about 120 acres, but is too flat to afford much interest, except from its fine timber, particularly an oak avenue, planted by Sir Charles Adderley, first equerry to King Charles I., who purchased the estate of Sir John Ferrers of Hams.

MANCETER, on the borders of Leicestershire, one mile S.E. from Atherstone, contains 64 houses, and 307 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Atherstone is a township, and Hartshill and Oldbury are hamlets of this parish.

MAXSTOKE, 3 miles S.E. from Coleshill, contains 65 houses, and 364 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of J. Chandos Leigh, Esq. Maxstoke Castle, the seat of William Dilke, Esq., stands on a plain in a most sequestered spot, surrounded by trees, above a mile northward from the village. This ancient structure was built by Sir William Clinton, eldest son of John Lord Clinton, in 1356, and is one of the very few remaining buildings of that interesting period. The castle came into the possession of Humphrey Stafford Earl of Buckingham, in 1437, by exchange with John, fifth Lord Clinton, for Whiston in Northamptonshire, and became the favourite residence of the Earl; but upon the decapitation of his son Henry Duke of Buckingham, for his attempt to dethrone Richard III. in 1483, the castle was seized by the king, who visited it on his progress to Nottingham Castle, previously to the battle of Bosworth, when he ordered all the inner buildings of Kenilworth Castle to be removed here. After the death of King Richard III. Edward the son of the last Duke of Buckingham was restored to all his father's honours and estates. He fell a sacrifice to Cardinal Wolsey, and was beheaded in 1521; upon which event the Emperor Charles V. exclaimed, "A butcher's dog has worried to death the finest buck in England." Then sunk for ever all the splendour and princely honours of the renowned family of Stafford. The estate again forfeited, was granted in the same year to Sir William Compton, ancestor of William Lord Compton, who in 1596 disposed of it to the Lord Keeper Egerton, who two years afterwards sold it to Thomas Dilke, Esq., in whose family the estate still remains. The plan of the castle is a parallelogram, with a hexagonal tower at each angle, inclosing an area containing the dwelling, which was partly destroyed by an accidental fire; but a great portion of the ancient edifice yet remains, and is a fine example of the architectural style of the age in which it was erected. The gate-house in the centre of the front is approached by a stone bridge over a moat, which encompasses the castle walls: over the entrance are sculptured the arms of Humphrey Stafford Earl of Buckingham, impaling those of his countess Anne Neville, daughter of the Earl of Westmorland, which are supported by two antelopes, assumed in allusion to the Earl's descent from royal blood, his mother being the daughter of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester. The badges of the burning nave and the Stafford-knot are also sculptured upon the gate-house, which was built by the Earl of Buckingham, previously to his being created a duke in 1446. The great gates are still in their original state, and are covered with plates of iron: the groove for the massive portcullis is also to be seen. In the neighbourhood of the castle are the remains of a priory, founded by William Clinton Earl of Huntingdon, in 1331, for canons regular of the order of St. Austin, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Michael, and All Saints. The endowment of this priory was ample, for it was valued in 1534 at 129*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* per annum: it was granted in 1538 to Charles Duke of Suffolk. The ruins are rendered mournfully picturesque by the varieties of evergreen foliage that environ the walls in every direction.

MEREVALE, on the borders of Leicestershire, in which county it is partly situated, is 1½ mile W. from Atherstone, and contains 35 houses, and 208 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of D. S. Dugdale, Esq. Merevale House, the seat of Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, Esq. late M.P. for the county, commands extensive views over the county of Leicester. The park is entered by a lodge at the extremity of Atherstone, which opens upon a regular and beautiful ascent through a varied drive to the house. The contiguous grounds are particularly fertile, and abound with venerable oaks. The possessor of this mansion is descended by the female line from Sir William Dugdale the antiquary, whose family have been seated in this county for a long period. Mr. Dugdale had for some years the command of the Atherstone yeomanry, and has been often returned one of the representatives of the county in Parliament. In the vicinity are the remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded by Robert Earl Ferrers about 1148, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary: it was valued at the Dissolution at 303*l.* 10*s.* per annum. In 1540 the site, with many adjacent lands and woods, part of the Forest of Arden, were granted to Walter Lord Ferrers.

NUNEATON, on the river Anker, 6 miles S.E. from Atherstone, and 5 miles S.W. from Hinckley in Leicestershire, contains 1492 houses, and 6610 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Attleborough and Stockingford. The town principally consists of four handsome streets uniting at the market-place, and has a considerable manufacture of ribbons, which succeeded to that of woollen cloths. The market is on Saturday; and there are annual fairs on the 18th February, 14th May, and 31st October, for horses, cows, and sheep. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 24*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The name of this town is derived from a nunnery founded here in the reign of Henry II. by Robert Bossu Earl of Leicester, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, which was valued at 290*l.* 15*s.* in 1534, and the site was granted in 1540 to Sir Marmaduke Constable. In 1792 as some labourers were digging in the ruins of the nunnery, they discovered a tessellated pavement arranged in circles, containing the signs of the zodiac, &c., and about two feet below the floor were several stone coffins. Here is an excellent free-school, founded and endowed, in the reign of Edward VI., with lands in the liberty of Coventry.

SHUSTOKE, 3 miles N.E. from Coleshill, contains 47 houses, and 331 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Blythe. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in it is the monument of Sir William Dugdale. Blythe Hall, the seat of T. R. West, Esq., was the residence of that distinguished antiquary Sir William Dugdale, historian of the county, who died there 10th February, 1685. It occupies a low situation near the river Blythe. Bentley is a hamlet of Shustoke parish.

WEDDINGTON, on the borders of Leicestershire, 1½ mile N. from Nuneaton, contains 10 houses, and 91 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

NETHER WHITACRE, 4 miles N.E. from Coleshill, contains 75 houses, and 408 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy. Over-Whitacre, 2 miles N.W. from the above, contains 44 houses, and 292 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy.

Birmingham Division.

ASTON, on the borders of Staffordshire, 2 miles N. from Birmingham, contains 3787 houses, and 19,189 inhabitants, including the chapelry of Deritend and the hamlet of Erdington. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* Aston Hall, the seat of James Watt, Esq., stands on an eminence

which rises from the river Tame: the park was inclosed by Sir Thomas Holt, Bart., when the house was commenced in 1618, but the last was not finished till 1635; and although one of the latest, is a very fine example of the true old English style. Dugdale, in his History of this county, describes Aston Hall as "a noble fabric, which for beauty and state much exceedeth any in these parts." The justice of this remark few will now dispute; but it must be remembered that a time has been when it was the fashion to depreciate houses of this style of architecture, by the degrading term *Gothic*. These edifices, strikingly pictorial in their general effect, are now found to be better suited to our climate than the gloomy and expensive porticos of the Roman temples, which are made to form a prominent feature in our modern residences. In plan the house occupies three sides of a quadrangle, having on each side a lofty square tower, the whole built with deeply coloured red bricks, and others of a still darker hue, disposed in chequered forms upon the walls; the large mullioned windows, quoins and enrichments of the parapet and gables are of stone: the porch alone is a departure from the pure style of architecture; this is Roman Doric, bearing the arms of the founder, and the motto *Exaltavit Humiles*. King Charles slept at Aston Hall on two nights previously to the battle of Edgehill, in 1642; the chamber where the King remained, during the approach of the Parliamentary forces, is one of those usually shown to visitors: several cannon-balls were fired at the house during the course of the civil war, and marks of one are very evident on the balusters of the massive staircase. This very curious ancient mansion is now the residence of the son of the late James Watt, one of the chief promoters of our national prosperity, by his invention of the present steam-engine, and whose useful life was terminated 25th August 1819. Erdington was the seat of a baronial family of that name, and there are still remains of an old mansion.—Castle Bromwich and Little Bromwich are also hamlets of the parish of Aston.

BIRMINGHAM, 19 miles N.W. from Warwick, and 116 from London, contains 17,323 houses, and 85,416 inhabitants. This large manufacturing town occupies the side of a hill, on the western bank of the river Rea, a branch of the Tame. For a considerable period the hardware manufactures carried on here have been particularly celebrated; and the numerous articles of this class form an almost endless variety of trades, the chief of which are buttons, pins, buckles, plated goods of all descriptions, jewellery, toys, paper trays, trinkets, fire-arms, and the productions of the casting furnace, rolling mill, and smelting work; the town being plentifully supplied with that important article, coal, from Staffordshire. By means of various canals the trade of Birmingham extends all over the kingdom, and goods are exported hence in great quantities to foreign countries, where in point of cheapness and show united they are unrivalled, Birmingham being, in the emphatic language of Burke, the toy-shop of Europe. The market is on Thursday, and is most plentifully supplied from the country with every kind of provision; the town has also twice a week sea-fish in abundance. The annual fairs are Thursday in Whitsun week, 29th September, for black cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, &c. Not being a corporate town, Birmingham is free for the settlement of any person in business. It is governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and a headborough. The petty sessions for the hundred of Hemlingford are held here, and also at Coleshill.

It contains two parishes, St. Martin's and St. Philip's. St. Martin's is a rectory, value 19*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; the church, erected in the thirteenth century, has been much altered by repairs. In the area near this church is a bronze statue of Nelson, by *Westmacott*, which was erected by subscription in 1809. The hero is represented in an attitude of repose, his arm reclining on an anchor; he appears invested with the insignia of those honours by which his sovereign and foreign princes distinguished him. On the right of the principal figure is introduced a ship; Victory embellishes the prow. On the left is disposed a sail, which passing behind the statue gives breadth to the composition. Above the ship is the flag-staff truck of the L'Orient, found by Sir Samuel Hood the day after the battle of the Nile. The group is on a circular pedestal of statuary marble, on which the town of Birmingham is personified, murally crowned, and represented as mourning the loss the nation sustained by his death. The whole is inclosed by iron palisades, in form of boarding pikes, connected by a twisted cable.—St. Philip's is a rectory, annexed to the treasurership of Lichfield Cathedral, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield. This church is much admired, both for its architecture and situation; it has a set of musical chimes, which play every three hours, and a different tune every day in the week. Besides the two parish churches, there are several chapels, which are all modern, handsome edifices, particularly St. Paul's: the eastern window of this chapel, painted by *Eginton*, represents the Conversion of St. Paul. One of the most extensive and complete set of baths in the kingdom are at Lady Well, situated in the centre of a garden. Duddeston Gardens or Vauxhall is within a mile and a half of the centre of the town, where music and other entertainments are performed; here are a bowling-green, billiard-rooms, &c. This town derives the most important advantage from its navigable communication to most parts of the kingdom. The old canal, formed in 1769, brings hither various raw materials, and the produce of the Wednesbury collieries: this cut was in 1772 extended to Aldersley, whence there is a communication to the Severn, and thence to Shrewsbury, Gloucester, Bristol, and with the Trent to Gainsborough, Hull, and London. From this canal there is also a junction with the grand line running along the potteries in Staffordshire, and thence extending to Manchester and Liverpool, conveying the manufactures of Birmingham to the principal ports of the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. By the new canal a communication is opened by Fazeley to Tamworth, Atherstone, Nuneaton, and Coventry; to Oxford and thence by the Thames to London, and the south-eastern extremity of the kingdom.

COLESHILL, on the river Cole, 9 miles W. from Birmingham, and 104 from London, contains 337 houses, and 1760 inhabitants. The market is on Wednesday; and there are annual fairs on Shrove Monday for horses, 6th May for horses and cattle, Wednesday after 29th September for all sorts of cattle. The sessions for the hundred of Hemlingford are held here, and also at Birmingham. Here are a free-school and an English school. The town consists of one long street, due north and south, with a bridge over the Cole at the north end, and a street on the east leading to the church, which is on the summit of the eminence commanding a pleasing view of the surrounding country. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Digby, who is also Viscount Coleshill. The edifice is a fine specimen of the English style of pointed architecture, and contains many monuments of the Clinton and Digby families. The lordship of Coleshill was granted to Sir Simon Digby by Henry VII. in 1495, upon the confiscation of Sir Simon Montfort the preceding year; and has ever since continued a residence of his family.

CURDWORTH, 3 miles N. from Coleshill, contains 50 houses, and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq. Minworth is a township of this parish.

EDGBASTON, on the borders of Worcestershire, 2 miles S. from Birmingham, contains 377 houses, and 2117 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. Edgbaston Hall was burnt by the populace in 1688,—but having been rebuilt, is now the seat of Dr. Johnstone.

SHELDON, on the borders of Worcestershire, 4 miles S.W. from Coleshill, contains 78 houses, and 423 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Digby. Sheldon Hall is about a mile northward from the village, on the banks of the Cole.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, on the borders of Staffordshire, 7 miles N. from Birmingham, contains 677 houses, and 3466 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ashfurlong-Hill, Hill-Hook, Maney, Moor, Little Sutton, and Warmley. The town is situated on the road leading from Birmingham to Lichfield, and consists of a spacious street with several others branching from it. It is a royal town, having separate jurisdiction: its Corporation consists of a warden, 24 assistants, a town clerk, steward, and other officers; the warden for the time being is the coroner. The manufactures consist of buttons and iron ware. The market is on Monday, and there are annual fairs on Trinity Monday and 8th November. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; it is a handsome structure, erected in the reign of Henry VIII.: at the east end is a monument of John Vesy Bishop of Exeter, ob. 1551, a great benefactor to this his native place. Sutton Coldfield Hall is

the seat of S. F. S. Perkins, Esq. Four Oaks Hall, the seat of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart., about a mile eastward from the town, adjoins Sutton Park, through which passes the Ikenild Street, a Roman road, in a high state of preservation. The house was built for Simon Luttrell, Lord Irnham; it is of the Ionic order; and in front of the mansion is a beautiful lawn, beyond which deep woods appear on every side, where walks wind under the thick foliage of the trees, and afford advantageous views of the park at every opening.

WHISHAW, 4 miles S.E. from Sutton Coldfield, contains 41 houses, and 219 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Moxhull. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 5*s.*: it contains several ancient monuments of the Lisle and Hacket families. Moxhull Hall, the seat of Mrs. Hacket, stands on a gentle rise, in a park containing some fine old timber and plantations. This estate descended from the ancient family of De Lisle to Sir Andrew Hacket, a master in chancery, in the reign of James II., eldest son of John Hacket Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who died in 1670.

Solihull Division.

BADDESLEY CLINTON, 7 miles N.W. from Warwick, contains 18 houses, and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Baddesley Clinton Hall is a most highly curious specimen of ancient English domestic architecture, and was built by Sir Edward Ferrers, grandson of Sir Thomas Ferrers of Tamworth, who obtained this estate by his marriage with Constance, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Brome, Esq. The stone walls of the mansion rise from the water of the moat which surrounds it, and is crossed by a bridge of two arches, not wide enough to admit a carriage to enter. Three sides of the quadrangle, in which form it was originally disposed, remain. The hall and most of the rooms are panelled with carved oak, and the windows are filled with the arms of Ferrers and their alliances, comprising not a few of the highest families in England: here is a staircase of solid blocks of oak, and a lofty vaulted chamber in the gate-house over the entrance. Edward Ferrers, Esq., of Baddesley, brother-in-law to the Marquess Townshend, died here 11th Aug. 1830.

BARSTON, on the Blythe, 11 miles N.W. from Warwick, contains 55 houses, and 344 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a curacy.

BERKESWELL, 5 miles W. from Coventry, contains 276 houses, and 1468 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*: it is an ancient structure, with a low tower of great strength. In the chancel, which exhibits the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, are several monuments of the Wilmot family. Berkeswell Hall is the seat of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bart., descended from Sir Samuel Marrow, of Berkeswell, created baronet 16th July 1679.

BICKENHILL, 4 miles S. from Coleshill, contains 117 houses, and 648 inhabitants, including Lindon, and Marston Quarters. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Aylesford. Hill Bickenhill and Middle Bickenhill are both in this parish.

ELMDON, 5 miles S. from Coleshill, contains 20 houses, and 146 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

HAMPTON IN ARDEN, 4 miles S. from Coleshill, contains 110 houses, and 538 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the hospital in Warwick. Sir Ralph Bovey, of Hillfields in this parish, was created baronet 30th August 1660; the title is now extinct. Balsall is a chapelry; and Kinwalsey, Knowle, and Nuthurst are hamlets of this parish. The manor of Balsall was granted to the Knights Templars, in the reign of King Stephen, by Roger de Mowbray, and became a commandery or preceptory of that order. It belonged afterwards to the Knights Hospitallers, but it does not appear that they had a residence here. It was granted in 1565 to Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester. The chapel at Knowle, or *Knoll*, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, St. Lawrence, and St. Anne, is a very beautiful structure.

MERIDEN, 5 miles N.W. from Coventry, contains 161 houses, and 927 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Aylesford: it contains a monument of John Wyard, Esq.; one of the Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Richard II.; and another of one of the Walshes, formerly lords of the manor.

GREAT PACKINGTON, 6 miles N.W. from Coventry, contains 64 houses, and 351 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Aylesford. It is a small edifice, rebuilt in 1790, from a design by *Bonomi*. Packington Hall, the seat of the Earl of Aylesford, was erected about 1700; it stands within grounds which possess a natural inequality, favourable to picturesque effect, being well wooded and adorned with water; the vicinity, said to be the highest ground in the kingdom, commands prospects as beautiful and various as they are extensive. At a short distance is the Forest Hall, erected for the Woodmen of Arden, a society of Archers, who contend for honorary prizes. Sir Robert Fisher, of Packington, was created baronet 7th December 1622: this family were seated here from the reign of Henry VIII., and the estate descended to the present noble proprietor by the marriage of Mary the daughter and heiress of Sir Clement Fisher, with Heneage second Earl of Aylesford. Little Packington, on the river Blythe, one mile W. from the above, contains 27 houses, and 150 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 3*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

SOLIHULL, 7 miles S.E. from Birmingham, contains 552 houses, and 2817 inhabitants. The market is disused, but there are annual fairs on 10th May for horses, cattle, and sheep; 29th April for cattle, cheese, and hops; and on 10th and 12th October. The church, dedicated to St Alphage, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*: it is a remarkably handsome structure, cruciform in plan.

Tamworth Division.

AUSTREY, on the borders of Leicestershire, 6 miles E. from Tamworth, contains 98 houses, and 542 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BADDESLEY ENSOR, 3 miles N.W. from Atherstone, contains 96 houses, and 535 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy.

GRENDON, on the river Anker, and borders of Leicestershire, 3 miles N. from Atherstone, contains 106 houses, and 554 inhabitants, including the township of Whittington. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Grendon Hall, the seat of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., contains some beautifully designed windows in stained glass, both by *Miller* and *Willement*.

KINGSBURY, on the river Tame, 5 miles N. from Coleshill, contains 242 houses, and 1345 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

MIDDLETON, on the borders of Staffordshire, 5 miles S.W. from Tamworth, contains 107 houses, and 623 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the baptist, is a curacy. Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bart. was created Lord Middleton in 1711. Middleton Hall is the seat of Francis Lawley, Esq., M.P. for the county.

NEWTON IN THE THISTLES, or *Newton Regis*, on the borders of Staffordshire, 5 miles N.E. from Tamworth, contains 76 houses, and 410 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

POLESWORTH, on the river Anker, 4 miles S.E. from Tamworth, contains 365 houses, and 1834 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the ninth century King Egbert founded a monastery here, over which his daughter Edith presided: she was afterwards canonized, and the abbey was dedicated to her. Robert Marmion and Millicent his wife, in the reign of King Stephen, restored to the nuns the possessions of which they had been dispossessed. It was valued at 109*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per annum; and after the Dissolution, was granted in 1544 to Francis Goodyere.

SECKINGTON, or *Sekindon*, on the borders of Staffordshire, 4

miles N.E. from Tamworth, contains 23 houses, and 126 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett.

SHUTTINGTON, on the river Anker, 3 miles E. from Tamworth, contains 30 houses, and 169 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

TAMWORTH is partly situated in Staffordshire, where it has been described at p. 129, but contains 393 houses, and 1938 inhabitants in this county. The townships of Almington and Stonedelph, and the hamlets of Wilnecot and Dosthill, are in this county. The townships of Bolehall and Glasscote form a small part of some of the streets of Tamworth, and the liberty of Tamworth Castle is entirely in Warwickshire. This ancient and interesting edifice stands on an artificial mount, and from its elevated position diffuses an air of grandeur around: it commands some highly picturesque views of the country, and is one of the residences of Lord Charles Townshend, descended from the Ferrers family, its ancient lords: his mother being in her own right Lady Ferrers, Bourchier, Lovaine, Basset, and Compton.

4. Kington Hundred

Is bounded on the north and north-east by Knightlow hundred, on the east by Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire, on the south by Oxfordshire, and on the west by Gloucestershire and Barlichway hundred. It contains Brails, Burton Dassett, Kington, and Warwick divisions.

Brails Division.

BARCHESTON, one mile E. from Shipston on Stour, contains 37 houses, and 184 inhabitants, including the township of Willington. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

BARTON ON THE HEATH, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 5 miles S. from Shipton on Stour, contains 35 houses, and 201 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Oxford.

BRAILS, 4 miles E. from Shipston on Stour, contains 245 houses, and 1233 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 25*l.*

BURMINGTON, 2 miles S.E. from Shipston on Stour, contains 32 houses, and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy.

CHERINGTON, 4 miles S.E. from Shipston on Stour, contains 67 houses, and 316 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.* About a mile southward from the village is Weston House, the seat of the Earl of Clonmell.

COMPTON-WYNIATES, 5 miles E. from Shipston on Stour, containing 6 houses, and 28 inhabitants, is extra-parochial. Compton House, an interesting specimen of domestic architecture, was built by Sir William Compton, Privy Purse to Henry VIII., in 1519. It was originally a spacious irregular edifice surrounding a court and environed by a moat; what is left of the building is exceedingly curious. Over the entrance are the royal arms, and the chimney shafts are variously enriched. The house was garrisoned by the Parliamentary forces in 1646, when the church and monument of the founder of the house, who died in 1528, were demolished. In the chapel window is some fine painted glass.

HONINGTON, 1½ mile N. from Shipston on Stour, contains 63 houses, and 337 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Honington Hall is the seat of Gore Townsend, Esq.; the mansion, a large edifice of brick, with stone dressings, commands a fine view of a large tract of country, enlivened by the river on the south, and on the east is a prospect of equal beauty within the park.

IDLICOTE, 3 miles N.E. from Shipston on Stour, contains 19 houses, and 88 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Idlicote Hall is the seat of S. Peach, Esq.

LONG COMPTON, 5½ miles S.E. from Shipston on Stour, contains 161 houses, and 860 inhabitants. It stands at the foot of that bold range of hills from whose summit is a steep descent out of the county of Oxford into that of Warwick. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. It is a long embattled building, the nave resting on four pointed arches, on hexagonal columns, having clerestory windows on each side. In the south wall of the chancel is a double piscina under an arch, and opposite to it an ambrey with a shelf. On the south side of the chancel is a chapel.

PILLERTON-HERSEY, or *Nether Pillerton*, 3 miles S.W. from Kington, contains 52 houses, and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. Pillerton Priors, or *Over Pillerton*, 4 miles S.W. from Kington, contains 41 houses, and 211 inhabitants. The church, which is now in ruins, was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

STRETTON ON THE FOSS, 3 miles S.W. from Shipston on Stour, contains 77 houses, and 410 inhabitants. The church, an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.*

WHATCOTT, 4 miles N.E. from Shipston on Stour, contains 38 houses, and 199 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*

WHICHFORD, 5 miles S.E. from Shipston on Stour, contains 96 houses, and 380 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ascott. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.* The hamlet of Stowerton is also in this parish.

GREAT WOLFORD, 4 miles S. from Shipston on Stour, contains 54 houses, and 272 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of Merton College Oxford. Little Wolford is a hamlet of this parish.

Burton Dassett Division.

AVON DASSETT, 5 miles S.E. from Kington, contains 47 houses, and 242 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

BURTON DASSETT, 4½ miles E. from Kington, contains 84 houses, and 670 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 14*l.*

FARNBOROUGH, 6½ miles S.E. from Kington, contains 63 houses, and 356 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.* Farnborough Hall is the seat of William Holbech, Esq.

FENNY COMPTON, 6 miles E. from Kington, contains 115 houses, and 572 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Christ's College Oxford.

PRIORS HARDWICK, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 6 miles S.E. from Southam, contains 50 houses, and 263 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*

PRIORS MARSTON, 5½ miles S.E. from Southam, contains 134 houses, and 593 inhabitants. The church is a curacy.

RATLEY, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 4½ miles S.E. from Kington, contains 82 houses, and 402 inhabitants, including the township of Upton. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 12*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Upton House is the seat of Edward Morant Gale, Esq.

SHOTTSWELL, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 7 miles S.E. from Kineton, contains 59 houses, and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

LOWER SHUCKBURGH, 5 miles E. from Southam, contains 28 houses, and 166 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy.

WARMINGTON, 6 miles S.E. from Kington, contains 95 houses, and 437 inhabitants, including the township of Arlescote. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.* This manor, with the church, were given by Henry Newburgh Earl of Warwick, in the time of Henry I., to an alien priory of Benedictine monks from the abbey of Preaux, in Normandy. It was in after-times accounted sometimes a distinct religious house, at other times parcel of the priory of Tofts, in Norfolk, belonging to the same foreign monastery. After the Dissolution of the alien priories it was granted in 1428 to the Carthusians at Wytham in Somersetshire, and as parcel of their possessions was granted in 1543 to William and Francis Sheldon, gentlemen. Mollington, 2 miles E. from this village, is a chapelry of Cropredy parish in Oxfordshire.

WORMLEIGHTON, 6 miles S. from Southam, contains 32 houses, and 171 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d*: it was rebuilt by Sir John Spencer in the reign of Henry VIII. Here was an ancient seat of the Spencers, began in 1506. Sir Robert Spencer was created Lord Spencer of Wormleighton on the 21st of July, 1603; the ceremony of his creation being performed at Hampton Court.

Kington Division.

ATHERSTONE UPON STOUR, 3 miles S. from Stratford on Avon, contains 21 houses, and 94 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Here is the greatest cheese fair in England, and the factors buy a vast quantity to carry to Stourbridge fair, which begins about the same time. Atherstone is locally situated in Stratford division, Barlichway hundred.

BUTLERS MARSTON, or *Marston Boteler*, 1½ mile S.W. from Kineton, contains 56 houses, and 275 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

CHADSHUNT, 2 miles N.E. from Kineton, contains 7 houses, and 37 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Precentor of Lichfield.

COMPTON VERNEY, or *Murdak*, situated in a beautiful vale 2 miles N.W. from Kineton, containing 7 houses, and 37 inhabitants, is extra-parochial. The first part of its name is derived from its low situation, Coom signifying a vale, and the last from its two distinguished possessors. Compton Verney is the seat of Lord Willoughby de Broke. The house was rebuilt by *Adam*, about the year 1751. Its exterior is spacious and handsome. A Corinthian portico leads to the entrance hall, which is a noble room, of ample dimensions and just proportions, embellished with views in Italy, by *Zuccarelli*. Adjoining the house is a domestic chapel, designed, as well as the bridge over the water, with great taste, by *Launcelot Brown*. Here is an excellent portrait of Sir R. Heath, by *Cornelius Jansen;* a curious picture of Queen Elizabeth, and also of Sir Fulk Greville Lord Brooke, and some good family portraits. The pleasure-grounds are extensive, comprising a pleasing variety of ground, wood in abundance, as well as water; they were laid out by *Brown*. There are some fine cedars of Lebanon, and a few curious trees in the garden.

LOWER EATINGTON, or *Nether Eatendon*, 6 miles S.W. from Kineton, contains 138 houses, and 641 inhabitants, including the township of Upper Eatington. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.* Eatington Hall is the seat of Evelyn John Shirley, Esq. Its site is on the east bank of the river Stour, which divides the counties of Warwick and Worcester at this point. The house stands on the western extremity of the park, which is embellished with fine timber trees, and remarkably luxuriant hawthorns. In 1795 Evelyn Shirley, Esq., obtained an Act of Parliament to desecrate the church, of which the ruins only now remain, and to build a new church in the hamlet of Upper Eatington. A south transept or chapel is still left entire, for the purpose of preserving the splendid monument of white marble, to the memory of Robert Earl Ferrers, and many belonging to the old and respectable family of the Underhills of this parish, particularly the engraved brasses, representing the figures of Thomas and Elizabeth Underhill, and their twenty children.

GAYDON, 3 miles N.E. from Kineton, contains 46 houses, and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Precentor of Lichfield.

HALFORD ON THE STOUR, 4 miles N. from Shipston on Stour, contains 72 houses, and 313 inhabitants. The church, an ancient structure, dedicated to the Holy Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester.

ILMINGTON, 4 miles N.W. from Shipston on Stour, contains 157 houses, and 722 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Compton Scorpion. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 30*l.* It contains several monuments of the Cannings. Foxcote Hall, the seat of Francis Canning, Esq., stands on the immediate borders of Gloucestershire, and on the southern declivity of the Ilmington Hill, an eastern extension of the Cotswold Hills; it is thus sheltered from the north winds, whilst it is sufficiently elevated from the base of the hills, to have a deep valley underneath filled with a fine sheet of water, ponds, &c. commanding a beautiful view of Ebrington, and bounded by the Wold of Stow in the distance. It was built about 1700, by Francis Canning, Esq., whose arms, impaling those of Apollonia, the daughter of Robert Barker, Esq. of Montwick, Essex, adorn each front. About a quarter of a mile west of Ilmington a strong chalybeate spring arises, formerly much frequented through the recommendatory treatise of Doctors Cole and Derham. A rail-road connecting Stratford on Avon with Moreton in Marsh passes through this parish. Compton Scorpion, or *Scorfen*, another manor-house in this parish, was the birth-place of Sir Thomas Overbury, about the year 1581.

KINETON, or *Kington*, 11 miles S.E. from Warwick, and 83 miles from London, contains 175 houses, and 782 inhabitants. It is situated on a branch of the Avon, and consists of two streets, through one of which the high road from Banbury to Warwick passes, and the other stands at right angles to it. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It has a market on Tuesday, and annual fairs on 25th January for corn and seed, and 18th October for cattle and cheese. The chapelry of Cornbrook is in this parish. Near Kineton is King John's well, a celebrated spring.

LIGHTHORNE, 3 miles N. from Kineton, contains 74 houses, and 316 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Willoughby de Broke.

OXHILL, 4 miles S. from Kineton, contains 63 houses, and 307 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 10*s.*

RADWAY, 4 miles S.E. from Kineton, contains 80 houses, and 346 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Radway Hall is the seat of F. S. Miller, Esq. The grounds are judiciously arranged, and an eminence commanding various extensive and highly interesting prospects is ornamented by a tower and ruins, which have been constructed in imitation of an old castellated building. Here is cut on the side of a hill the figure of a horse, called from the tint of the soil the Red Horse.

TYSOE, 5 miles S. from Kineton, contains 218 houses, and 1070 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Wescote. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*

WHITCHURCH, 4½ miles S. from Stratford on Avon, contains 58 houses, and 262 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*

Warwick Division.

BARFORD, 3 miles S. from Warwick, contains 141 houses, and 671 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.* Barford is noted for the birth of Samuel Fairfax, who at twelve years of age dwelt under the same roof and at the same time with his father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, great-grandfather and great-grandmother. Barford House is the seat of C. Mills, Esq.

BISHOP'S TACHBROOK, 3 miles S.E. from Warwick, contains

116 houses, and 599 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Bishop's Tachbrook in Lichfield Cathedral.

CHARLCOTE, 6 miles N.W. from Kineton, contains 61 houses, and 331 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*: within, it is adorned by a series of several grand monuments to the memory of different members of the Lucy family. Shakspearians do not omit to particularize the knightly figure of the poet's reputed prosecutor and his lady, which are here well preserved in alabaster. Charlcote House, the seat of George Lucy, Esq., is a noble specimen of the domestic style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of Elizabeth, situated upon the eastern bank of the river Avon, which winds gracefully through the luxuriant grounds of the extensive park. In the hall windows is a numerous series of ancient arms in characteristic compartments, allusive to the various alliances of the family, and those of the present possessor, by *Willement*. Within the park, and immediately southward of the house, the river Hele, that rises at Edgehill, flows beneath a beautiful Rialto bridge, and drops into the Avon. At Thelesford, about a mile southward from Charlcote, a member of the Lucy family founded a small monastery for Trinitarian monks, in the reign of Henry VIII., which at the Reformation reverted to the manor: no traces of it remain.

CHESTERTON, 5 miles N. from Kineton, contains 41 houses, and 231 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Kington, or *Little Chesterton*. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy, value 8*l.*

LAPWORTH, 4 miles N. from Henley in Arden, containing 134 houses, and 622 inhabitants, is locally situated in Barlichway hundred. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Merton College Oxford. The Stratford on Avon canal passes this village. Lapworth parish includes part of the hamlet of Kingswood.

MORTON-MORRELL, 4 miles N.W. from Kineton, contains 51 houses, and 257 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Crown. This village is half a mile westward of the Foss-way.

NEWBOLD PACEY, 6 miles N.W. from Kineton, contains 70 houses, and 331 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ashorn. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College Oxford.

PACKWOOD, 5 miles N. from Henley in Arden, containing 50 houses, and 279 inhabitants, is locally situated in Hemlingford hundred. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy. Packwood House is the seat of Colonel Dilke.

TANWORTH, 5 miles N.W. from Henley in Arden, contains 401 houses, and 1993 inhabitants: it is locally situated in Barlichway hundred. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

WARWICK, on the banks of the river Avon, 90 miles from London, contains 1523 houses, and 8235 inhabitants. The streets of this town, which are regular and well built, unite in the centre, and are remarkable for their uniformity and airiness. The bridge over the Avon, erected at the expense of the Earl of Warwick, is exceedingly elegant, consisting of a single arch. In 1694 the town suffered very severely by fire, but a grant from Parliament of 11,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* from Queen Anne having been contributed towards its rebuilding, the town assumed its present regular and handsome appearance. The chief manufactures carried on here are cotton-spinning and malt-making; the market is on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on the third Monday in January, on the second Monday in February, Monday before the 5th of April, the first Saturday in Lent, 12th of May, first Monday in June, 5th July, second Monday in August, 4th September, 12th October. The Corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve brethren or aldermen, twenty-four common councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers. The town-hall is a handsome structure of free-stone, in which the assizes are always held, as well as the quarter sessions and county courts. Warwick returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred 23 Edward I. The right of election is vested in such persons only as pay to church and poor within the borough, who amount to about 500. The town consists of two parishes, St. Mary and St. Nicholas. St. Mary is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. A Latin inscription upon the edifice may be thus translated: "The collegiate church of St. Mary first repaired by Roger Newburgh Earl of Warwick, in the time of King Stephen; afterwards rebuilt by Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick in 1394. Being destroyed in 1694 by a dreadful fire, sparing neither churches nor houses, this new edifice, began and carried on by the public, was finished by royal piety under the auspices of Anne, in the memorable year 1704." In the nave of this fine old collegiate church are monuments of the family of Wise, of the Priory; and a tablet to Thomas Oken, a great benefactor to the town in the reign of Elizabeth.

In one of the transepts is a monument of Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, ob. 1401, and Margaret his wife. The choir has the carved stalls on either side, and contains the following monuments of particular interest: Sir Thomas Puckering, son of the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; an altar-tomb of Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, ob. 1730, and Katherine his wife, said to be one of the most elegant and beautiful of its kind in the kingdom. This Earl founded the choir, which was completed by his son in 1392; and the whole church, as it stood before the fire, was rebuilt and finished in 1394,—the same year that Guy's Tower in the castle was completed.

The crypt under the choir is chiefly used as the burial-place of the mayors and body corporate of the borough; on the north side of the choir are the lobby, the library (under which is the vault of the Earls of Warwick), and the chapter-house; the last contains a stately monument of Lord Brook, thus inscribed, "Fulk Greville, servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sydney." The lady-chapel is entered through a highly enriched porch by a flight of steps. Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick was the founder, by will, of this chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was begun in 1443, the 21st Henry VI., and was completed in 1464, the 3rd of Edward IV.: on each side of the altar is a shrine of beautiful workmanship, and in the verge and bays of the eastern window are forty-six figures of saints and angels admirably sculptured. In this and the middle south window are sacred historical subjects in stained glass. Behind the altar is the library, built by John Rouse, the monk of Guy's Cliff. In the middle of this chapel are the sumptuous tomb and effigy of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, ob. 1439; the last is of fine brass or latten double gilt; at his head is a swan, and at his feet a bear and griffin; over the monument is a hearse of metal designed to support a pall or covering to the tomb; round the sides of the altar, on which the figure is laid, are fourteen small statues called weepers; it is a remarkably fine specimen of ancient art. On the north side of the chapel is the monument of Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, and Lettice his wife: near the above is the monument of Ambrose Dudley Earl of Warwick, ob. 1589, and others of the Dudley family; the inscription upon one begins with "Here resteth the body of the noble *Impe* Robert Dudley, &c." Lord Cromwell also in his last letter to Henry VIII. prays for the *imp* his son; but in the sense of offspring the word must have soon become obsolete, and is now used only for an inferior devil. On the north wall is a tablet to Katherine Lady Leveson, who repaired the chapel and left an estate in Northamptonshire for the preservation of the Dudley monuments in this chapel. The other parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation.

Warwick Castle is one of the very few baronial residences now remaining, which are connected with the earlier periods of English history: the castle occupies a lofty situation on the banks of the river Avon, in the south-eastern part of the town. It came into the possession of the Newburgh family in the reign of William the Conqueror. Roger de Newburgh, the second Earl of Warwick, garrisoned the castle for King Stephen. To the Newburghs succeeded the Beauchamps: Anne daughter and heiress of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry VI. married Richard Neville, who assumed the title of Earl of Warwick, *jure uxoris*, and was called the King Maker. After his death, at the battle of Barnet, the Duke of Clarence, who had married his daughter, was created Earl of Warwick by King Edward IV., and put in possession of the castle, to which he made great additions. Upon the forfeiture of the Duke's estates, a grant of this castle was made to the family of Dudley, and that line failing, the title of Earl of Warwick was given by James I. to Robert Lord Rich, in whose posterity it continued till 1759. The castle was granted by the same King to Sir Fulke Greville Lord Brook. This nobleman found it in a ruinous condition, and expended large sums in its restoration. Under his succesors the

castle was garrisoned for the Parliament, and in August 1642 it was besieged by the King's forces. Francis Lord Brook was created Earl Brook of Warwick Castle in 1746; and 13th November, 1759, Earl of Warwick.

The gate-house tower of the castle is flanked by embattled walls, covered with ivy, having at the extremity Cæsar's Tower and Guy's Tower. The gate, between machicolated towers, leads to the great court, bounded by ramparts and turrets, communicating by various passages with the family apartments: on one side of the area is an artificial mount, ascended by a spiral path, skirted by trees and shrubs, and surmounted by the remains of an ancient tower. The habitable part of the castle contains a grand suite of apartments, extending 330 feet in length, every window in which commands picturesque and diversified views: the hall, 62 feet by 37, has been most carefully restored under the direction of *Poynter*, the architect of St. Katherine's Hospital, Regent's Park; and all the armorial decorations, which are very numerous, have been arranged and painted by *Willement*. They refer entirely to the genealogical connection of the present noble possessor with the ancient Earls of Warwick. These enrichments are evidences of the Earl's superior taste and judgment in old English domestic architecture, which has hitherto been neglected, and the decorations of a house too frequently borrowed from those of the church. Many of the rooms in the castle are hung with tapestry, and are adorned with family portraits. In a room attached to Cæsar's Tower are shown the sword, shield and helmet which, according to fabulous tradition, belonged to Guy, Earl of Warwick, a redoubted champion, who slew Colebrand the Danish Giant. The custody of the sword of Guy Earl of Warwick was, so late as the year 1542, granted to Edward Cresswell, with a salary of *2d. per diem*, out of the rents and profits of the castle; his kettle, of bell-metal, 26 feet wide, and containing 120 gallons, is also preserved. The grounds contiguous to the castle are very extensive, and a fine view of the ancient edifice may be seen from the opposite bank of the river, where the rock on which the castle stands rises to a considerable height, and is incorporated in the walls of the building. In a green-house, built on purpose for its reception, is the beautiful and magnificent marble vase, which formerly stood on the grass-plat before the castle. It was found, as the inscription on the modern pedestal sets forth, in the ruins of Hadrian's Villa, at Tivoli, and brought to England by Sir William Hamilton, who presented it to the Earl of Warwick. It holds 163 gallons; the form is well known by the engravings of Piranesi, and by the numerous models that have been made of this celebrated vase. Warwick Priory is the seat of H. C. Wise, Esq.

WASPERTON, 4 miles S. from Warwick, contains 45 houses, and 271 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*

WELLESBOURN HASTINGS, 5 miles N.W. from Kineton, contains 115 houses, and 600 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Walton D'eivell. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The petty sessions for Kineton hundred are held here. Wellesbourn Montford, 4½ miles N.W. from Kineton, contains 118 houses, and 525 inhabitants.

5. Knightlow Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hemlingford hundred and Coventry county; on the east by Leicestershire and Northamptonshire; on the south by Kington hundred; and on the west by Barlichway hundred. It is separated into Kenilworth, Kirby, Rugby, and Southam divisions.

Kenilworth Division.

ASHOW, 4½ miles N.E. from Warwick, contains 42 houses, and 178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

BAGINTON, 3½ miles S. from Coventry, contains 55 houses, and 381 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* In the year 1397, when the trial of arms was to have taken place between the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk at Coventry, the former nobleman lodged at Baginton Castle, and hence he issued on the morning of the projected contest, armed at all points, and mounted upon his white courser, "barded with blue and green velvet, gorgeously embroidered with swans and antelopes of goldsmiths' work." The latter lodged at Caludon Castle, whence he proceeded to the place of trial "on a horse barded with crimson velvet, embroydered with lions of silver and *mulberry-trees*," *his rebus* alluding to the name of *Mowbray!* Baginton Hall is the seat of the Rev. Mr. Price.

BUBBENHALL, or *Bobenhull*, 5 miles S.E. from Coventry, contains 59 houses, and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Bubbenhall.

CUBBINGTON, 5 miles N.E. from Warwick, contains 132 houses, and 614 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

HARBURY, or *Harberbury*, 4 miles S.W. from Southam, contains 228 houses, and 1045 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*

KENILWORTH, 5 miles N. from Warwick, and 95 miles from London, contains 550 houses, and 2577 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of one long street, through which passes the road from Warwick to Coventry. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. A monastery of regular canons of the order of St. Austin was built and endowed, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Geffery de Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer to King Henry I., about 1122. It was at first a priory, but made an abbey before the Dissolution, when its possessions were valued at 643*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*: the site was granted in the reign of King Henry VIII. to Sir Andrew Flamok. The manufactures consist of ribbons and gauzes. The fairs are on April 30th and September 30th for cattle and pedlery.

A costly and gallant tournament was held here in the year 1278. In 1436 King Henry VI. kept his Christmas at Kenilworth. In 1565 and in 1572 Queen Elizabeth visited this town. The ancient Castle, one of the most picturesque and interesting ruins in the kingdom, is the grand theatre of the romance of Kenilworth, by Sir Walter Scott, Bart.: the events on which the story is founded are principally connected with Queen Elizabeth's visit to this castle in 1575. The beauty and grandeur of the remaining ruins correspond with the magnificent ideas we have been led to form of this castle, and bear indisputable testimony of its ancient splendour. It was originally built about the year 1120 by Geffery de Clinton, who obtained a grant of land for this purpose from King Henry I.

After various changes in the possessors, the castle came into the possession of Lord Hyde Earl of Clarendon. His Lordship died December 15, 1786, leaving this castle and his estates in Warwickshire to this eldest son the present Earl of Clarendon.

LEAMINGTON PRIORS, on the river Leam, 2½ miles E. from Warwick, contains 399 houses, and 2183 inhabitants. This place was first brought into notice about forty years ago, on account of its mineral waters, and since that time it has become a fashionable resort. A number of handsome buildings have been erected, besides pump and assembly rooms, baths, libraries, a theatre, &c.; of these the new pump room and adjoining baths claim particular notice, as being exceedingly elegant. Owing to the ingenious construction of the pipes, the engine is capable of supplying in a few hours as many tons of the mineral fluid as would be required to float a man of war. To the late Mr. Elliston, Leamington is indebted for the erection of a classical building, comprising an extensive circulating library and reading rooms, a well furnished establishment of musical instruments, together with a musical library, a concert and ball room, with suitable card and tea rooms; and attached to these, three excellent dwelling-houses. Here is also a picture-gallery, which has been formed by the exertions of Mr. Bisset. William Abbots was the first founder of the Spa waters in 1786. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* Leamington Priors House is the seat of — Wise, Esq.

LEEK WOOTTON, 3 miles N. from Warwick, contains 86 houses, and 436 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Guy's

Cliff is the seat of Bertie Greatheed, Esq. This romantic retreat is about one mile and a half from the town of Warwick, on the banks of the Avon, which here winds through most attractive meads, and on its western bank a combination of rock and wood singularly picturesque invited at an early period the reveries of seclusion and poetical fancy; and here the famous Guy Earl of Warwick, from whom the cliff takes its name, is said to have sheltered himself from his enemies; and, as Dugdale expresses it, "receiving ghostly comfort from" the "heremite, he abode there till his death." The chapel, founded by Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, is a plain edifice, in good repair. The founder caused to be carved from the solid rock on which this chapel abuts a rude statue of the Earl Guy, about eight feet in height. About the middle of the eighteenth century this estate passed to the late Mr. Greatheed, who married a daughter of the Duke of Ancaster, and erected the present mansion; large additions to which have been made by his son, the present possessor: and great alterations were made in 1818. The grounds attached to this beautiful residence are not extensive, but they abound in natural beauties, and are disposed with much taste. The rock on which the house and chapel are built, presents towards the Avon a rugged and varied face, truly picturesque; and perhaps this portion of the cliff acquires a transient and mysterious charm, from its connection with ancient poesy.

LILLINGTON, 3 miles N.E. from Warwick, contains 44 houses, and 226 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

MILVERTON, on the banks of the Avon, 2 miles N.E. from Warwick, contains 42 houses, and 193 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Edmonscott. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

OFFCHURCH, 3½ miles E. from Warwick, contains 59 houses, and 337 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Offchurch Bury is the seat of Mrs. Knightley. The building, which is of stone, is spacious and irregular; part is of considerable antiquity; the more modern additions have been made with architectural consistency, and preserve the original character of the structure. The principal front is surmounted with battlements; and beyond a square turret, which is also embattled, is the more ancient division of the building, having large mullioned windows, with gable ends to the roof, agreeably to the style used in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. Offchurch, the residence of the Rev. Henry Wise, is remarkable for its extremely picturesque appearance; it is situated on a small eminence most agreeably secluded amidst a grove of encircling trees, and is surrounded by a scene displaying at its openings all the beauties of varied cultivation.

RADFORD SEMELE, 4 miles E. from Warwick, near Radbrook, contains 94 houses, and 472 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.* The Warwick and Braunston canal passes this village.

STONELEY, or *Stanley in Arden*, on the banks of the Avon, 4 miles S. from Coventry, contains 299 houses, and 1391 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it contains several monuments of the Leigh family, amongst which is one to Alice Duchess Dudley and her daughter. A Cistercian abbey was translated here, from Radmore in Staffordshire, by King Henry II., in the year 1154: it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was valued in 1534 at 178*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* per annum. In 1538 Charles Brandon obtained a grant of this monastery to him and his heirs: it afterwards came to the family of Leigh. Sir Thomas Leigh of Stoneley was created baronet 29th June 1611; and on 1st July 1643, Sir Thomas Leigh was created Lord Leigh of Stoneley. It is now the seat of John Chandos Leigh, Esq., but a claim to the title of Lord Leigh is now pending before the House of Lords: and a very curious statement regarding the barony may be found in the Retrospective Review.

UPTON, or *Oloughton*, 3 miles W. from Southam, contains 37 houses, and 154 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, value 24*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Upton.

WHITNASH, 3 miles S.E. from Warwick, contains 56 houses, and 287 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*

Kirby Division.

ALLESLEY, 2½ miles N.W. from Coventry, contains 167 houses, and 844 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Allesley Park is the seat of J. Beck, Esq. The present mansion stands on the site of a more ancient edifice; its principal front has a slightly projecting centre, ornamented with a pediment and vacant tympanum; but in the construction of this building every attention has been paid to those internal accommodations that may in any degree conduce to domestic comfort.

ARLEY, 6 miles W. from Nuneaton, contains 57 houses, and 267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*

ASTLEY, 4 miles S.W. from Nuneaton, contains 57 houses, and 293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, value 10*l.* In 1343 Sir Thomas de Astley obtained leave of the King and the Ordinary to change the chantry, which he had here founded some few years before, into a dean and secular canons; and then erected, in the form of a cross, a beautiful collegiate church, in honour of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. It consisted only of a dean and two canons or prebendaries; viz. of Milverton, and Wolvey, and three vicars, besides clerks and servants; and was valued in 1534, at 39*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*: the site was granted to Henry Marquess of Dorset, in 1546. The ancient choir is now the body of the church; in it are some antique tombs. Astley Castle is the seat of F. Newdigate, Jun., Esq. Here resided the turbulent and factious Duke of Suffolk. In the hall are shown a heavy inlaid table, and a rude chair, as having belonged to the duke.

BEDWORTH, 3 miles S. from Nuneaton, contains 778 houses, and 3519 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*

BINLEY, 4 miles E. from Coventry, contains 45 houses, and 211 inhabitants, including the liberty of Earnsford. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy.

BRINKLOW, 6 miles N.W. from Rugby, contains 179 houses, and 757 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The Foss-way and the Oxford canal pass through this village. Here the family of Rous the antiquary long resided.

BULKINGTON, 4 miles S.E. from Nuneaton, contains 182 houses, and 847 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The hamlets of Barnacle, Bramcott, Marston Jabbett, Ryton, and Weston, are in this parish.

BURTON HASTINGS, on the borders of Leicestershire, 4 miles S.E. from Nuneaton, contains 51 houses, and 241 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a curacy, value 12*l.* The Ashley de la Zouch canal passes near the village.

COMB ABBEY, 4½ miles E. from Coventry, containing 32 houses, and 173 inhabitants, is extra-parochial. Comb Abbey, the seat of the Earl of Craven, stands on the site of a religious house, founded here by Richard de Camville in the year 1150 for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Herein were thirteen or fourteen religious, who were endowed in 1534 with 343*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*: the site was granted in 1547 to John Earl of Warwick. The present mansion was chiefly erected by Lord Harrington, in the reign of James I. The several ranges of apartments are of noble dimensions; they are elegantly furnished, and well suited to the purposes of state and dignified hospitality; their walls exhibit a highly interesting collection of paintings, by the best masters, and are particularly rich in portraits of the Stuart family. The breakfast-room was fitted up for the reception of Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, who bequeathed to William Lord Craven, by will, her valuable collection of paiutings, which were brought from Germany. This seat stands in a flat and rather low situation, but the attached park and grounds are very tastefully laid out: they contain about 500 acres, and are finely adorned with wood and water.

HARBOROUGH MAGNA, 3¼ miles N.W. from Rugby, contains 70 houses, and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

MONKS KIRBY, 6½ miles N.W. from Rugby, contains 110 houses, and 584 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a vicarage, value 22*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: it contains several ancient monuments of the Fielding family. Here was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, subject to the Abbey of St. Nicholas, at Angiers. The hamlets of Copston Magna, Easenhall, Paitton, Stretton under Foss, and Newbold Revel, the seat of Lady Skipwith, are in this parish. Sir Fulwer Skipwith was created baronet October 25, 1670. Newnham Paddox is the seat of the Earl of Denbigh. This estate was purchased by the ancient family of Fielding, ancestors of the present Earl of Denbigh, in the reign of King Edward VI. The mansion is substantial and commodious, with an ornamental wing projecting on either side. The walls of various apartments are enriched by good family portraits, many of which are by *Vandyck*. The dependent grounds gain a high interest from their contiguity to the two Roman roads, the Watling-street and the Foss-way. Sir Francis Leigh was here created baronet December 24, 1617.

MONK'S PATH, or *Monk's Riding*, 7 miles S.E. from Birmingham, locally situated in Barlichway hundred, is a liberty of Tamworth parish.

SHILTON, 6½ miles N.E. from Coventry, contains 73 houses, and 396 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Crown.

STRETTON BASKERVILLE, or *Stretton in the Fields*, on the borders of Leicestershire, 3½ miles E. from Nuneaton, contains 16 houses, and 85 inhabitants. The church is in ruins. The Ashby de la Zouch canal passes this village.

WILLENHALL, on a branch of the Avon, 2½ miles S.E. from Coventry, containing 23 houses, and 100 inhabitants, is a hamlet of the parish of Holy Trinity. Coundon is also a hamlet of the same parish.

WILLEY, on the borders of Leicestershire, 7½ miles N. from Rugby, contains 23 houses, and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Wibtoft, 2 miles N.W. of this place, is a hamlet of Claybrooke parish, Leicestershire.

WOLVEY, 5¼ miles S.E. from Nuneaton, contains 168 houses, and 851 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Coventry, and the Prebendary of Wolvey.

WITHYBROOK, 8 miles N.E. from Coventry, contains 65 houses, and 309 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hopsford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Rugby Division.

BILTON, 1½ mile S.W. from Rugby, contains 91 houses, and 401 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of A. Hume, Esq. Bilton Hall is the seat of J. B. Simpson, Esq. Bilton House, the seat of Edward Vernon, Esq., was formerly the residence of Addison, whose writings contributed in an eminent degree to improve the manners of the nation: it stands in a retired spot, commanding several interesting views. The furniture and pictures remain in nearly the same state as when the poet dwelt here; and also the gardens, which are rather extensive, and exhibit all the formality of straight lines and thick hedges of yew. Two pieces of water in the lower parts of the grounds are delightfully sequestered, and have seats on the sides. In the northern division is a long walk, said to be the chosen retreat of Addison when indulging in meditation; and in the lines of trees were a number of Spanish oaks raised from acorns planted with his own hand: but the axe has been liberally used since the death of his daughter, in 1797. Bilton Lodge is the seat of A. Hume, Esq.

BOURTON UPON DUNSMORE, 3½ miles W. from Dunchurch, contains 75 houses, and 322 inhabitants, including the tithing of Draycot. It is a rectory, value 19*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

BROWNSOVER, 1½ mile N. from Rugby, contains 15 houses, and 112 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. Brownsover House is the seat of Lady Leigh; and Coton House, about a mile northward from the village, is the seat of Abraham Grimes, Esq.: it occupies an elevated situation near the old manor-house, the residence of the Dixwell family, from which the present proprietor is descended. The views hence are extremely picturesque, and embrace part of the adjoining counties of Leicester and Northampton.

CHURCHOVER, on the river Swift, 3½ miles N. from Rugby, contains 59 houses, and 322 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of Sir W. Dixie, Bart.

CLIFTON UPON DUNSMORE, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 2 miles E. from Rugby, contains 75 houses, and 372 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Newton and Biggin are hamlets of this parish.

DUNCHURCH, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 11 miles S.E. from Coventry, contains 190 houses, and 947 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Toft. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry: in the south aisle is the monument of Thomas Newcombe, Printer to King Charles II., King James II., and William III., who died in 1691, and founded six alms-houses on the west side of the churchyard. In the middle of the town is the base of an ancient cross. The sign of the principal inn at Dunchurch is said to have been adopted from the victory of the legendary Guy Earl of Warwick, over a dun cow that infested the neighbouring heath of Dunsmore, as described in the old romances; or more probably the sign originated in one of the ancient badges of Henry VII., assumed by the King in allusion to his descent from the Beauchamp family. Thurlaston is a hamlet of this parish.

FRANKTON, 4 miles W. from Dunchurch, contains 55 houses, and 253 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Sir T. Biddulph, Bart., of Birdinbury.

HILL MORTON, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 2 miles E. from Rugby, contains 169 houses, and 779 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Sir J. Astley, Bart. The Oxford canal passes the village.

CHURCH LAWFORD, on the Avon, 3½ miles W. from Rugby, contains 66 houses, and 355 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch.

NEWBOLD UPON AVON, 1½ mile N.W. from Rugby, contains 78 houses, and 412 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Sir E. Boughton, Bart. Cosford on the Swift, Little Lawford, and Long Lawford are hamlets of this parish.

NEWNHAM REGIS, on the Avon, 4½ miles W. from Rugby, contains 28 houses, and 134 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* Here are mineral springs.

RUGBY, or *Rocheberie*, 19 miles N.E. from Warwick, and 84 from London, contains 415 houses, and 2300 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the Avon, at its junction with the Swift, and has a market on Saturday, and annual fairs on 17th Feb., 31st March, 15th May, 7th July, 21st Aug., Monday before St. Michael's Day, 22d Nov. and 10th Dec. On the north side of the town are traces of a castle, which is said to have been erected in the reign of Stephen, and was probably soon demolished. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Craven. The grammar-school, which is amply endowed, was founded in 1566 by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Brownsover, who also endowed the alms-houses at the opposite end of the town, on the site of the original school. The

estates belonging to this foundation having very considerably increased in value, the trustees have been enabled to rebuild the school with houses for the masters. It is erected in the style of architecture prevalent in the sixteenth century, with a frontage of 220 feet, and ranks amongst the first public schools in the kingdom. In it have been educated members of every department of literature and honour: amongst whom are Edward Cave, the projector of the Gentleman's Magazine; William Bray, historian of Surrey; Sir Ralph Abercromby, the hero of Egypt; Sir Henry Halford, the eminent physician; Dr. Butler, editor of Æschylus; Dr. W. Sleath, Master of Repton School, and Dr. Jamas Sleath, Master of St. Paul's School; Parkhurst, the Lexicographer, &c. &c. Rugby is the seat of Abraham Caldecott, Esq.; and the Oxford canal passes the town.

RYTON UPON DUNSMORE, on the river Avon, 7½ miles W. from Rugby, and 4 miles S.W. from Coventry, contains 110 houses, and 498 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

STRETTON UPON DUNSMORE, 6 miles S.W. from Coventry, contains 170 houses, and 760 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Princethorpe. It is a vicarage. The sessions for the hundred are held here. A hill between Princethorpe and the river Leam has been supposed to indicate the site of a Roman camp appendant to a larger one at Wappenbury, about a mile and a half distant, on the same side of the river in a much lower situation. The Foss road runs through Stretton and Princethorpe, the last is distant from Warwick eight miles in a direct line, and twelve from High Cross, and is supposed to have been a Roman station, mentioned by Richard of Cirencester, the name of which is lost. Some Roman antiquities were found there in Dec. 1825 by Mr. Elkington. Knightlow Cross, about half a mile northward from Stretton, gives name to the hundred.

WILLOUGHBY, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 3½ miles S.E. from Dunchurch, contains 92 houses, and 421 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford.

WOLSTON, or *Wolfricheston*, on the river Avon, 6 miles W. from Rugby, contains 126 houses, and 590 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Marston. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 10*s.* Wolston House is the seat of Mrs. Scott. Brandon and Bretford are hamlets of this parish. The last is on the Avon, about a mile above Wolston.

Southam Division.

BIRDINBURY, or *Birbury*, on the banks of the Leam, 5 miles N. from Southam, contains 48 houses, and 213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* Birdinbury Hall is the seat of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., who is patron of the rectory.

CHAPEL ASCOTE, 2½ miles S. from Southam, containing one house, and 12 inhabitants, is extra-parochial.

GRANDBOROUGH, on the Leam, 3 miles S. from Dunchurch, contains 94 houses, and 483 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*

HODNEL, 3 miles W. from Southam, containing 1 house, and 9 inhabitants, is extra-parochial. The church is in ruins.

HUNNINGHAM, or *Honyngham*, on the banks of the Leam, 5½ miles N.W. from Southam, contains 43 houses, and 193 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of Chandos Leigh, Esq.

BISHOP'S ITCHINGTON, or *Itchington Superior*, 3 miles S.W. from Southam, contains 89 houses, and 430 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Precentor of Lichfield, but the church is in ruins.

LONG ITCHINGTON, on the banks of the Watergall, 2½ miles N. from Southam, contains 180 houses, and 836 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Queen Elizabeth was here entertained by the Earl of Leicester, July 9, 1575, on her way to Kenilworth. The Warwick and Braunston canal passes near this village.

LADBROOKE, 1¾ mile S. from Southam, contains 60 houses, and 251 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* Ladbrooke House is the seat of William Palmer, Esq.

LEAMINGTON HASTINGS, 4½ miles N.E. from Southam, contains 93 houses, and 444 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart., of Leamington Hall.

MARTON, situated at the junction of the Leam and Watergall, 4½ miles N. from Southam, contains 70 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Esprit, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

NAPTON ON THE HILL, 3½ miles S.E. from Southam, contains 198 houses, and 892 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 14*s.* in the patronage of the Crown.

LOWER RADBOURN, 3 miles S.E. from Southam, containing 3 houses, and 30 inhabitants, and Upper Radbourn, 3½ miles S.E. from Southam, containing 2 houses, and 14 inhabitants, are extra-parochial.

UPPER SHUCKBURGH, 4½ miles E. from Southam, contains 8 houses, and 47 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the patronage of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. In the church, which is adorned with some stained glass, are several monuments commemorating different members of the above ancient family. Shuckburgh Park is the seat of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. The mansion, a spacious and elegant structure, stands in the midst of an extensive park, abounding with deer. Sir John Shuckburgh was created baronet June 26, 1660.

SOUTHAM, on a branch of the Watergall, 9½ miles S.E. from Warwick, and 82 miles from London, contains 223 houses, and 1161 inhabitants. It consists of two streets, ranged on the sides of the roads from Daventry to Warwick, and from Banbury to Coventry. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it has a lofty spire. The fairs are on the first Monday in Lent, Easter Monday, Monday before Whitsunside, July 10, and first Monday in October for cattle and pedlery. The market is on Monday for corn, cattle, &c.

STOCKTON, 2 miles N.E. from Southam, contains 73 houses, and 344 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

WAPPENBURY, on the banks of the Leam, 6 miles N.W. from Southam, contains 65 houses, and 284 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Eathrope. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* Near the village is an encampment.

WATERGALL, on the banks of a river of the same name, 3¾ miles from Southam, containing 2 houses, and 13 inhabitants, is extra-parochial.

WESTON UNDER WEATHERLY, 6 miles N.E. from Warwick, contains 49 houses, and 232 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the University of Oxford.

WOLFHAMCOTE, or *Wolphamcote*, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 5 miles S.E. from Dunchurch, contains 87 houses, and 413 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*


REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS
Broxton 1
Bucklow 2
Edisbury 3
Macclesfield 4
Nantwich 5
Northwich 6
Wirrall 7
IRISH SEA
LIVERPOOL
Warrington
Manchester
Stockport
Ashton under Lyne
CHESTER
Parkgate
Prodsham
Knutsford
Altringham
Macclesfield
Middlewich
Congleton
Sandbach
Nantwich
Tarporley
Northwich
Audlem
RIVER MERSEY
RIVER DEE
LANCASHIRE
CHESHIRE
YORKSHIRE
DERBYSHIRE
STAFFORDSHIRE
CHESHIRE.
CHESTER CATHEDRAL.
EATON HALL.

CHESHIRE.—*Northern Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Lancashire and Yorkshire; on the east by Derbyshire and Staffordshire; on the south by a detached portion of Flintshire aud Shropshire; and on the west by Flintshire and Denbighshire: at the north-western extremity, between the estuaries of the Dee and Mersey, it is bounded by the Irish Sea. The greatest length of this county is fifty-eight miles, the breadth thirty miles, and the circumference one hundred and twelve miles. It takes its name from the ancient city of Chester, and, in the earlier periods of history, formed part of the territories of a British tribe called the Cornavii. Under the Romans, the county was included in Britannia Superior, and it became part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis: the Roman stations were Deva, Chester; and Condate, Kinderton. Upon the division of England into three great districts by Alfred, Cheshire was included in Mercenleage, or the Mercian jurisdiction. In the reign of William the Conqueror, Cheshire obtained the privileges of a county palatine. The Earl of Chester had his barons, one of whom was hereditary constable, and another hereditary steward; assembled parliaments, established his courts of law, and exercised almost every act of regal authority, until the death of John Le Scot Earl of Chester, in 1237, when King Henry III. granted the earldom of Chester to his son Prince Edward. King Richard II. erected it into a principality, but under his successor Cheshire again became a county palatine, and the Kings' eldest sons were from time to time created Earls of Chester; but its privileges were much abridged in the reign of Henry VIII.

The authority of the judges and officers of the great session of the county palatine extends over the counties of Chester and Flint, and one seal is used for both counties. The King's writ does not run in the county palatine, but all writs issuing from the superior courts are directed to the chamberlain, who issues his mandate to the sheriff. The present chamberlain is the Earl of Stamford; the vice-chamberlain Hugh Leycester, Esq., who generally presides in the Exchequer court twice in the year. The assizes for the county are held at Chester, the Epiphany and Easter quarter sessions at Chester, and the Midsummer and Michaelmas sessions at Knutsford. The ancient castles in this county were at Chester, Pulford, Dunham, Frodsham, Halton, Beeston, Shotwick, and Holt. There were formerly abbeys at Chester, Combermere, Stanlaw, and Vale Royal; the priories were those of Birkenhead, Mobberley, Warburton, and Norton. The knights hospitallers had a preceptory at Barrow.

This county contains one city and twelve market-towns; eighty-six parishes, nine of which are in the city of Chester; 47,094 inhabited houses, and 270,098 inhabitants. Most of the Cheshire parishes are of great extent, and comprise numerous townships. The county is in the province of York and diocese of Chester. It returns four members to Parliament, two for the city of Chester and two for the county: the present members for the county are Earl Grosvenor and George Wilbraham, Esq.

The greater part of Cheshire exhibits a uniform flat surface, and has few woods of any extent; the principal hills are those on the borders of Derbyshire, a range of hills in the hundred of Broxton, Bucklow hills, Frodsham hills, and Alderley edge, a singular insulated hill in the hundred of Macclesfield; the view from this hill, and those from Halton and Beeston castles, from Mowcop and Shutlingslow hills, from Carden cliff and Overton Scar, and from the western edge of De la Mere forest, are amongst the most remarkable for richness and extent of any in the county. Although Cheshire has now but few woods, it had in former times some very extensive forests; De la Mere and Macclesfield forests were large tracts of waste land. The forest of Wirrall, disforested in 1376, is now in cultivation. The quantity of timber growing in the county, in hedgerows and coppices, exceeds the general average of the kingdom; it is principally oak: there are also extensive plantations of Scotch firs and larches in De la Mere forest. The rivers of Cheshire are the Dee, the Mersey, the Weever, the Dane, the Bollin, the Peover, the Wheelock, and the Tame; the other smaller rivers are the Gowy, the Besley, Ashbrook, the Biddle, the Croco, the Birkin, the Mar, Grimsditch, the Walwarn, the Lea, and Flookersbrook. The Dee rises in Merionethshire and enters the county near Aldford; thence it passes by Eaton and Eccleston to Chester. From Chester bridge the river Dee navigation to the sea was cut in 1754; near Flint Castle it becomes an estuary of three miles wide. The Mersey is formed by the junction of the rivers Etheron and Goyt, and passes from Stockport to Liverpool; at Runcorn Gap it communicates with the Trent and Mersey canal and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and below extends itself into a grand estuary, three miles in width, receiving in its course the navigable river Weever. Opposite to Liverpool, its width is only one mile, where it forms a fine channel, very commodious for shipping, and about five miles distant falls into the Irish Sea. The Weever rises on Bulkeley heath, passes Risley, by Cholmondeley Castle, to Wrenbury, by Audlem and Nantwich to Winsford, thence by Vale Royal and Eaton to Hartfordbridge and Northwich, where it is joined by the Dane, and soon afterwards by the Peover: the river then passes Frodsham and Rocksavage to Weston, where it joins the Mersey. The river Dane rises in Macclesfield forest, near the Three Shire Mere, and enters the county about three miles from Congleton, whence it passes by Davenport to Cranage bridge and Byley bridge, near Davenham or *Daneham*, to Northwich,

where it falls into the Weever. The Bollin rises in Macclesfield forest from several heads, the two principal of which issue from the foot of Shutlingslow hill; it passes Sutton, Macclesfield, Bollington, Prestbury, and Newton, Wilmslow, Pownall, Ringey, Ashley, Dunham, Bollington, and Warburton, to Rixton, where it falls into the Mersey. There are several lakes, called meres or pools, in Cheshire: Ridley pool, formerly one of the largest, has been drained and converted into tillage: here are Comber Mere, Bar Mere, a mere in Rosthern parish, Comberbach Mere, Oakhanger Mere, Pick Mere, Rosthern Mere, Tatton Mere, Chapel Mere, and Moss Mere, all abounding with the more common sort of fish. Few counties derive so many advantages from the internal intercourse which has been produced by artificial navigation as Cheshire. The canals, which intersect various parts of the county, are the Duke of Bridgewater's, the Trent and Mersey, the Ellismere, the Chester and Nantwich, and the Peak forest canals. The staple commodities of this county are cheese and salt; the former has long been celebrated, and one of its principal articles of exportation, as is supposed, from a very early period. The richest and best cheese is said to be produced from land of an inferior nature; but the greatest quantity from the richest land. Amongst the districts most celebrated for making the prime cheese, may be reckoned the neighbourhood of Nantwich for a circuit of five miles; the parish of Over; the greatest part of the banks of the Weever, and several farms near Congleton and Middlewich. The Cheshire brine-pits, where the salt is made, are at Nantwich, Lawton, Wheelock, and Roughwood; in the townships of Anderton, Bechton, Leftwich, Middlewich, and in the neighbourhood of Northwich and Winsford. Rock or fossil salt forms an important staple commodity of the county: it is found abundantly in the townships of Witton, Winsham, and Marston near Northwich. The fossil salt is of two kinds, the one white and transparent, the other of a reddish brown; the former has been found by analysis to be an almost pure muriate of soda; the latter to contain a certain portion of earth, whence its colour is derived. Potatoes are cultivated in Cheshire to a great extent, for exportation, in the neighbourhood of Altrincham and Frodsham, and in the hundred of Wirrall. The cotton manufacture is carried on in several parts of the county, particularly at Stockport and its vicinity: muslin and calico are made at Macclesfield; and there are silk mills at Macclesfield, Congleton, and Stockport. The manufacture of hats at Stockport, of shoes at Sandbach and Nantwich, and of gloves at Chester and Nantwich, is extensive. Tanning is carried on throughout the whole county, but more particularly in the middle and northern parts. According to Fuller, the author of the "English Worthies," the Cheshire gentry are remarkable for their numbers, their antiquity, their loyalty, and their hospitality. Dunham Massey, near Knutsford, is the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Broxton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wirrall hundred; on the east by Eddisbury and Nantwich hundreds; on the south by Flintshire; and on the west by Denbighshire.

High Division.

CODDINGTON, on a branch of the Dee, 8 miles S. from Chester, contains 13 houses, and 130 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. Coddington Hall, excepting an ancient gateway, which still remains, was pulled down about 1800. The parish of Coddington contains the following townships:—

Aldersey, on a branch of the Dee, 7 miles S. from Chester, containing 24 houses, and 138 inhabitants. Aldersey Hall is the seat of Samuel Aldersey, Esq.

Chowley, 9 miles S. from Chester, containing 12 houses, and 78 inhabitants.

FARNDON, on the river Dee and borders of Denbighshire, 8 miles S. from Chester, contains 80 houses, and 429 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a curacy, value 33*l.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Westminster: it was made a garrison during the civil war; and having been much injured by fire in 1645, it was repaired in 1658, when the south window was decorated with portraits, in stained glass, of several officers of King Charles's army, with their coats of arms. In this church are monuments of the Barnston and Massey families. Speed, the historian, was born at Farndon in the year 1552. The following townships are in this parish:—

Barton, 8 miles S. from Chester, containing 27 houses, and 168 inhabitants.

Churton, 6½ miles S. from Chester, containing 21 houses, and 117 inhabitants. Churton Hall, for many generations the seat of the Barnstons, is now occupied as a farm-house.

Clutton, 9 miles S. from Chester, containing 17 houses, and 96 inhabitants.

Crewe, 9 miles S. from Chester, containing 9 houses, and 47 inhabitants.

HANDLEY, 7 miles S. from Chester, contains 50 houses, and 256 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester: here is the monument of Thomas Venables, Esq., who died in 1572. Calveley Hall, on Milton Green, in this parish, formerly a seat of the Calveleys, is now a farm-house. The following township is in Handley parish:—

Golborn David contains 12 houses, and 76 inhabitants: it is situated in the lower division of the hundred.

HARTHILL, 10 miles S.E. from Chester, contains 26 houses, and 147 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, value 18*l.*

KINGSMARSH, or *Overmarsh*, adjoins Farndon, and contains 5 houses, and 46 inhabitants: it is an extra-parochial district, formerly set apart for the reception of fugitive strangers, who should claim in time of war the protection of the Earls of Chester.

MALPAS, or *Depenbach*, 15 miles S. from Chester, and 5 miles N.W. from Whitchurch, in Shropshire, contains 204 houses, and 1127 inhabitants. The town is situated on a very elevated spot, and consists principally of three streets, having a market on Wednesday, and annual fairs on 5th April, 26th July, and 8th December, for cattle, &c.; these fairs were formerly distinguished for a great sale of home-made linen: here is a grammar-school and a blue-school, the latter founded in 1680. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory in two portions; the first portion, with the chapel of St. Chad, value 48*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; and the second portion, with the chapel of Whitwell, value 44*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the Brereton, Cholmondeley, and Dod families. A chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, built by Sir Randal Brereton, contains a monument of one of his family, dated 1522. The Cholmondeley chapel, at the end of the north aisle, contains a monument of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, ob. 1596, and of Sir Hugh his son, who died in 1601; also of Mary Viscountess Malpas, who died in 1731. Near the church are the remains of the castle of Robert Fitz Hugh, one of the Earl of Chester's barons: the manor now belongs to Thomas Drake Tyrwhit Drake, Esq. Malpas was remarkable for having no turnpike road leading into the town in any direction, although the road from Whitchurch to Chester passed through the parish; and a road from Tarporley, through the town, to Wrexham was long in contemplation. The townships of this parish are,—

Agden, 2½ miles N.W. from Whitchurch in Shropshire, contains 17 houses, and 122 inhabitants.

Bickerton contains 71 houses, and 370 inhabitants.

Bickley, 5 miles N. from Whitchurch in Shropshire, contains 67 houses, and 431 inhabitants.

Bradley, 3½ miles N. from Whitchurch, contains 12 houses, and 78 inhabitants.

Broxton, 11 miles S. from Chester, contains 54 houses, and 352 inhabitants. This township gives the name to the hundred. Broxton Hall, or the Higher House, formerly the seat of the Dods, and afterwards of the Tannatts and Egertons, is now occupied as a farm-house, as is the Lower House, formerly the seat of the other branch of the Dods. From the terrace of Broxton Hall there is a very rich and extensive prospect. Bolesworth is a hamlet of this township. Bolesworth Castle, built about the middle of the last century, is situated amidst gardens and pleasure-grounds; hence is a fine panoramic view of the surrounding country. In the township of Broxton is Barn Hill, an eminence commanding a delightful prospect.

Bulkeley, or *Buckley*, 8 miles W. from Nantwich, contains 38 houses, and 178 inhabitants. Bulkeley Hall belongs to Thomas Orton; and the old hall is occupied as a farm-house.

Chidlow contains 2 houses, and 15 inhabitants.

Cholmondeley, on the banks of the Weever, 6½ miles W. from Nantwich, contains 49 houses, and 297 inhabitants. Cholmondeley castle, the seat of the Marquess of Cholmondeley, Deputy Great Chamberlain of England, occupies an insulated elevation; it is in the ancient style of architecture, and was commenced in the year 1801: the interior is commodiously arranged and subdivided. From the castle is a pleasing prospect of a well-wooded country, in which Bar Mere is a conspicuous object. The ancient domestic chapel is still in use. Cholmondeley Hall, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, was taken down in 1801, excepting one wing.

Chorlton, 7 miles N.W. from Whitchurch in Shropshire, contains 20 houses, and 124 inhabitants.

Cuddington, or *Kiddington*, near a branch of the Dee, 7 miles N.W. from Whitchurch, in Shropshire, contains 48 houses, and 247 inhabitants.

Duckington, 10½ miles W. from Nantwich, contains 14 houses, and 81 inhabitants.

Edge, 10½ miles W. from Nantwich, contains 53 houses, and 298 inhabitants. Edge Hall is the seat of Thomas Crewe Dod, Esq.

Egerton, or *Edgerton*, 7 miles S. from Tarporley, contains 13 houses, and 115 inhabitants. Sir Rowland Egerton, of Egerton, was created a baronet April 5, 1617. The old hall was taken down about the year 1760, and a farm-house built on the site: the ancient domestic chapel still remains, and is used as a barn.

Hampton, 9 miles W. from Nantwich, contains 38 houses, and 207 inhabitants. Hampton Hall is now occupied as a farm-house.

Larkton, or *Larton*, 7½ miles N. from Whitchurch in Shropshire, contains 11 houses, and 60 inhabitants.

Macefen contains 10 houses, and 48 inhabitants.

Newton contains 5 houses, and 18 inhabitants.

Oldcastle, 5 miles N.W. from Whitchurch, contains 15 houses, and 93 inhabitants. The castle, which gave name to this township, was wholly destroyed before the year 1585.

Overton contains 12 houses, and 101 inhabitants.

Stockton contains 4 houses, and 32 inhabitants.

Tushingham, 2 miles N. from Whitchurch in Shropshire, contains 51 houses, and 283 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Grindley. Within this township is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Chad; it was built in the year 1689.

Wichaugh, or *Wichhalgh*, contains 4 houses, and 36 inhabitants.

Wigland, 4 miles N.W. from Whitchurch in Shropshire, contains 38 houses, and 204 inhabitants. At Dirtwich, or *Fulwich*, in this township, are brine-pits.

SHOCKLACH, on the borders of Denbighshire, comprises the following townships:—Church Shocklach, 11 miles S. from Chester, contains 22 houses, and 158 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a curacy, value 26*l.*

Shocklach Oviatt, 9 miles N.W. from Whitchurch in Shropshire, contains 33 houses, and 180 inhabitants, Shocklach Hall, formerly the seat of the Breretons, has been taken down, and a farm-house built on the site.

Caldecott, or *Caldecote*, 10 miles S. from Chester, contains 12 houses, and 84 inhabitants.

TILSTON, 11 miles S. from Chester, and 8 miles N.W. from Whitchurch in Shropshire, contains 58 houses, and 370 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* In this parish are the following townships:—

Carden, or *Carwarden*, 10½ miles S. from Chester, contains 35 houses, and 195 inhabitants. Carden Hall is the seat of Hurlestone Leche, Esq. The Old Hall, or Over Carden Hall, is now a farm-house.

Grafton contains 1 house, and 21 inhabitants. The Hall, built by Sir Peter Warburton, about 1613, was formerly a seat of the Stanleys: it is now occupied as a farm-house.

Horton, 8 miles N.W. from Whitchurch in Shropshire, contains 20 houses, and 141 inhabitants.

Stretton, 9 miles S. from Chester, contains 12 houses, and 106 inhabitants. Stretton Hall, rebuilt about 1778, is the seat of John Leche, Esq.

Lower Division.

ALDFORD, on the river Dee and borders of Denbighshire, 4 miles S. from Chester, contains 81 houses, and 491 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Westminster. Here was in ancient times a castle, the seat of the family of Aldford, who had large possessions in the county; the remains of the castle are moated half round. The keep is on an eminence, with a circular foss. A garrison was placed here during the siege of Chester in the civil war. Aldford parish contains the following townships:—

Great Boughton contains 194 houses, and 911 inhabitants. Boughton Hall is the seat of William Currie, M.D.

Buerton contains 4 houses, and 60 inhabitants. The manor was formerly held by the service of repairing Aldford Castle, or of assisting in the ward of it.

Churton, 7 miles S. from Chester, contains 41 houses, and 210 inhabitants. Churton Hall, the ancient seat of the Barnston family, is now a farm-house. Churton Heath, or *Bruera*, contains only one house. The chapel here contains monuments of Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Bart., of Saighton, who died in 1767; and of his brother Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart., who died in 1778. Edgerley contains only one house, called the Hall, occupied by a farmer.

THE CITY OF CHESTER, the metropolis of this county palatine, is situated on the banks of the Dee, and distant from London 188 miles, on the great road to Holyhead; it contains 3861 houses, and 19,949 inhabitants. From its situation on the Dee, Chester has always been a sea-port of some consequence, but its trade has suffered some injury by its vicinity to Liverpool. The custom-house was built in 1633, and the present quay was constructed in 1768. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent. The Dee mills, near the bridge, are appropriated chiefly for grinding flour, and formerly belonged to the Earls of Chester. Two weekly markets are held in the city on Wednesday and Saturday, which are plentifully supplied with fish, butcher's meat, and other provisions; there is also a corn-market and a horse-market every Wednesday, in Northgate-street, between the gate leading to the corn-market and the abbey-gate. There are three annual fairs at Chester, at Midsummer, Michaelmas, and on the last Thursday in February; the last, called horn and hoof fair, was granted by King Charles II., and is principally for the sale of horses and cattle; the others are of great antiquity; and it was formerly customary for the minstrels of Cheshire to accompany Lord Dutton, or his steward, to St. John's church, on Midsummer Day, with music playing, and thence to his court: the last procession was in 1756. These fairs are great marts for the sale of various sorts of goods, particularly Irish linens, muslins, woollen cloths, flannels, hardware, hops, &c.; shops are arranged in rows, within halls appointed for the purpose. A linen-cloth hall, between the cathedral and Northgate-street, was built in 1755. An Irish linen hall, northward of Watergate-street, was built in 1778: there is also an old linen hall; a Manchester hall in Eastgate-street, and the Union hall in Foregate-street; on the two first days, there is a great sale of horses and other cattle. A glove is hung out at St. Peter's church fourteen days before the commencement of each fair, and till its conclusion, during which time non-freemen are allowed to trade within the city. The glove originally alluded to the staple trade of the city; and to this day it is not unusual for the glovers to present the mayor with a pair of gloves on his elec-

tion. Chester is governed by a mayor, recorder, twenty-four aldermen, two sheriffs, forty common-councilmen, and other officers. The assizes are held in the castle. The arms of the city are *Gules, three lions passant gardant in pale or, dimidiated and impaling azure three garbs, also dimidiated.* This city was first called to send representatives to Parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. who vested the right of election in the freemen: the present members are the Right Honourable R. Grosvenor and Foster Cunliffe Offley, Esq.

Chester was a walled city before the year 908; and there is no reason to doubt that the walls were originally built by the Romans: various antiquities discovered within the walls are a proof that the Romans occupied the site of the present city, which is still surrounded by its ancient walls, presenting the only entire specimen of ancient fortification in the kingdom, excepting Carlisle. It is divided into four principal streets, each terminated by a gatehouse, Eastgate-street, Northgate-street, Bridge-street, and Watergate-street. The carriage road in these streets is on a level with the underground warehouses; over these are open galleries called *Rows*, which occupy the space between the front of the shops and the street, the upper rooms of the houses projecting over the rows; at the intersection of the streets are flights of steps leading to the opposite rows. The walls are somewhat more than a mile and three quarters in circumference: on the top is a continued paved walk, which in its circuit affords a variety of pleasing prospects, in which the river Dee, Beeston castle and rock, Broxton, and Peckforton hills, and those of Flintshire and Denbighshire, with the castle and church of Hawarden, are prominent features. There are four principal gates in the walls of Chester, besides posterns; the north gate, of the Doric order, was rebuilt from a design by *Harrison*, in 1809, at the expense of Earl Grosvenor.

The river Dee, held in great veneration by the Britons, is principally composed of two rapid streams descending from the heights which separate Dolgelly and Dinas Mouthy from Bala, and unite in forming Pimble Mere, or Bala Lake, the largest sheet of water in Wales; the Dee, issuing thence, flows beneath the town of Bala, and through the singularly striking valleys of Glender Dwy and Llangollen, in beautiful curves between the high mountains of this district, till it emerges into the great plain of Cheshire, where it adds to the romantic scene of Nant-y-Bell, pursuing its course beneath the park of Wynnstay; it afterwards nearly encircles the walls of this city, and falling over a ledge of rocks forms a great estuary between the town of Flint and the pleasant village of Parkgate, ten miles below the city, whence numerous vessels transport the abundant produce of the county to the sister kingdom, across the Irish Sea. On an eminence, near the bridge over the Dee, is the castle on the southern side of the city; it is said to have been erected by William the Conqueror; it is divided into upper and lower wards, and now contains an armoury, barracks, courts of justice, offices of the palatinate, county gaol, shire hall, &c.

In the Anglo-Saxon period of history here was a priory, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, whither the body of St. Werburgh was brought in the year 875. This monastery was rebuilt by Elfleda Countess of Mercia, and amply endowed by the munificence of King Edmund and other benefactors, in honour of the royal holy virgin St. Werburgh. In the year 1093, at the request of Archbishop Anselm, Hugh Lupus Earl of Chester settled here an abbot and Benedictine monks, from Bec in Normandy, in whose possession the church of St. Werburgh continued till the general dissolution of monasteries in England by King Henry VIII., who in 1541 restored it to a dean and six prebendaries, and made Chester the see of a bishop, and ordained the church to be styled the Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin. The diocese contains the entire counties of Chester and Lancaster, part of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire; two chapelries in Denbighshire, and five parishes in Flintshire, amounting in all to 256 parishes. To the cathedral belong also a dean, two archdeacons, viz. of Chester and Richmond, a chancellor, a treasurer, six prebendaries, and other officers. The arms of the see of Chester are *Gules, three mitres labelled, or.* The bishop's palace was rebuilt by Bishop Keene in 1752. The cathedral church of St. Werburgh suffered great injury during the civil war: the length from east to west is three hundred and forty-eight feet, and the width of the choir and nave seventy-four feet six inches; it affords several elegant and striking examples of the early pointed architecture, particularly in the chapter-house and the ancient refectory of the convent; the latter was ninety-eight feet long by thirty-four wide: both are supposed to have been erected in the thirteenth century by Randal de Blundeville Earl of Chester, and the chapter-house was used as the burial-place of the Earls of Chester. A great part of the cathedral appears to have been rebuilt in the fourteenth century: the pillars of the nave and choir are massive and clustered; the arches are pointed, and between the nave and choir is a screen, certainly of this period. The most remarkable monument in the county is that which formerly inclosed the shrine of St. Werburgh, the patron saint of the abbey, and stood at the east end of the choir of the cathedral: after the Reformation it was converted into a throne for the bishop. Under the arches of the south wall are three monuments of ecclesiastics, ascribed to Abbot Birchelsey, ob. 1324; Abbot Bebington, ob. 1349; and Abbot Mershton, ob. 1385: amongst other monuments worthy of notice are those of Bishops Hall, ob. 1668; Strafford, ob. 1707; and Peploe, ob. 1752; Sir William Mainwaring, ob. 1644, at the siege of Chester; John Hamilton, Esq., M.P., ob. 1781; Sir Charles Levinge, Bart., ob. 1796: many brass plates, with effigies of abbots and other ecclesiastics, have been long removed. The Lady chapel, at the east end of the cathedral, was formerly used as the consistory court. The south transept of the cathedral forms the church of the parish of St. Oswald, which is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. There are also in the city the following parishes: St. Bridget, a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop; St. John the Baptist, a vicarage; St. John the Little, a curacy, in the presentation of the Corporation; St. Martin, a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop; St. Mary on the Hill, a rectory, value 52*l.*; St. Michael, a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop; St. Olave, a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop; St. Peter, a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop; and the Holy and Undivided Trinity, a rectory, value 8*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Derby. A portion of the nave of the collegiate church of St. John, now used as the parish church, is of Anglo-Norman architecture. Of the priory of Benedictine nuns here, scarcely any traces are to be found, excepting the name of the Nuns' Garden, on the site near the castle.

The following townships are in St. Oswald's parish:—Bach, a mile northward from Chester. Bach or *Beach* Hall is the seat of Samuel Brodhurst, Esq.

Great Boughton is the seat of William Currie, M.D. An eminence in this suburb commands a view of uncommon beauty.

Croughton, 3½ miles N. from Chester.

Huntington, in which is Cheveley Hall, now a farm-house.

Idenshaw, or *Idenshall*, a detached hamlet, 1½ mile S.W. from Tarporley.

Newton, comprising the hamlet of Flookersbrook.

The township of Wervin, 5 miles N.E. from Chester.

The township of Saighton, or *Saughton*, in St. Oswald's parish, is 4 miles S.E. from Chester, and contains 55 houses, and 291 inhabitants. Saighton Grange, a castellated mansion, was the chief country residence of the abbots of Chester; the gatehouse, of red stone, now remaining, was built by Abbot Ripley, about 1489. It belongs to Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart.: an engraved view of the very curious gatehouse tower is given in Ormerod's History of Cheshire; and in Lysons's Magna Britannia.

The extra-parochial township of Spital Boughton, in the suburbs of Chester, is locally situated within the parish of St. John.

The parish of St. Mary comprises the suburb of Handbridge, and the townships of Claverton, Gloverston, Marlston, Mollington, Moston, and Upton. Brewer's Hall is now a farm-house. Over Legh Hall is the seat of Charles Cholmondeley, Esq., and contains some portraits of the Cromwell family; Lache or *Leach* Hall, which was garrisoned by Sir William Brereton during the siege of Chester, was the seat of Peter Snow, Esq., who died in 1807. The Rood Eye, a meadow by the water side, on which the races are held, was so called from an ancient cross, the base of which remains: near it is the Water Tower, in the city walls.

CHRISTLETON, 3 miles E. from Chester, contains 120 houses, and 701 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Mostyn. Christleton Hall, built by Robert Townshend, Recorder of Chester, is now the seat of his descendant Townshend Ince, Esq. The following are townships of this parish:—

Cotton Abbots, 4 miles E. from Chester and Cotton Edmunds.

Littleton and Rowton, both about 3 miles E. from Chester.

Rowton Heath is the site of an important battle between the Parliamentary army and King Charles I., which proved fatal to the Earl of Lichfield, and disastrous to the King.

DODDLESTON, or *Dodleston*, on the borders of Denbighshire, 4 miles S.W. from Chester, contains 43 houses, and 266 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester: in the chancel is a monument of Lord Ellesmere, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who died in 1617; and others of his family.

The township of Lower Kinnerton, on the borders of Flintshire and 5 miles S.W. from Chester, contains 14 houses, and 85 inhabitants.

ECCLESTON, on the banks of the Dee, 2 miles S. from Chester, contains 44 houses, and 292 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Westminster. It was rebuilt in 1808, from designs by *Porden*. The manor of Belgrave, a hamlet of this parish, gives the title of Viscount to the Marquess of Westminster.

Eaton, or *Eaton Boat*, a township of this parish, is 4 miles S. from Chester. Sir Richard Grosvenor, of Eaton, was created baronet in 1622; his descendant, the seventh baronet of the family, was created Lord Grosvenor of Eaton in 1761, and Earl Grosvenor in 1784: the title of Marquess was conferred on the present peer, Sept. 7, 1831.

Eaton Hall is the principal seat of the Right Honourable the Marquess of Westminster; this noble mansion stands in the midst of a beautiful park, watered by an inlet of the Dee: it commands a luxuriant view, bounded by the Peckforton and Bickerton hills, and the high lands of Delamere Forest.

The edifice is entirely constructed of a fine white stone: it was commenced in 1803, and completed in 1813, from designs by *Porden;* but is not formed upon the style of any kind of building, either castellated or conventual, or upon the domestic architecture of later date, nor indeed has the style of any period been exclusively attended to in the form of the arches. The florid ecclesiastical architecture of the reign of Edward III. has been chiefly adopted for the exterior; where also are to be found the flat arch of the Tudor period, and other intermediate forms. The principal entrance is on the west front by a lofty porch, under which a carriage may set down at the steps of the hall. The pavement of the hall is tesselated, and the roof groined with armorial bosses at the junction of the ribs: opposite the entrance is a screen of five arches, supporting a gallery of communication to the different chambers on the north and south sides of the house. In the hall are pictures of Cromwell dissolving the Long Parliament; and the Landing of Charles II. by *West*. The saloon is octangular, thirty feet across. Three large windows are ornamented with painted glass, after designs by *Tresham*. The dining-room, at the northern extremity of the east front, has a window of five bays, and is about fifty feet by thirty in dimension. The drawing-room, of the same size as the dining-room, is at the southern extremity of the east front; the ceiling is painted with the arms of the Grosvenor and Egerton families. The library is in the centre of the south front. From the dining to the drawing-room is a groined arcade opening upon a terrace on the east front, three hundred and fifty feet in length, commanding a fine view of the park and its noble piece of water, upon which are pleasure-yachts.

GUILDEN SUTTON, 3 miles N.E. from Chester, contains 23 houses, and 131 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart., of Alderley. The chancel was rebuilt in 1803.

PLEMONSTALL, or *Plemstall* parish comprises four townships; but the church is situated 3 miles N.E. from Chester in the township of Mickle Trafford, which contains 61 houses, and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Bradford: in the chancel are monuments of the Hurlestone family, and of the heiress of the Traffords, who died in 1666.

Bridge Trafford, on the river Weever, is 4 miles N.E. from Chester. Mardley, or *Morley* Hall, in this township, was a seat of the Traffords, and afterwards of the Savages. Mickle Trafford contains 61 houses, and 319 inhabitants.

Hoole, 2 miles N.E. from Chester, contains 38 houses, and 237 inhabitants. Hoole Lodge, the manor-house, is the seat of the Rev. P. Hamilton. Old Hoole Hall is said to have been the Abbot of Chester's grange; there is also a modern mansion, called Hoole Hall, the seat of James Sedgwick, Esq. Hoole House is the seat of Lady Broughton; and Hoole Bank, of R. Brittain, Esq. Hoole Heath, in ancient times, was a sanctuary for strangers, who sought the protection of the Earls of Chester in time of war.

Picton, 5 miles N. from Chester, contains 15 houses, and 93 inhabitants.

PULFORD, on the river Dee, and borders of Denbighshire, 5 miles S.W. from Chester, contains 34 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

Poulton, or *Pulton*, a township of this parish, about a mile eastward from the village, contains 20 houses, and 132 inhabitants. Here was a Cistercian abbey, built and endowed by Robert, the Earl of Chester's baker, in the reign of Stephen, the monks of which were exempt from toll for grinding corn at the Earl's mills in Chester. The abbey was removed in 1214 to Dieu Lacres in Staffordshire, by Ranulph Blundeville Earl of Chester, where some remains still exist.

TATTENHALL, 8 miles S.E. from Chester, contains 173 houses, and 855 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Alban, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Bird of Broxton.

Golborn Bellow, or *Golbourne Bellew*, a township of this parish, is 2 miles westward from the village. Rushell Hall, or *Rushall*, an ancient seat of the Duttons of Hatton, is now a farm-house.

The township of Newton, by Tattenhall, is about 4 miles S.W. from Tarporley.

WAVERTON, or *Warton*, 4 miles S.E. from Chester, contains 53 houses, and 303 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, annexed to the bishopric of Chester: in the chancel are monuments of the Duttons of Hatton and Waverton. The Chester canal passes near the village.

Hatton, a township of this parish, is 2 miles southward. Hatton Hall, formerly the seat of the Duttons, is now a farm-house.

Huxley, on the eastern side of the Chester canal, is also a township of this parish. Both Upper and Lower Huxley Halls are now farm-houses.

2. Bucklow Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Lancashire and the river Mersey; on the east by Macclesfield hundred; on the south by Northwich and Eddisbury hundreds; and on the west by the Mersey.

ASHTON UPON MERSEY, 5½ miles S.E. from Manchester in Lancashire, and 9 miles W. from Stockport, contains 161 houses, and 875 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The following township is in this parish:—

Sale, on the Mersey, and borders of Lancashire, 6½ miles W. from Stockport, containing 159 houses, and 1049 inhabitants. Sale Hall is the property of John Moore, Esq.

BOWDON, 6 miles N. from Knutsford, contains 80 houses, and 433 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 24*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester: here are many monuments of the family of Booth; in the north aisle is that of William Brereton, Esq., who died in 1630; and in the nave is a monument by *Westmacott*, in memory of Thomas Asheton, Esq., who died in 1759. In this parish are the following townships:—

Agden contains 11 houses, and 77 inhabitants; one half of this township is in Rosthern parish. The Hall is a seat of Sir John Chetwode, Bart.

Altrincham, or *Altringham*, near the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, 8 miles S. from Manchester in Lancashire, and 179 miles from London, contains 462 houses, and 2302 inhabitants. Here are two large cotton manufactories, and one for turning bobbins. The market is on Tuesday; and annual fairs are held on 22nd April, 5th August, and 22nd November, for cattle, drapery, and pedlary. A chapel was built at Altrincham in the year 1799. Oldfield Hall, in this township, is the seat of William Rigby, Esq.

Ashley, 4½ miles N. from Knutsford, contains 48 houses, and 392 inhabitants. Ashley Hall, the property of William Henry Asheton

Smith, Esq., on the banks of the Bollin, still retains an air of antiquity: the exterior is finished with gables, and the interior contains an old hall. As is usual in old Cheshire mansions, the offices are ranged in front of the building, between the hall and the road.

Baguley, or *Baggiley*, 7 miles W. from Stockport, contains 83 houses, and 458 inhabitants. Baggiley Hall, one of the oldest and most curious buildings in England, was an ancient seat of the Legh family: one side of the quadrangle remains; in the centre of it is the great hall: the sides are formed of large beams of oak, and the interstices are filled with wicker-work. In these are four large square-headed bay windows; at one end is a passage through the building from the exterior to the inner court, the doors of which are concealed from the hall by screens of oak, ornamented with pointed arches; the uprights of these screens ascend till they unite with the roof, which is supported by immense arched beams. On the other side of the passage are pointed doorways to the kitchens and offices; over these are beams of corresponding magnitude with those before mentioned, rudely disposed in quatrefoils, and other ornamental forms, and seeming to have opened originally to a gallery. Baggiley Hall is now occupied as a farm-house. Baguley Hall, a modern mansion, is the seat of Joseph Pownall, Esq.

Carrington, 10 miles W. from Stockport, contains 75 houses, and 531 inhabitants: it is situated on the river Mersey and borders of Lancashire. A chapel, dedicated to St. George, was built at Carrington, and consecrated in 1759: the Earl of Stamford and Warrington is patron.

Dunham Massey, 6 miles N. from Knutsford, contains 177 houses, and 1090 inhabitants. Dunham Massey is the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Lord Lieutenant of the county. The house was rebuilt in 1730, from designs by *Norris:* here is a fine collection of pictures by the old masters, and many family portraits. One of the parks, of which there are two, is inclosed by a wall, and contains deer. The estate abounds with remarkably fine timber, which constitutes a great ornament of the surrounding country. Sunderland and Dunham-Wood-Houses are hamlets in the township of Dunham Massey.

Hale, 6 miles N. from Knutsford, contains 171 houses, and 958 inhabitants. Ringey, or *Ringway*, is a hamlet of this township.

Partington, on the Mersey, and borders of Lancashire, 12 miles W. from Stockport, contains 53 houses, and 434 inhabitants. Partington Hall is a farm-house.

Timperley, 8 miles N. from Knutsford, contains 128 houses, and 683 inhabitants. Timperley Hall is the property of the Rev. Croxton Johnson; and Riddings Hall, in this township, is a farm-house.

GREAT BUDWORTH, 2½ miles N. from Northwich, contains 107 houses, and 501 inhabitants. Fairs are held on 13th February, 5th April, and 2nd October, for horses, cows, swine, hats, and pedlary. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. In the chapel, at the end of the south aisle, are some monuments of the Pooles; in the south transept are the monuments of Sir John Warburton, Knight, who died in 1575, and Sir George Warburton, the first baronet of the family, who died in 1576. In the north chapel are the monuments of Sir Peter Leycester, Bart., the historian of the hundred of Bucklow, who died in 1678, and several members of his family. Belmont House, in this township, is the seat of Joseph Leigh, Esq.: from its elevation, the mansion forms a conspicuous object in the landscape of the district; and from the principal apartments, a delightful prospect is enjoyed of the mere and pleasure-grounds attached to Marbury Hall, with the fine tower of Budworth church and village in the distance. In this parish, which is very extensive, are the following townships:—

Anderton, 2 miles N.W. from Northwich, contains 38 houses, and 210 inhabitants. It was a proverbial saying concerning Anderton, that it had no ale-house, nor was there a gentleman, beggar, charterer, *freeholder*, or cottager, within its limits, but that it had a common without end, the township being quite surrounded by one.

Antrobus, 5 miles N. from Northwich, contains 83 houses, and 453 inhabitants. The Pole, in this township, is the seat of George Eaton, Esq.

Appleton, 8 miles N. from Northwich, contains 281 houses, and 1435 inhabitants, including Hull. Bradley and Stockton are hamlets to the township of Appleton.

Aston by Budworth contains 66 houses, and 380 inhabitants. Arley, in this township, has been the seat of the Warburton family ever since the reign of Henry VII.: the hall was rebuilt about 1755, and is now the seat of — Warburton, Esq. Sir George Warburton, of Arley, was created a baronet June 27, 1660. Heild Hall, in the township of Aston, an ancient seat of the Leycester family, is now a farm-house.

Barnton, near the Trent and Mersey canal, 2 miles W. from Northwich, contains 117 houses, and 612 inhabitants.

Bartington, or *Barterton*, 4 miles N.W. from Northwich, contains 15 houses, and 81 inhabitants.

Cogshall, or *Cogshull*, 3½ miles N.W. from Northwich, contains 19 houses, and 110 inhabitants.

Comberbach, 2½ miles N. from Northwich, contains 51 houses, and 226 inhabitants.

Crowley, 5 miles N. from Northwich, contains 22 houses, and 149 inhabitants.

Dutton, near the Trent and Mersey canal, 5½ miles N.W. from Northwich, contains 60 houses, and 325 inhabitants. Dutton Hall, built by Sir Piers Dutton in 1539, is now a farm-house: the hall, forty feet by twenty, with its rich timber roof, is converted into several rooms: over the principal door is a shield charged with the arms of Dutton, quartering the arms of Vernon of Hatton, with the following inscription:—

SYR · PEYRS · DVTTON · KNYGHT · LORDE · OF · DVTTON · AND · MY · LADY · DAME · JVLIAN · HIS · WIFE · MADE · THIS · HALL · AND · BVYLDING · IN · THE · YERE · OF · OVRE · LORD · GOD · A · M CCCCC XLII · WHO · THANKETH · GOD · OF · ALL ·

The eastern side of the quadrangle, built of timber and plaster, still remains.

As early as the reign of King John, the lord of the manor of Dutton had the authority over the minstrels of Cheshire, granted unto him and his heirs by John, constable of Cheshire and Baron of Halton: none were suffered to play in this county without the licence of the Lord of Dutton, who kept a court at Chester yearly, on Midsummer Day, when all the minstrels appeared to renew their licences; the last court was held in 1756. The jurisdiction over the minstrels has descended with the estate, and is now vested in P. Langford Brooke, Esq.

Little Leigh, or *Legh*, near the river Weever, and the Trent and Mersey canal, 3 miles N.W. from Northwich, contains 53 houses, and 359 inhabitants. Here is a chapel, rebuilt in 1718.

Marbury, on a branch of the Weever, 2 miles N. from Northwich, contains 7 houses, and 35 inhabitants. Marbury Hall, the seat of John Smith Barry, Esq., originally belonged to the Marbury, or *Merbury* family; but on the death of Richard Marbury in 1684, the male line becoming extinct, it was sold to the Earl of Rivers in 1708. In 1714, Marbury, with other estates, was purchased from the Earl's trustees by his son-in-law James Earl of Barrymore, who settled it on his younger son the Honourable Richard Barry, an ancestor of the present proprietor. Marbury Hall is a spacious building, with a Doric corridor on the entrance front: the hall is filled with antique vases, statues, &c., and the saloon is embellished with many of the finest works of art, for which this seat is celebrated: the collection of pictures is chiefly of the Italian school, but consists of works of rare attainment purchased at Rome; and amongst many interesting portraits are those of Queen Elizabeth and King James I., by *Cornelius Jansen;* a portrait of Vandyck, by himself; portraits of the Honourable John Smith Barry and family, by *Devis;* and of the Honourable Mrs. Smith Barry, by *Devis;* of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., by *Hudson.* There is also a very interesting picture of the Virgin and Child and St. John, by *Guido Pelegrini;* another of Venus disarming Cupid, a valuable picture, by *Parmegiano.* The house is beautifully situated on the banks of Budworth or *Marbury* Mere, which is about a mile long, and more than half a mile wide, and in a park, which, although not large, is finely diversified.

Marston township, 2 miles N.E. from Northwich, contains 71 houses, and 404 inhabitants.

Peover, Little, 3 miles S. from Knutsford, contains 20 houses, and 88 inhabitants. Over Peover, a mile eastward, is in the parish of Rosthern.

Nether Peover, on the banks of the Dane, 4 miles S. from Knutsford, is partly in the hundred of Northwich, and contains 43 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Oswald.

Pickmere, 3½ miles N.E. from Northwich, contains 26 houses, and 217 inhabitants.

Plumley, or *Plumleigh*, 3½ miles S.W. from Knutsford, contains 73 houses, and 366 inhabitants.

Seven Oaks, containing 25 houses, and 141 inhabitants, is a township of this parish.

Stretton, 7 miles N.W. from Northwich, and 5 miles S. from Warrington in Lancashire, contains 57 houses, and 277 inhabitants: it is supposed to be on the site of a Roman road.

LOWER TABLEY, 1½ mile W. from Knutsford, eontains 22 houses, and 110 inhabitants. Tabley House, the seat of Lord De Tabley, was built from designs by *Carr* of York: it has a portico of the Doric order on the principal front, the columns of which are of single blocks of Runcorn stone; a very fine prospect over the wooded country in its vicinity is afforded from the house, and an extensive lake on its western side presents additional variety to the scenery: on an island within the circuit of this lake is the old hall, only part of which still remains; there is also on the island a large domestic chapel. The most celebrated character of this ancient house was Sir Peter Leycester, the author of the Antiquities of Cheshire: he was created a baronet by King Charles II. in 1660, and died in 1678, æt. 64. Sir John Fleming Leycester, Bart. was created Lord De Tabley 13th June, 1826: he was greatly distinguished as a patron of the British school of painting.

Whitley, 6 miles N.W. from Northwich, contains 50 houses, and 244 inhabitants; and Lower Whitley contains 44 houses, and 236 inhabitants. Whitley is called "The Lordship," and is of the fee of Halton Castle from the time of William the Conqueror.

Wincham, or *Winsham*, 2 miles N.E. from Northwich, contains 84 houses, and 491 inhabitants.

In the adjoining hundred of Eddisbury are the following townships of Great Budworth parish:—Castle Northwich, or *Castleton*, divided from the town of Northwich by the river Weever, and forming part of its suburbs, contains 122 houses, and 575 inhabitants.

Hartford, 1½ mile S. from Northwich, contains 155 houses, and 772 inhabitants.

Winnington, one mile N.W. from Northwich, contains 48 houses, and 230 inhabitants. Winnington Hall is one of the seats of Sir J. T. Stanley, Bart.

In Northwich hundred are the following townships of Great Budworth parish:—Allostock, 5 miles S. from Knutsford, contains 75 houses, and 461 inhabitants. Hulme Hall was for many generations the seat of the Skakerley family, before they removed to Somerford Radnor, and is now the property of their descendant, but is occupied as a farm-house.

Birches, 2½ miles E. from Northwich, contains only one house, left by will of Eliz. Dobson for the purpose of educating two boys. Since the year 1726, boys appointed by the Cholmondeley family have been educated in constant succession from the funds of this charity.

Hulse, 3½ miles E. from Northwich, contains 6 houses, and 54 inhabitants. Lack Dennis, which adjoins Hulse on the south, contains 4 houses, and 44 inhabitants.

Lostock Gralam, 2 miles N.E. from Northwich, contains 87 houses, and 525 inhabitants.

Northwich, a market-town, situated near the conflux of the rivers Dane and Weever, 17 miles N.E. from Chester, and 174 miles from London, contains 291 houses, and 1490 inhabitants. The manufactures consist of cotton and salt. The market is held weekly on Friday, and has become very considerable in consequence of the salt trade, a great increase of which was principally occasioned by the discovery of the rock salt. A good deal of corn is sold here, chiefly by sample. There are annual fairs on 2nd Aug. and 6th Dec., which continue nearly a fortnight each: Yorkshire and Manchester goods and various other commodities are exposed to sale in booths, erected for the purpose, about a quarter of a mile from the town. The chapelry of Witton, or *Wetton*, with Twambrook, adjoins Northwich on the east, and appears to form part of the same town: it contains 479 houses, and 2405 inhabitants. The chapel of Witton, dedicated to St. Helen, is a spacious handsome structure, and is remarkable for its semicircular choir. Sir John Deane, Prebendary of Lincoln, founded and endowed a grammar-school at Witton in 1558. The founder, amongst other things, directs in his statutes that "a week before Christmas and Easter, according to the old custom, the scholars should bar and keep forth of the school, the schoolmaster, in such sort as other scholars do in great schools; and that as well in the vacations as the other days aforesaid, they use their bows and arrows only, and eschewe all bowling, carding, diceing, quoiting, and all other unlawful games." Besides the brine-pits in the vicinity, there are ten or twelve mines of rock salt worked in the neighbourhood of Northwich in Witton Marston and Wincham townships; from some of these pits a hundred tons in a day are raised. The rock salt is sent down the Weever to be refined at the salt works at Frodsham and on the Lancashire side of the Mersey; a great part is carried to Liverpool, whence it is exported to Ireland and the ports of the Baltic. The mines, with their crystal roofs and pillars, have a beautiful appearance, which is aided by the number of candles used to afford light to the workmen, who occasionally use pick-axes, but more frequently dismember several tons at a time by means of gunpowder.

GRAPPENHALL, or *Gropenhall*, 2 miles S. from Warrington in Lancashire, eontains 63 houses, and 400 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Middlehurst of Latchford. A school in this parish was endowed by Thomas Johnson in 1712. Reddish Hall, the property of John Smith Barry, Esq., is now a farm-house.

Latchford, or *Lachford*, a chapelry of this parish, on the banks of the Mersey, one mile E. from Warrington, contains 225 houses, and 1252 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, was consecrated in 1781. Two weekly markets to be held on Wednesday and Friday, and two annual fairs on 5th May and 17th Oct., were granted in 1367.

KNUTSFORD, on the banks of a small stream which divides the town into High and Low Knutsford, 25 miles N.E. from Chester, and 176 miles from London, contains 43 houses and 231 inhabitants in Over Knutsford, or *Knutsford Booths;* and 495 houses and 2753 inhabitants in Nether Knutsford. Cotton-spinning and weaving is carried on here, and a manufactory of thread has long been established in the town, partly from flax grown in Yorkshire, but chiefly procured from Ireland, Russia, and Hamburgh. Here is a weekly market on Saturday; and annual fairs 23rd April, 10th July, and 8th Nov., but none of them are noted as marts for the sale of any particular commodities. The quarter sessions for the county are held in this town at Midsummer and Michaelmas; and the petty sessions for the hundred of Bucklow are held here. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the lords of the several manors of Bexton, Nether Knutsford, Over Knutsford, and Toft, who present to the vicarage alternately. The chapel was rebuilt in the Tentry Croft, and made a parish church in 1741 by Act of Parliament, being then separated from the parish of Rosthern. On the marriage of any inhabitant of Knutsford, the friends of the parties strew the doorway of the house with brown sand,—and on this figure various fanciful devices in white sand, and over the whole occasionally distribute the flowers of the season,—a custom, it is believed, confined to this town.

Bexton, one mile S.E. from Knutsford, is a township of this parish, and contains 10 houses, and 69 inhabitants. The ancient Hall, the seat of Sir William Duckenfield Daniel, whose widow married John Astley, Esq. about 1755, is now a farm-house.

Ollerton or *Owlarton* township, 3 miles S.E. from Knutsford, contains 49 houses, and 246 inhabitants. Here is a school, endowed by Samuel Legh.

Toft, another township of this parish, 1½ mile S. from Knutsford, contains 40 houses, and 236 inhabitants. Toft Hall is the seat of Ralph Leycester, Esq.

LYMM, or *Limme*, near the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, 7 miles N.W. from Knutsford, and 6 miles E. from Warrington in Lancashire, contains 388 houses, and 2090 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory in two medieties; the mediety of Lymm, with Warburton, is valued at 11*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; and the other at 11*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* A free grammar-school was founded here in the year 1697. Lymm Hall, formerly the property of the Domvilles, is now the seat of Robert Taylor, Esq. The mansion, an ancient low stone building, venerably grey with lichens, and situated with the remains of a moat on a gentle eminence above the village, commands a rich and extensive view into Lancashire. The old bay windows that were enriched with ancient stained glass by the late proprietor are preserved in the hall, a very handsome apartment, surrounded with family portraits.

In the parish of Lymm are the hamlets of Brown-Edge, Heatley,

Oughtrington, Reddish, and Statham. Oughtrington Hall, the seat of Trafford Trafford, Esq., who took the name of Trafford in 1783, has been for nearly four centuries in the possession of his ancestors, a younger branch of the Leighs of West Hall, in High Leigh. The house stands on an elevation, commanding a delightful prospect over the vale of the Mersey, and the high hills by which it is surrounded. Dane Beach, in this parish, is the seat of J. Wilde, Esq.; and Statham Hall is the property of James Sedgwick, Esq.

MOBBERLEY, on a branch of the Bollin, 3 miles E. from Knutsford, contains 229 houses, and 1198 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The tower was built in 1533, at the expense of Sir John Talbot and Margaret his wife. A free grammar-school was founded at Mobberley, in 1659, by the Rev. William Griffith. About the year 1206 Patrick de Mobberley founded a priory of Augustine canons at this place, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Wilfrid: but it did not continue long.

ROSTHERN, or *Rosthorne*, 3½ miles N. from Knutsford, contains 70 houses, and 373 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*; it is situated on the banks of a spacious mere, one of the sources of the Birkin, a branch of the Bollin. In the church is an ancient tomb of one of the Venables family: at the end of the south aisle is a sepulchral chapel of the Leghs; and at the end of the north aisle one belonging to the Egertons, in which is a monument, by *Bacon*, of Samuel Egerton, Esq., of Tatton Park, twenty-six years one of the representatives in Parliament for this county, who died in 1780. Bucklow Hill gives name to the hundred. The following townships are in Rosthern parish:—

Bollington, on the river Bollin, 6 miles N. from Knutsford, contains 48 houses, and 264 inhabitants. Part of this township is in Bowdon parish.

High Leigh, or *Legh*, 5 miles N.W. from Knutsford, contains 145 houses, and 854 inhabitants. A chapel was built here in 1581, by Thomas Legh, Esq. East Hall for many centuries has been in the possession of the ancient family of Legh, and the estate has descended in uninterrupted male succession to the present proprietor, George Cornwall Legh, Esq. East Hall was rebuilt with stone in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Thomas Legh, Esq. West Hall, in High Leigh, is a seat of Egerton Leigh, Esq. Swineyard, also in High Leigh, was the seat of a younger branch of the Leghs, of East Hall: it is now occupied as a farm-house. Northwood Hall, which was formerly the seat of the Leghs of East Hall, before they succeeded to the estates of the elder branch, is now the property of Trafford Trafford, Esq., of Oughtrington, and is occupied as a farm-house.

Martall, or *Marthall*, on a branch of the Birkin, 3 miles E. from Knutsford, contains 45 houses, and 267 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Little Warford.

Mere, 3 miles N.W. from Knutsford, contains 101 houses, and 566 inhabitants. Mere Hall, the seat of P. Langford Brooke, Esq., is a large brick mansion; it stands in the midst of extensive plantations, and commands many delightful views over the fertile and very beautiful surrounding country.

Millington, 5 miles N. from Knutsford, contains 49 houses, and 334 inhabitants. The Hall is occupied by a farmer.

Over Peover, 3½ miles S. from Knutsford, contains 94 houses, and 543 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy, value 35*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* In the south wall of the south transept, under an obtuse arch, ornamented with crockets, pinnacles, &c., is an altar-tomb, with the effigies of Randal Mainwaring, who died in 1456, and Margery his wife, carved in alabaster. He is represented in plate armour, with a collar of SS, and a richly ornamented helmet: on his forehead is a fillet, inscribed *Ihc Nazaren;* the lady is dressed in a long gown and mantle, with a rich reticulated head-dress and veil, and with a pendent from her necklace, inscribed *Ihc.* In the north aisle is an altar-tomb, with the arms and quarterings of Mainwaring; on it lie the effigies, in alabaster, of Sir John Mainwaring, Knt., who died in 1430, and Joan his wife; he is represented with whiskers, in plate armour, with mail gorget, a collar of SS, and a pointed helmet, round which is a rich bandeau; on his frontlet is inscribed *Ihc Nazare;* his feet rest on a lion. The lady is in a long gown and mantle, with a collar of SS; an angel supports her head, and at her feet is a dog. In the north aisle are also monuments of Sir John Mainwaring, who died in 1515, with figures engraved on stone of himself, his lady, and fifteen children; and of Philip Mainwaring, Esq., who died in 1573; besides many others of the same family. In this church is a singular memorial of Mr. William Littleboys, who died in 1624. Sir Thomas Mainwaring, of Over Peover, was created a baronet Nov. 22, 1660. Over Peover Hall had been the residence of the Mainwarings for thirty generations, when that ancient family became extinct by the death of Sir Henry Mainwaring, in 1797: he bequeathed his estates to his half-brother Thomas Wetenhall, Esq., of Nantwich, who took the name of Mainwaring. His son Sir Henry Mainwaring Mainwaring, created a baronet in 1804, has succeeded to the estate.

Over Tabley, 2 miles W. from Knutsford, contains 79 houses, and 450 inhabitants. Over Tabley Hall was the seat of the Daniels. Sudlow is a hamlet of this township.

Tatton, 2 miles N. from Knutsford, contains 20 houses, and 87 inhabitants. Tatton Park is the seat of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq.: the mansion stands on an elevated spot, which gradually rises from a fine slope recently planted. The plan and elevation of the edifice were designed by *Samuel Wyatt;* but being only partly finished at his death, the whole was considerably improved upon and completed by *Lewis Wyatt:* the house is built of stone. On the principal front, which faces the south, is a Corinthian portico of four columns; the shaft of each, twenty-five feet in height, is formed of a single block, from Runcorn quarry. The portico opens upon the library, a large and handsome room, containing a valuable collection of books: in the centre of the north front is the entrance-hall, leading to the great staircase; on the west is the dining-room, hung with family portraits; and on the east are the drawing-rooms, also decorated with several paintings by the old masters. The stables and offices are westward of the mansion. The beautiful and finely diversified park, which is eleven miles in circumference, extends to the town of Knutsford, near the north end of which is the principal entrance gate, a chaste design of the Doric order, with a lodge attached; hence the drive is two miles to the house, admitting a variety of interesting prospects. On the right of the road is Tatton Mere, a fine piece of water, of considerable extent; and on the left, a succession of woody eminences, amidst which are occasionally seen herds of the large red deer, which are numerous in this park. Norshalgh is a hamlet of Tatton township.

Snelson, in Macclesfield hundred, a township of Rosthern parish, 5 miles S.E. from Knutsford, contains 27 houses, and 137 inhabitants.

RUNCORN, or *Runcovan*, on the river Mersey, 12 miles N.W. from Northwich, and 8 miles S.W. from Warrington in Lancashire, contains 540 houses, and 3103 inhabitants. The river is suddenly contracted from a considerable breadth to a narrow channel, by a projecting point of land from the Lancashire side, and is here called Runcorn Gap. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes through a great part of this parish, where it is sixty feet above the level of the Mersey, into which it descends through a series of locks. Runcorn has lately become a place of resort for change of air and salt-water bathing. The quarries here afford stone for the docks and other public works at Liverpool, and is also sent by water to Chester, Manchester, &c. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. Here are monuments of Sir John Cheshyre, Prime-sergeant to Queen Anne and King George I., who died in 1738; of Sir Richard Brooke, who died in 1781; and of Sir Richard Brooke, who died in 1795; the two last are by *Bacon.* In the year 915, Ethelfleda, sister of King Edward the Elder, and widow of Ethelred Earl of Mercia, is said to have built a town and castle here: some traces of ancient buildings, supposed to have been the site of this castle, are to be seen at the Castle Rock, not far from the parish church, down the river. In 1133 William Fitz Nigel founded a priory for regular canons of the order of St. Austin at Runcorn, which was removed to Norton in the reign of King Stephen. In this parish are the following townships:—

Acton Grange, on the Mersey, 3 miles S.W. from Warrington in Lancashire, contains 23 houses, and 148 inhabitants. It belonged to Norton priory.

Aston Grange, 6½ miles N.W. from Northwich, contains 4 houses, and 36 inhabitants. It belonged to the monks of Stanlaw, afterwards removed to Whalley in Lancashire.

Aston by Sutton, 7 miles N.W. from Northwich, contains 37 houses, and 197 inhabitants. The church is a curacy to the vicarage of Runcorn: in the chancel are many monuments of the Aston family. Aston Hall, the seat of Henry Charles Hervey Aston, Esq., was rebuilt in 1702, near the site of the old Hall, which had been in the possession of the Astons for many generations. The lords of Aston had a right to their diet at Norton Priory, under a deed of the 27th Edward III. Sir Thomas Aston of Aston was created a baronet July 25, 1628. Middleton Grange, or *Middle Aston* Grange, in this township, belonged to the monks of St. Werburgh, at Chester.

Clifton, or *Rock Savage*, 9½ miles N.W. from Northwich, contains 2 houses, and 26 inhabitants. Sir John Savage, in 1565, built a magnificent mansion, of which there are now scarcely any remains, near the site of the old Hall at Clifton, and gave it the name of Rock Savage: his son John was created a baronet June 29, 1611. Sir Thomas Savage, the second baronet, entertained King James I. and his whole court at Rock Savage, in 1617, after His Majesty had been taking the diversion of hunting in Halton Park. Thomas son of John Lord Darcy of Chich was advanced in 1626 to the title of Earl of Rivers, with remainder to his son-in-law Sir Thomas Savage, who also by the same patent was created Baron and Viscount Savage of Rock Savage.

Daresbury, 5 miles S.W. from Warrington in Lancashire, contains 25 houses, and 146 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy to the vicarage of Runcorn, value 35*l.* 10*s.* In this township is a grammar-school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Daresbury Hall is the seat of the Rev. George Heron.

Halton, or *Haulton*, 2 miles S.E. from Runcorn, and 7 miles S.W. from Warrington in Lancashire, contains 197 houses, and 1066 inhabitants. This town is situated on a steep eminence, and by means of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal has a general communication with every part of the kingdom: it had a market on Saturday; and an annual fair on the 5th of April. It is a member of the duchy of Lancaster, which maintains an extensive jurisdiction, by the name of Halton fee, or the honour of Halton, having a court of record, prison, &c. belonging to it. Halton chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was rebuilt in 1718. Sir John Cheshyre, of Hallwood, in this township, in 1733 founded a library here for the use of divines and the neighbouring gentry; the curate to be librarian.

Halton Castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror, commands an extensive prospect northward: the Mersey, winding through a fertile plain, may be traced from Warrington to its expansion in a wide channel, contracted at Runcorn Gap, and again dilating towards the estuary. Beyond this river, Lancashire appears like a forest, from the numerous hedgerow trees of its inclosures; westward the view comprehends a large reach of Cheshire, bounded by the Welsh mountains. The barony of Halton was given by Hugh Lupus Earl of Chester to his cousin Nigel, with the constabulary of Chester; the earl at the same time made him his marshal: these great offices were attached to the barony, which by descent came into the possession of Henry of Bolingbroke Duke of Lancaster, who became King of England; since which time the honour of Halton has been annexed to the Crown, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster; and the Marquess of Cholmondeley holds it by lease. The honour extends over thirty-seven townships in this county, and over some in Lancashire, but there is little remaining of the ancient castle, it having been chiefly rebuilt since the civil war, with a room in which the courts for the honour are held: these consisted of three hallmote annual courts, in December, April, and August, yearly, besides two courts leet and a court baron every fortnight. The hallmote courts are still held, but there is now only one court leet and court baron, held annually in October.

Hatton, 4 miles S. from Warrington in Lancashire, contains 77 houses, and 397 inhabitants.

Keckwick, 4 miles S.W. from Warrington, contains 10 houses, and 56 inhabitants.

Moore, 4 miles S.W. from Warrington, contains 47 houses, and 243 inhabitants. Moore Park is a seat of the Heron family.

Newton by Daresbury, 5½ miles S.W. from Warrington, contains 19 houses, and 124 inhabitants.

Norton, 6 miles S.W. from Warrington in Lancashire, contains 44 houses, and 294 inhabitants. William Fitz Nigel, constable of Chester, removed the priory of Austin canons, founded by his father at Runcorn, to Norton, in the reign of King Stephen; this house was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and valued, about the time of the Dissolution, at 258*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The site and great part of the possessions of this monastery were granted in 1545 to Richard Brooke, Esq.

Norton Priory, the seat of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., occupies the site of the former religious edifice; it is a spacious quadrangular building, near the river Mersey. Some of the ancient vaults of the priory, and the enriched doorway leading to them, are preserved in the present mansion. The grounds are intersected by the Duke of Bridgewater's canal.

Preston on the Hill, 7½ miles N.W. from Northwich, contains 61 houses, and 391 inhabitants. The Hall is the seat of Thomas Brock Yates, Esq.

Stockham contains 6 houses, and 52 inhabitants.

Sutton, near the river Weever, 8 miles N.W. from Northwich, and the same distance S.E. from Warrington in Lancashire, contains 47 houses, and 266 inhabitants. Sutton Hall is the seat of Allen Beckett, Esq.

Thelwall, on the Mersey, 3 miles E. from Warrington in Lancashire, contains 65 houses, and 327 inhabitants. The church is a curacy to the vicarage of Runcorn. Thelwall is the seat of the Rev. Dr. Blackhurne.

Higher Walton, or *Over Walton*, 3 miles S.W. from Warrington in Lancashire, contains 36 houses, and 219 inhabitants. The remains of the old hall are occupied by a farmer.

Lower, or *Nether* Walton, on the Mersey, 2 miles S. from Warrington, contains 66 houses, and 353 inhabitants.

Weston, on the banks of the Weever, at its junction with the Mersey, 2 miles S. from Runcorn, contains 53 houses, and 294 inhabitants.

WARBURTON, on the river Mersey, 8½ miles N. from Knutsford, and 6 miles E. from Warrington in Lancashire, contains 86 houses, and 509 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Werburgh, is a curacy to the mediety of the rectory of Lymm. A part of the old hall at Warburton remains, and is occupied as a farm-house.

3. Eddisbury Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Bucklow hundred; on the east by Northwich hundred; on the south by Nantwich hundred; and on the west by Broxton hundred. It is locally separated into two divisions.

First Division.

LITTLE BUDWORTH, or *Budworth in the Frith*, 4 miles N.E. from Tarporley, and 7 miles W. from Middlewich, contains 82 houses, and 524 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Chester. Oulton Hall, the seat of John Egerton, Esq., was built about 1716, from designs by *Sir John Vanbrugh*; but has been altered under the superintendence of *Lewis Wyatt*: the great hall is a fine room, of the Corinthian order. In the various apartments are a collection of pictures and family portraits. A summer-house in the grounds contains some Roman altars, found at Chester; and not far from the lodge is part of a very ancient cross, which formerly stood in the market-place at Sandbach. The park contains about three hundred and fifty acres, and is finely undulated, like De la Mere forest, which it adjoins. Sir Rowland Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, the first baronet of this family, was so created in 1617.

BUNBURY, 3 miles S. from Tarporley, and 7 miles N.W. from Nantwich, contains 106 houses, and 667 inhabitants: the village is situated on the banks of Beeston Brook, one of the branches of the Mersey. The church, dedicated to St. Boniface, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Haberdashers' Company, London. It was formerly collegiate, for which it was endowed by Sir Hugh Calveley, in 1385. It was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., but its revenue was purchased from the Crown in the reign of Elizabeth, by Thomas Aldersey, merchant tailor, of London, and bestowed in cha-

ritable uses. In the middle of the chancel is the monument of Sir Hugh Calveley, a celebrated Cheshire hero in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., consisting of an altar-tomb, highly enriched with niches and shields of arms; on the tomb are his effigies in plate armour, with a surcoat of his arms: he died in 1394. In the church are also monuments of the Beeston family; Sir George Beeston, one of Queen Elizabeth's admirals at the destruction of the Armada, ob. 1601; Sir Hugh Beeston his son, ob. 1627; and Sir George Beeston his grandson, ob. 1611. In the Spurstow chapel is a monument of George Spurstow, ob. 1669; and in the Ridley chapel, built by Sir Ralph Egerton of Ridley, Standard-bearer to King Henry VIII. in 1527, is the tomb of the founder, consisting of a stone placed in the wall, whence a brass plate with his effigies bearing a standard, has been torn away, together with two shields of arms. This parish consists of twelve townships, and is very extensive:—

Alpraham, 3 miles S.E. from Tarporley, contains 66 houses, and 409 inhabitants.

Beeston, 2½ miles S. from Tarporley, contains 66 houses, and 441 inhabitants. Beeston Hall was anciently the residence of a family descended from Henry, a younger son of — Bunbury of Bunbury, who assumed the name of Beeston from this seat: it was burnt down by Prince Rupert, lest it should be garrisoned by the Parliament. Beeston Castle, erected in 1220 by Randulf Blundevile Earl of Chester, stands on an insulated rock of sandstone, three hundred and sixty-six feet high, measuring from the bridge to the top; it is precipitous on one side, and slopes gradually into the flat country on the other: from the summit is a most extensive view on every side, excepting where it is interrupted by the Peckforton hills. The castle was a place of very great strength, and consisted of an outer and inner ward. The outer was defended by a strong gatehouse and wall, with round towers at certain distances: in this ward are now some large stone quarries; the wall was continued from the precipice across the slope, but never surrounded the hill. The castle devolved from the Earls of Chester to the Crown: in the year 1646, during the civil war, it was dismantled by the orders of the Parliament. The remains of this castle form a striking object in the scenery of a large surrounding district. Beeston brook and the Chester canal pass through this township.

Burwardsley, a chapelry of this parish, locally situated in Broxton hundred, 5 miles S.W. from Tarporley, contains 57 houses, and 272 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was consecrated in 1735.

Calveley, 4½ miles S.E. from Tarporley, contains 23 houses, and 221 inhabitants. It was anciently the seat of Sir Hugh Calveley, the celebrated warrior. Calveley Hall now belongs to D. Davenport, Esq., of Capesthorne.

Haughton, or *Haighton*, 5 miles N.W. from Nantwich, contains 28 houses, and 175 inhabitants. Haughton Hall is the seat of Mr. Garnet. One of the sources of the Weever rises in this township.

Peckforton, 4 miles S. from Tarporley, contains 48 houses, and 294 inhabitants. Peckforton Hall is the property of Lord Crewe, but is occupied as a farm-house. On the western side of the village are the Peckforton hills, forming a continued range.

Ridley, or *Ridgeley*, 6 miles S. from Tarporley, contains 16 houses, and 123 inhabitants. Ridley Hall, built by Sir William Stanley in the reign of Henry VII., was afterwards the seat of Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord-keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of James I.: it was burnt down about the year 1700, and its site is now occupied by a farm-house. Ridley Mere, "the fairest mere in Cheshire," according to Leland, has been drained, and the land brought into cultivation.

Spurstow, 4½ miles S. from Tarporley, contains 104 houses, and 533 inhabitants. Spurstow Hall, the ancient seat of a family of the same name, was pulled down in 1757, and a farm-house built on its site. Lower Spurstow Hall, once the seat of Thomas Aldersey, a great benefactor of this parish, partly remains, but is occupied as a farm-house.

Tilston Fernhall, 3 miles S. from Tarporley, contains 23 houses, and 166 inhabitants. The Hall, which in 1622 was one of the seats of the Wilbraham family, has been pulled down, and the offices are occupied as a farm-house. The Chester canal passes through this township.

Tiverton, or *Teverton*, 2 miles S. from Tarporley, contains 106 houses, and 591 inhabitants. A skirmish took place in Tiverton field 21st February, 1643, in which several of the King's officers were killed.

Wardle, or *Wardhull*, 5 miles N.W. from Nantwich, contains 17 houses, and 129 inhabitants.

DE LA MERE, 9 miles E. from Chester, and 3 miles N. from Tarporley, is a parish, created by the inclosure of the forest of De la Mere; part of it was formerly deemed to be in the parish of St. Oswald, Chester, but it was chiefly extra-parochial. This forest contained ten thousand acres of land, and was anciently called the forest of Mara and Mondrem. Thomas Lord Stanley was in 1461 made master forester in fee, surveyor and ranger of the forest of Mara and Mondrem, to him and his heirs to hold those offices as fully as Thomas Lord Stanley his father had enjoyed them. John Arden, Esq. is bow-bearer of this forest by inheritance, and has in his possession the horn by which his ancestors have held that office almost from the time of the Conquest. De la Mere parish consists of the townships of De la Mere, Eddisbury, and Oakmere. De la Mere township contains 48 houses, and 262 inhabitants.

Eddisbury contains 14 houses, and 72 inhabitants.

Oakmere contains 15 houses, and 90 inhabitants. The old pale, or as it was formerly called, the Chamber of the Forest, is 4 miles E. from Tarvin; the high ground within this inclosure is said to be the site of Eddisbury, or Ethelfleda's city, which gives name to the hundred. The old pale belongs to the bow-bearer, or chief forester, John Arden, Esq. The new pale, on the northern part of the forest, one mile and a half east from Alvanley, belongs to the Marquess of Cholmondeley. De la Mere Lodge, on the eastern side of the forest, is the seat of George Wilbraham, Esq.; and near it is Norley Bank.

OVER, 4 miles W. from Middlewich, contains 400 houses, and 2157 inhabitants. This town, or as it is called the borough of Over, is under the government of a mayor, who, during his year of office, has the power, and exercises the functions of a justice of peace within the lordship, including the parishes of Over and Whitegate. A sworn sergeant executes all processes within his jurisdiction. Two annual fairs on 15th May and 25th September are proclaimed in the name and in the presence of the mayor, by the steward of the lord of the manor, Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., of Vale Royal. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 4*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. The church, which stands about half a mile eastward from the town, was rebuilt in 1543 by Hugh Starkey, one of the gentleman-ushers to King Henry VIII.: in a window of the south aisle is his portrait, with his arms and initials painted on glass, and in good preservation. In the chancel is the monument of the founder, who died in 1555; and in the south aisle is the tomb of his brother James, who married a daughter of Sir Randal Brereton of Malpas. In the parish of Over is Winsford bridge over the Weever; and there are numerous brine-pits in this neighbourhood on both sides of the river.

Low Oulton, a township of this parish, 3 miles E. from Tarporley, contains 6 houses, and 60 inhabitants. Darley Hall, the ancient seat of the Starkey family, has been pulled down, and a farm-house built on the outside of the moat.

Wettenhall, 7 miles N.W. from Nantwich, contains 40 houses, and 297 inhabitants. Wettenhall Hall, the seat of the Brereton family, is now a farm-house; near it is a chapel, which is situated about two miles from the parish church. This district is particularly celebrated for its cheese.

TARPORLEY, 10 miles S.E. from Chester, and 172 from London, contains 179 houses, and 800 inhabitants. It is a well-built town; the market-house was erected in 1705, at which time the market on Thursday was restored; there are annual fairs on May Day, Monday after 24th August, and 10th December, for cattle, &c. The town had formerly a mayor, but is now governed by a constable. There is an annual fox-hunt, of great celebrity held here, in the first week in November, during the races on Crabtree Green in De la Mere forest. A battle was fought at Tarporley between Sir William Brereton's forces and the Royalists from Chester, 21st February, 1643. Utkinton Hall, in this parish, was a seat of the Done family, who were hereditary bow-bearers of De la Mere forest. Sir John Done was knighted by King James at Utkinton in 1617, on occasion of the King's hunting in the forest. Utkinton Hall is now a farm-house; and the chapel, consecrated in 1635, forms some of the offices. Rushton Hall is the seat of Richard Maddock, Esq. The celebrated new found well in this parish was situated at The Hollins, in De la Mere forest, about a mile and a half

from the Chamber, or old pale; it was much resorted to for its supposed virtues in the year 1600, when a pamphlet was published regarding it, called "News out of Cheshire." The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of John Arden, Esq.: in the chancel are several monuments of the families of Done, Crewe, Wagstaff, &c. The monument of Sir John Done, ob. 1629, bears a half-length effigy in armour, with his badge of office as hereditary bow-bearer of the forest of De la Mere. The identical badge, a black bugle-horn hooped with gold, formerly kept at Utkinton, is now in the possession of John Arden, Esq. There is also a monument with a medallion of John Crew, ob. 1670, and an effigy on the monument of his son, Sir John Crewe of Utkinton, ob. 1711. In the north aisle are other monuments of the Crewe family. On an old house at Tarporley are carved the two following curious distichs, accompanied with the initials and crest of Ralph Done:—

Fenys · quoth · Ihon · Newson · hath · kept · hys · promes · just ·
In · buldyng · of · thys · house · in · Awgust ·
Anno · 1585 ·

Ralphe · Done · Esquyer · the · Lorde · of · thys · place ·
Was · an · ende · to · thys · buldyng · in · every · case ·
Ihon · Winter · 1586.

Eaton, a township of this parish, 2 miles E. from Tarporley, contains 85 houses, and 477 inhabitants.

Rushton, 3 miles N.E. from Tarporley, contains 47 houses, and 315 inhabitants.

Utkinton, 1½ mile W. from Tarporley, contains 38 houses, and 531 inhabitants.

WHITEGATE, or *New Church*, 4 miles S.W. from Northwich, a parish consisting of the townships of Darnhall and Marton, was taken out of Over, and made a distinct parish in the reign of Henry VIII. The church, near a branch of the Weever, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 2*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Lord De La Mere.

Darnhall township, 6 miles W. from Middlewich, contains 26 houses, and 207 inhabitants. Here was anciently a seat of the Earls of Chester. John Scot Earl of Chester died at Darnhall in 1244. King Edward I., becoming possessed of this estate, granted the manor to the monks of Dore Abbey in Herefordshire, for whom he afterwards built the abbey of Vale Royal, near Davenham, on the banks of the Weever, of which Queen Eleanor laid the first stone in August, 1277: it was completed in 1330. In the reign of Henry VIII. the estates of this Cistertian abbey were valued at 518*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Upon the dissolution of monasteries the site was granted to Thomas Holcroft, Esq., of whose family it was purchased in 1615 by that of Cholmondeley. Vale Royal, the seat of Lord De La Mere, is part of the ancient convent to which additions were made by the Holcrofts: it is of red stone, and consists of a centre and two wings. The great hall, seventy-three feet in length, is hung with armour and military weapons, and the windows contain the arms of Cheshire families. Amongst many interesting portraits preserved here are those of Queen Elizabeth; King Charles I. putting on his cap before his execution, by *Deniers*; King Charles II. and King James II., by *Sir Peter Lely*; Charles Duke of Somerset; John Thomasen, a celebrated penman; Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, who died in 1601, and Mary his lady, called by King James I. "The bold lassie of Cheshire," and other portraits of the Cholmondeley family. Here are also deposited the original prophecies of the celebrated Nixon, many traditions of whom are current in this neighbourhood. In the parish register it is recorded, "A. D. 1617, the 21st day of August, the same day being Thursday, King James came to Vale Royal, and there kept his court until Monday next after."

Marton, or *Merton* township, 4½ miles S. from Nantwich, contains 150 houses, and 582 inhabitants. Merton Grange, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Vale Royal, was afterwards a seat of Robert Mainwaring, one of the gentleman-pensioners to King Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary: his descendant sold it to the Fleetwoods about 1690. Merton Sands, an ancient moated mansion, is now a farm-house. Foxwist and Bellaview are hamlets of this township.

Hefferton Grange, in a detached part of the parish of Whitegrave, near Weeverham, belonged to the abbey of Vale Royal; and after the Dissolution was the seat of Peter Warburton, justice of Chester in 1647; and in 1810 was the residence of the Bishop of Bangor. Conewardesley, now called Connersley Meadow, Knight's Grange, and Gale Green in this parish, all belonged to the abbey of Vale Royal. Salterswall is partly in the parish of Over.

Second Division.

BARROW, 4 miles E. from Chester, contains 76 houses, and 393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Cholmondeley. In the reign of Henry II. Robert de Bachepuz having given the church of Barrow to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, a preceptory of that order was established here, which with Yeveley in Derbyshire was valued in 1534 at 107*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Little Barrow contains 41 houses, and 249 inhabitants.

FRODSHAM, near the junction of the Weever with the Mersey, 10 miles N.E. from Chester, and 191 miles from London, contains 408 houses, and 2529 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bradley, Netherton, Overton and Woodhouses. It is pleasantly situated on an elevation, under the hills which form the northern extremity of De la Mere forest. Potatoes are cultivated to a great extent in the neighbourhood; the annual average is one hundred thousand bushels, which are principally sent to the Lancashire markets by the Mersey and by the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. Fairs are held on May 15 and Aug. 21, for cattle and pedlary; the market is on Wednesday. The church, situated in the hamlet of Overton, on a hill that overlooks Frodsham, nearly a mile from the town, is dedicated to St. Lawrence; it is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. Near the church is a free-school, founded about the middle of the seventeenth century; behind it, on the brow of Beacon hill, a very fine view is obtained of the estuary of the Mersey, and part of Lancashire. Frodsham had formerly a castle standing at the west end of the town; its site is now occupied by Park Place, the residence of Daniel Ashley, Esq. In this parish are the townships of—

Alvanley, or *Alvandley*, 3 miles S. from Frodsham, and contains 56 houses, and 284 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Pepper Arden was created Lord Alvanley in 1801 by King George III.

Helsby, 2 miles S.W. from Frodsham, contains 65 houses, and 378 inhabitants.

Kingsley, 3 miles S.E. from Frodsham, contains 139 houses, and 924 inhabitants. Kingsley Hall is occupied by a farmer.

Manley, 4 miles S. from Frodsham, contains 58 houses, and 333 inhabitants. In this township is a quarry of excellent freestone, which was used in the rebuilding of Chester Castle and Eaton Hall.

Newton, 2 miles S. from Frodsham, contains 20 houses, and 109 inhabitants.

Norley, 5 miles S.E. from Frodsham, contains 84 houses, and 434 inhabitants. Norley Hall, rebuilt in 1782, is the seat of George Whitley, Esq.; and Norley Bank of John Nuttall, Esq.

INCE, or *Ynes*, on the banks of the river Mersey, 4½ miles W. from Frodsham, contains 81 houses, and 460 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. Here was a grange belonging to the monks of Chester, the remains of which have been converted into a farm-house. The hall was probably built by Abbot Birchenshaw in 1530; two sides of the quadrangle remain, and have been little altered since they were engraved by *Buck*. The river Mersey is here very broad, and packets sail every day to Liverpool.

TARVIN, or *Tarven*, 5 miles E. from Chester, contains 193 houses, and 1022 inhabitants. The petty sessions for Eddisbury hundred are held here. A grammar-school was founded at Tarvin in the year 1600. John Thomasen, for many years master of this school, excelled in all the varieties of penmanship; he had the honour to transcribe the Icon Basiliké of her royal grandfather for Queen Anne; he died in 1740, and a portrait of him is at Vale Royal. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Tarvin, in the cathedral of Lichfield. This town was for a considerable time one of the Parliamentary garrisons during the civil war. Oscroft is a hamlet of this parish, which also contains the following townships:—

Ashton, 7½ miles E. from Chester, contains 76 houses, and 414 inhabitants. Ashton Hall, an ancient stone mansion, is now occupied by a farmer. Ashton Heyes, the seat of Booth Grey, Esq., stands on an elevated situation, commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect.

Bruen Stapleford, 4½ miles N.W. from Tarporley, contains 26 houses, and 268 inhabitants. A farm-house has been built on the site of Stapleford Hall, the ancient seat of the Bruens. Foulk Stapleford contains 44 houses, and 263 inhabitants.

Burton, 3 miles N.W. from Tarporley, contains 11 houses, and 78 inhabitants. Burton Hall, formerly a seat of the Werdens, is now a farm-house.

Clotton, 2½ miles N.W. from Tarporley, contains 75 houses, and 388 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hoofield, or *Hulfield.*

Dudden, or *Duddon*, 3½ miles N.W. from Tarporley, contains 33 houses, and 243 inhabitants. Duddon Hall is now a farm-house.

Hockenhull, contains 4 houses, and 38 inhabitants. It was formerly the seat of a family of the same name.

Horton contains 5 houses, and 36 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Peele. Peele Hall was the seat of Colonel Whitley, who entertained King William III. there on his way to Ireland; it is now a farm-house.

Kelsall, 4½ miles N. from Tarporley, contains 112 houses, and 598 inhabitants. Kelsall Hall is a farm-house.

Mouldsworth, 5½ miles S. from Frodsham, contains 23 houses, and 138 inhabitants. The hall is occupied by a farmer.

Willington, 3 miles N. from Tarporley, contains 12 houses, and 101 inhabitants. This township belongs to Whalley parish in Lancashire.

THORNTON, or *Thornton in the Moors*, on a branch of the Mersey, 5½ miles S.W. from Frodsham, contains 26 houses, and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* In this parish are the following townships:—

Dunham on the Hill, or *Stony Dunham*, 4½ miles S.W. from Frodsham, contains 55 houses, and 306 inhabitants.

Elton, adjoining the parish of Ince, contains 22 houses, and 179 inhabitants. Elton Hall, once a seat of the Frodshams, is a large old mansion, now occupied as a farm-house.

Hapsford, on a branch of the Mersey, 4 miles S.W. from Frodsham, contains 14 houses, and 89 inhabitants.

Wimbolds Trafford, 5½ miles N.E. from Chester, contains 16 houses, and 117 inhabitants. The hall, which has been rebuilt, is the residence of William Gates, Esq.

WEEVERHAM, or *Weaverham*, on the banks of the river Weever, 3½ miles W. from Northwich, contains 244 houses, and 1241 inhabitants. Here is a free-school. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the presentation of the Bishop of Chester. Earnslow, in this township, was a grange belonging to the Abbots of Vale Royal. In Weeverham parish are the hamlets of Milton, Gorstage, and Sandyway; and also the following townships:—

Acton, or *Acton in De la Mere*, on the river Weever, 4 miles W. from Northwich, contains 52 houses, and 301 inhabitants.

Crowton, 5 miles W. from Northwich, contains 90 houses, and 455 inhabitants. Crowton Hall, formerly the seat of the Dones, is now occupied as a farm-house. Ruloe House is the property of Mr. Barry. Crewood Hall, formerly a seat of the Gerards, is now a farm-house.

Cuddington, 4½ miles W. from Northwich, contains 40 houses, and 282 inhabitants. De la Mere Lodge, in this township, is the seat of George Wilbraham, Esq.

Onston, 4½ miles W. from Northwich, contains 13 houses, and 71 inhabitants. Wallerscote consists only of Wallerscote Hall, now occupied as a farm-house.

4. Macclesfield Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Lancashire and Yorkshire; on the east by Derbyshire; on the south by Staffordshire and Northwich hundred; and on the west by Bucklow hundred.

ALDERLEY, 5½ miles N.W. from Macclesfield, contains 167 houses, and 1141 inhabitants, including Over Alderley. The school-house was built by the Rev. Hugh Shaw, curate of the parish in 1628. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Sir J. T. Stanley, Bart. Alderley Park is the seat of Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart.; the hall was burnt down in 1779, and the family have since resided in Park House, at the southern extremity of the park, which abounds with remarkably fine beech trees, growing by the side of Radnor Mere, a large sheet of water. Above the park is Alderley Edge, which rising rather abruptly out of a flat country, affords one of the richest and most extensive prospects in the county: Sir J. T. Stanley has made a drive of easy ascent to the summit. This hill produces in small quantities near the top, copper, lead, and cobalt ore. Sir Thomas Stanley of Alderley was created a baronet June 25, 1660. Heywood Hall and Soss Moss Hall are now farm-houses. In this parish is the township of

Warford, on a branch of the Bollin, 5 miles E. from Knutsford, and contains 65 houses, and 336 inhabitants.

CHEADLE, on the banks of the Mersey, 7½ miles S. from Manchester, contains 547 houses, and 3229 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* At the east end of the south aisle are some ancient monuments of the Hondford family: in the chancel is a monument of one of the Bulkeley family, who died in 1678. This parish contains the following townships:—

Cheadle Moseley, or *Cheadle Hulme*, 2 miles S. from Cheadle, contains 284 houses, and 1534 inhabitants. A free-school was founded here in 1788 by Jonathan Robinson. Bradshaw Hall, in this township, formerly the seat of the Kelsalls, is now occupied by a farmer.

Handforth, or *Hondforth*, 3½ miles S. from Cheadle, contains 287 houses, and 1745 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Boxden, or *Bosdon.*

GAWSWORTH, 3½ miles S. from Macclesfield, contains 128 houses, and 804 inhabitants. The parish is divided into five parts, Tidnor End, Shallow End, Stubb's End, Mile End, and Woodhouse End. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*: on the tower, which is ornamented with pinnacles, are the arms of Gawsworth and those of Fitton, impaling Bechton: in the church are monuments of Sir Edward Fitton, Bart., ob. 1619; Sir Edward Fitton, Bart., a loyalist in the reign of Charles I., who died in 1643, and several others of the same family. Gawsworth Hall, one of the seats of the Earl of Harrington, is a curious ancient edifice, consisting of three sides of a quadrangle, chiefly constructed of timber and plaster: it formerly belonged to the Fitton family, and over the porch are the arms of Fitton, in sixteen quarterings, with the punning motto, FIT · ONVS · LEVE.

MOTTRAM IN LONGDEN DALE, on the banks of the Etherow, one of the sources of the Mersey, and on the borders of Derbyshire, 11½ miles E. from Manchester, contains 311 houses, and 1944 inhabitants. It is situated on a steep hill at the western end of the vale of Tintwisle; the houses, principally disposed in one long street, are built with hard yellow stone, and covered with heavy flags, the only covering strong enough to brave the wintry storms in this district. Here is a free-school, founded in 1612 by Robert Garside. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton trade. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester: it is a handsome structure, in the pointed style of architecture, and was built about the year 1487. At the east end of the south aisle, on a plain altar-tomb, are the effigies of a knight and his lady in stone; he has a pointed helmet, a collar of S. S. and a lion at his feet; the lady is habited in a long gown, with the head-dress of the reign of King Edward III., and a dog at her feet: in the chancel is the monument of Reginald Bretland, sergeant-at-law, ob. 1703. The scenery in the neighbourhood of Mottram is very grand; and near it is the Car Ter, a precipice, the perpendicular height of which is eighty feet. From the church, which stands on the most elevated part of the town, is a prospect down the vale into Tintwisle; on one side are the hills of Derbyshire, and those on the other extend into the moors of Hollingworth, Tintwisle, and Stayley. This district is famed for the diversion of shooting moor game or grouse, and on that account is much frequented during the summer by sportsmen. The season for it begins five or six weeks sooner than that of partridge shooting.

Woodhead, an ancient chapel, six miles from the parish church, and on the borders of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, was founded by Sir Edmund Shaa, Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Richard III. Northward is Featherbed Moss. In the parish of Mottram in Longden Dale are the following townships:—

Godley, 6 miles N.E. from Stockport, contains 91 houses, and 514 inhabitants.

Hattersley, 6½ miles N.E. from Stockport, contains 88 houses, and 563 inhabitants. Bothom Hall is occupied by a farmer.

Hollingworth, on the borders of Derbyshire, contains 237 houses, and 1393 inhabitants. Hollingworth Hall is the seat of Daniel Whittle, Esq.; and the old hall that of George Hadfield, Esq. Thorncliffe Hall, the ancient seat of the Bretlands, is now a farm-house.

Matley contains 58 houses, and 324 inhabitants.

Newton, 6 miles N.E. from Stockport, contains 331 houses, and 2159 inhabitants.

Stayley Bridge, or *Staveley*, on the Tame and borders of Lancashire, 9½ miles E. from Manchester, contains 280 houses, and 1609 inhabitants. Stayley Hall, a stone mansion, with bay windows and gables, is now a farm-house.

Tintwisle, or *Tingetwissel*, on the borders of Derbyshire, 10 miles N.E. from Stockport, contains 271 houses, and 1580 inhabitants.

NORTHEN, or *Northenden*, on the Mersey and borders of Lancashire, 5 miles S. from Manchester, contains 124 houses, and 630 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. In the Withenshaw chapel, adjoining the chancel, are several monuments of the Tatton family. Withenshaw Hall is the seat of Thomas William Tatton, Esq.; it was garrisoned for the King in the civil war, and was taken for the Parliament, after a long siege, on February 25, 1644, by Colonel Dukenfield. Kennedy, or *Kenworthy*, is a hamlet to Northen, which also contains the following township:—

Etchells, on the borders of Lancashire, 4 miles W. from Stockport, contains 253 houses, and 1525 inhabitants. One half of this township is in Stockport parish.

PRESTBURY, 2 miles N. from Macclesfield, contains 86 houses, and 440 inhabitants. It is the most extensive parish in the county. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* Here are monuments for the families of Warren, Booth, Worth, Swettenham, and Legh: there is a chapel for the burial of the Leghs in the north aisle, and in the chancel is the monument of Reginald Legh, Esq., who died in 1482. Westward of the church stands an ancient chapel; it was repaired in 1747 by Sir William Meredith, Bart. of Henbury, and made a burial-place for his family. Prestbury Hall is the property of Richard Legh, Esq. In this parish are the following townships:—

Adlington, 4½ miles N. from Macclesfield, contains 180 houses, and 1057 inhabitants. Adlington Hall is the seat of Richard Cross Legh, Esq. Having been garrisoned for the King during the civil war, it was surrendered on February 14, 1645, after a fortnight's siege.

Birtles, 2½ miles W. from Macclesfield, contains 9 houses, and 47 inhabitants. Birtles Hall, a modern mansion, is the seat of Robert Hibbert, Esq.

Bollington, near the river Bollin, 2 miles N. from Macclesfield, contains 327 houses, and 1723 inhabitants. In this township are some cotton works, collieries, and a water-mill for grinding bark. Bollington Hall is the seat of Peter Lomas, Esq.

Bosley, or *Lea Bosley*, on the banks of the Dane and borders of Staffordshire, contains 85 houses, and 546 inhabitants. The church is a curacy to Prestbury.

Butley, or *Butleigh*, 3 miles N. from Macclesfield, contains 114 houses, and 579 inhabitants. Butley Hall is the seat of the Rev. John Rowlls Browne.

Capesthorne, 5½ miles W. from Macclesfield, contains 12 houses, and 65 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy to Prestbury. Capesthorne Hall is the seat of Davies Davenport, Esq.; the mansion is surrounded by extensive grounds, and stands on the bank of a large sheet of water, formed by a stream which issues from Reed's Mere, over which the abrupt termination of the Cloud-hill is seen to great advantage in the distance.

Chelford, 6½ miles W. from Macclesfield, contains 20 houses, and 203 inhabitants. Here was a chapel as early as 1267; the present building was erected in 1776. Astle Park, the seat of Colonel Parker, is situated amidst extensive and well wooded grounds; and at a short distance from the house there is a fine artificial sheet of water.

Eaton, 2½ miles N. from Congleton, contains 55 houses, and 327 inhabitants. Eaton Hall is the seat of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.

Fallybroom contains 7 houses, and 31 inhabitants.

Henbury, 2 miles W. from Macclesfield, contains 69 houses, and 428 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Pexall. Henbury Hall is the seat of Francis Jodrell, Esq.

Hurdsfield, 2 miles E. from Macclesfield, contains 213 houses, and 1082 inhabitants.

Kettleshulme, 7 miles N.E. from Macclesfield, contains 60 houses, and 354 inhabitants.

Lyme Handley, 7 miles S.E. from Stockport, contains 43 houses, and 253 inhabitants. Lyme Park is the seat of Thomas Legh, Esq. The venerable mansion, built of dark-coloured stone, is situated in a dell, and screened by the high grounds of the park, backed by noble woods. Before the north front is a large entrance court, inclosed with handsome iron palisades, entered by an ancient gate, ornamented on its piers with recumbent lions, and eagles. Originally erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the characteristic features of that interesting period are observed in the plan of the house, and in the principal part of the north front. The centre compartment, in which is the entrance porch, with stone seats on either side, is rich in architectural ornament of the grotesque or mixed kind, which then prevailed, and bears the chief armorial quarterings of the family, eight in number, with the motto, "*En Dieu est ma foi.*" Above this is a dial, and the whole is finished with an open pediment and statue of Minerva, which termination was the work of *Giacomo Leoni*, who also cased the extremities of this front, and made considerable alterations in other parts of the building about the year 1726. The north front most probably was originally surmounted by an open parapet. The architecture of the wings is of the Corinthian order, in fine proportion, but a want of harmony with the venerable centre is a great objection. Leoni was a classical architect, and his acquirements corresponded with the progressive state of art at the time he lived: in mansions entirely of his own construction, his taste is highly deserving of praise, but here his talents were certainly misapplied. The modern repairs have been conducted with reference to the era in which the mansion was built; and great improvements have been made by the present proprietor, in the spirit of the founder, under the able direction of *Lewis Wyatt*. These restorations are particularly apparent on the east front, broken by numerous projections, and surmounted by statues of Actæon and Diana. On this side is a handsome conservatory, one hundred and twenty feet long. The south front is entirely the work of *Leoni;* it is raised upon a rusticated basement, and in the centre is adorned with a noble portico, which, as well as the whole elevation, is of the Ionic order. A lantern tower rises above, surmounted by balustrades of stone. On the pediment are statues of Venus, Neptune and Pan. A piece of water before this front is now filled up, and the bowling-green destroyed, but part of the old walls and gate are still standing on the verge of the wood, opposite the front. The west side has also been restored by the present proprietor: on this front is a terrace, forming a lawn, with a pedestal and vase in the centre. In the grounds below, a fountain is constantly playing, and the gentle murmur of a waterfall is heard rushing from the woods in the Swine park. The mansion surrounds a court or quadrangle, in the manner of ancient times: this was faced by *Leoni;* it is paved and an arcade is continued round it, excepting on the east side, where is the entrance to the hall by an ascent of three flights of steps. The hall is spacious; its decorations are of the Ionic order, and upon the cornice are displayed the wide spreading horns of the red deer. On the chimney-piece, of stone, are sculptured helmets and swords. The dogs, used for burning wood, are ancient and fine. Above are hung two helmets, a sword, and a pair of spurs, said to have been worn by Perkin a' Legh at the battle of Cressy. There are also full length portraits of King Edward III. and the Black Prince. The apartments, which are of fine dimensions, are *en suite* upon the principal story, viz., the drawing-room, the stag-parlour, the dining-room, the ante-room, the library, and the saloon; the state bed-room, the mahogany bed-room, the velvet and yellow bed-rooms, with corresponding dressing-rooms, are also upon this floor, and mostly hung with tapestry. The grand stair-case is of oak, with a handsome ceiling adorned with rich pendants, and the armorial ensign of the family, a hand bearing a banner; it leads to the upper gallery, in which are the knight's north-east bed-room, the crimson bed-room, and a noble chamber, one hundred and nineteen feet in length, fronting the east, in which there are many old family portraits. The chimney-piece, in the centre, is very large, of the time of Elizabeth, with the royal arms and supporters,

in high relief, over it. The steward's room, kitchen, and offices are upon the ground-floor, and are approached from under the arcade of the court, as well as the private apartments of the family, on the north-western side of the building. The gallery of communication, which is continued all round the quadrangle, contains casts from the Phigalian marbles, antique friezes, comprehending the contest between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the Greeks and the Amazons, which formerly ornamented the cella of the Temple of Apollo Epicurus at Phigalia in Arcadia. The great chamber, situated at the north-eastern angle of the building, is about forty feet square. The ceiling is panelled, and very richly ornamented: Ionic columns support the entablature of the chimney-piece, above which are caryatides bearing a pediment, and inclosing a compartment filled with the arms and supporters of Queen Elizabeth, very large. Three windows on the north side contain many coats of arms and quarterings of Legh, and of the family connexions, in ancient stained glass; while on the east is a glorious oriel, the mullioned compartments of which are completely filled with this splendid embellishment; comprising a series of the quartered coats of arms of the knights of the garter, all in ancient glass, viz. 1. George Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury; 2. Sir Henry Sydney; 3. Thomas Percy Earl of Northumberland; 4. William Stanley Earl of Derby; 5. Henry Hastings Earl of Huntingdon; 6. William Somerset Earl of Worcester; 7. Henry Radclyffe Earl of Sussex; 8. Thomas Cecil Earl of Exeter; over which are the arms of Seymour quartering Vere. In the centre compartment of the oriel are the arms of King James I., with supporters, &c.; a portrait of Sir Peter Legh, Knight, with his arms, *sable, semée of étoiles argent;* crest, *an armed hand holding a banner argent, on which is a cross gules:* beneath, the arms of Haydock, Gropnall, Norley, and Dalton; also six various coats of arms, environed by wreaths formed of the boughs of trees, and small emblematic subjects, representing the twelve calendar months. The other compartments of the oriel contain the following quartered coats of distinguished knights of the garter, viz. 1. Henry Manners Earl of Rutland; 2. William Paulet Earl of Winchester; 3. John Dudley Earl of Warwick; 4. Sir Rhys ap Thomas; 5. Edward Clinton Earl of Lincoln; 6. Henry Clifford Earl of Cumberland; 7. Francis Russell Earl of Bedford; 8. Walter Devereux Earl of Hereford. This window is one of the handsomest decorations of the kind in the kingdom. Another curious apartment is the stag-parlour, so called from its decorations. The room is hung with tapestry, and the furniture, as in many other parts of the house, is coeval with its foundation. The ceiling is panelled; and round the room, below the cornice, are twelve ornamental compartments in relief, representing the hunting of the stag, painted in their proper colours. The ancient chimney-piece is particularly curious: it is in three compartments; in the first are the arms and quarterings of the family, all properly blazoned; in the second are the royal arms, between the allegorical figures of Peace and Plenty; in the third is a view of the north front of Lyme Hall, in its original state: on the top appears a large louvre or lantern, which was taken down and erected in the plantation on the east side of the house, where it now stands, in the Lantern wood. In the front of the house is represented the custom formerly observed here about Midsummer, of driving the deer round the park, and collecting them in a body before the house, then swimming the whole through the water. The great dining-room on the east front is very handsome. In the deep bay window is an antique marble fountain, supported by a statue. The ceiling is highly ornamented: over the doors are crests, and some rich carvings, by *Gibbons*, tastefully introduced. In the library are antique bassi-relievi, brought from Greece by the present proprietor, and inserted within the wall, with busts over the book-cases. The saloon is a spacious apartment, panelled with oak, and divided into compartments by Corinthian columns, between which are emblems of the sciences, field sports, &c., carved by *Grinling Gibbons*. At one end is a very large mirror, which reflects the lengthened vista of a suite of several chambers. In the numerous apartments is a collection of family portraits and other pictures. The domestic chapel is situated at the north-eastern angle of the house.

In the hall is a large full-length portrait of an ancient huntsman and his dog; he has just killed a buck, which lies dead at his feet. The picture bears the following inscription: "John Watson, who in the 26th year of his age, anno 1674, commenced keeper of Lyme Park, in which service he continued seventy years, and anno 1750, in the 102nd year of his age, he hunted a buck a chase near six hours long; at which hunting, one gentleman was present, whose ancestors he had hunted with for four generations before, he being the fifth he had hunted with. *Jo. Slack, pinxit* 1750." By his monument at Disley, it appears this old servant died in 1753, æt. 104. A very remarkable custom of driving the red deer, which has not been practised in any other park, either in England or abroad, was established upwards of a century ago at Lyme Park, by the park-keeper above mentioned. In the months of May and June, when their horns were tender, he used to go on horseback, with a rod in his hand, round the hills of this extensive park, and having collected the deer, to drive them before him like a herd of common horned cattle, sometimes even opening a gate for them to pass through. When they came to the deer-clod, a place before the hall, they would stand in a collected body as long as the spectators thought fit; the young ones following their dams, and the old stags rising one against another, and combating with their fore feet,—not daring at that season of the year to make use of their horns. At the command of the keeper they would then move forwards to the horse-pool, a large piece of water, and swim through the whole length of it, after which they were allowed to disperse. The driving of the deer is now seldom practised; when it is, it takes place in the month of July or August. In this park, which contains about one thousand Cheshire acres, is a herd of wild cattle of the same sort as those in the Earl of Tankerville's park at Chillingham in Northumberland, chiefly white, with red ears. They have been here from time immemorial, and are supposed to be indigenous. In hot weather these cattle usually herd on the hills and high grounds, and in winter in the woody parts of the park: in severe weather they are fed with hay.

This part of the county is exceedingly bold in its scenery. A succession of lofty eminences forms a portion of the connected chain of hills extending into Derbyshire, where they assume a rugged aspect, and further north rise into mountains. Lyme Park is about four miles from Whaley-bridge, over the little river Goyt, which here forms the boundary of the county. The village of Disley is distant about a mile from the park, and the road thence is pleasing and secluded. At this point are the remains of a grand entrance gate, opening originally to the road leading to the north front of the mansion, but now disused. The present lodge is about a quarter of a mile further. A broad and gently winding road, more than a mile in length, displays the peculiar features of the park, which partakes of the wild and romantic scenery of the neighbouring country; it is celebrated for the fine flavour of its venison. Not far from the road, upon an eminence, is Lyme Cage, an ancient building, which consists of a massive square tower, commanding a very extensive prospect.

Macclesfield, or *Maxfield*, a township of Prestbury parish, on a branch of the Bollin, 36 miles E. from Chester, and 167 miles from London, contains 3057 houses, and 18,006 inhabitants, including the Forest Chapelry. The town is situated on the acclivity of a steep hill near the borders of Macclesfield forest, and contains three principal streets, through one of which runs the road from Leek to Stockport, the first distant 13 miles, and the latter 12 miles. Manufactures of various kinds have been promoted here by the facility of procuring coals in the neighbourhood, consisting of extensive copper and brass works, besides mills for throwing and winding silk, manufactories of buttons, fustians, linen cloths, &c. A market is held on Monday and Saturday; and annual fairs on 6th May, 22nd June, called St. Barnabas fair, 11th July, 4th Oct., and 11th Nov., for cattle, wool, &c. The corporation consists of twenty-four aldermen, four of whom are in the commission of the peace, and one is mayor and justice of the quorum; the officers are a town-clerk and coroner, two sergeants-at-mace, four javelin-men, and a constable or town-crier. The mayor is always lord of the manor, and possesses the right of nominating the minister of the church. The corporation holds courts at Easter and Michaelmas, and an inferior court every Friday. It likewise holds a bench of justices every Monday. The petty sessions for Prestbury division of the hundred of Macclesfield are held here. King Edward IV. granted the office of Master-forester of the forest of Macclesfield to Thomas Lord Stanley, in whose family, excepting during the protectorate of Cromwell, it has ever since continued. Macclesfield Park, which belonged to the family of Savage, extended to Park-lane, about a mile south-west from the town. It has been long disparked; but in Castlefield are still traces of their castellated mansion, in which Thomas Savage Archbishop of York is supposed to have been born. In Backwall-gate, southward of the church, are the remains of a seat of the Duke of

Buckingham, in the reign of Edward IV. Stapleton Hall, in this town, was a seat of the Stapleton family. Beate Hall, in Chestergate, was formerly a seat of the Stopfords, Earls of Courtown: it is a timber-framed mansion, surrounding a court; the gate-house also remains. It was partly rebuilt about 1780, and is now a public-house, the yard of which reaches to King Edward-street. Worth Hall, another old mansion in the town, was the residence of the Worth family. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, was originally erected by King Edward I. in 1278, but was enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1740: it has a handsome tower. In the south aisle, the burial-place of the Savage family, are monuments of Sir John Savage, ob. 1495; Sir John Savage, ob. 1528; Sir John Savage, K.G. seven times sheriff of this county, and three times mayor of Chester, ob. 1597; and of Thomas Savage Earl Rivers, ob. 1694, with his effigies in marble, by *Staunton*. On the east wall of this chapel is a brass, with the portrait of Roger Legh, who died in 1506, and his six sons. In the Legh chapel, rebuilt about 1620, are monuments of the family of Legh of Lyme; amongst which is that of Perkin or Piers Legh, who was beheaded at Chester in 1399, for his attachment to King Richard II. On the north side of the church is a monument of a knight, supposed to be of the family of Downes. A college was founded in the south side of this chapel in 1508 by Archbishop Savage. Christ church, or chapel, was built in 1775: it is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Chester: in the chancel is a monument for Charles Roe, Esq., the founder, by *Bacon*; he died in 1781.

The township of Macclesfield forest is 4 miles S.E. from the town. Wildboar Clough, containing 78 houses, and 414 inhabitants, adjoins it. Hurdsfield is 2 miles N.E. from Macclesfield; and Kettleshulme, seven miles distant, in the same direction. Rainow, containing 285 houses, and 1530 inhabitants, is 3 miles E., and Wincle, containing 85 houses, and 466 inhabitants, 6 miles S., from Macclesfield, on the borders of Staffordshire. These townships are all within the district of the manor and forest of Macclesfield. The Earl of Derby is the patron of the Forest chapel; besides which are Rainow chapel, and Jenkin or *Saltersfield* chapel; the last, near Jenkin Cross, in the hamlet of Saltersford, was built in 1739, and consecrated in 1794. Swansco Park, in the township of Hurdsfield, anciently belonged to the Earls of Derby; and Wincle Grange, belonging to Combermere Abbey, was granted, with the other estates of the monastery, to the Cotton family.

Shrigley, or *Pott Shrigley*, 4½ miles N.E. from Macclesfield, contains 64 houses, and 331 inhabitants. In this township is a chapel, founded by Geoffery Downes in the reign of Henry VII.; and a school, founded in 1684 by John Barlow. Shrigley Hall is the seat of William Turner, Esq. Beristow Hall is also in this township.

Sutton, or *Sutton Downes*, on the river Bollin, 2 miles S. from Macclesfield, contains 600 houses, and 2991 inhabitants. Sutton Hall was the residence of the Countess of Lucan, whose property it became by descent. The manor being within the purlieus of the forest, was held by the service of free-forestry, and its owner was bound to follow the King's standard, with the same bow and arrows with which he guarded his bailiwick of the forest; whilst attending in the wars he was exonerated from the custody of his bailiwick. The foresters were entitled to timber and fire-wood within their own districts, and had the liberty of fishing within the forest, and of taking foxes, hares, squirrels, bawsons, or *badgers*, otters, *musketts*, and eagles. Hollyns, or *Hollinshed*, in this township, was a residence of a family of that name, which afterwards settled at Cophurst, of which place Holinshed the historian was a native. Ridge Hall, an ancient seat of the Leghs, is now a farm-house.

Marton, on the river Dane, 4 miles N. from Congleton, and 6 miles S.W. from Macclesfield, contains 51 houses, and 341 inhabitants. The chapel, which stands by the side of the road to Manchester, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Davies Davenport, Esq.: in the cemetery are two monuments, with effigies of knights in armour, representing Sir John Davenport, who founded the chapel about the year 1343, and his son Sir Urian, or Vivian. Marton Hall, the ancient seat of the family, is now a farm-house.

Mottram St. Andrew, on the river Bollin, 5 miles N.W. from Macclesfield, contains 68 houses, and 382 inhabitants. Mottram St. Andrew Hall is the seat of Lawrence Wright, Esq.; and Lee Hall is the seat of Thomas Mather, Esq.

Newton contains 18 houses, and 95 inhabitants.

Poynton, 5 miles S. from Stockport, and 7 miles N. from Macclesfield, contains 95 houses, and 540 inhabitants. Sir Edward Warren, in the reign of Elizabeth, built a hall and chapel, and planted the park. The mansion was rebuilt by Sir George Warren, K.B., whose daughter, the Vicountess Bulkeley, came into the possession of Poynton Hall, and large estates in its vicinity. The title of Viscount Bulkeley and Warren became extinct in 1823, and the estates descended to the Right Honourable Lord Vernon. A chapel was built here, and consecrated in 1789: it is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the lord of the manor.

North Rode, 3½ miles N.E. from Congleton, contains 50 houses, and 262 inhabitants.

Siddington, 5 miles N. from Congleton, contains 86 houses, and 481 inhabitants. The chapel here is in the patronage of Davies Davenport, Esq.; and the Bishop of Chester nominates the master of the school, endowed in 1712 by Mr. Fowden. Thornycroft Hall is the seat of Edward Thornycroft, Esq.; and Henshaw Hall, an ancient seat of a family of the same name, is now a farm-house.

Tytherington, or *Tyderington*, 1½ mile N. from Macclesfield, contains 69 houses, and 382 inhabitants. Higher Beach House, a modern mansion, in this township, is a seat of the Brooksbank family.

Upton, 1½ mile N.W. from Macclesfield, contains 10 houses, and 52 inhabitants.

Withington, 7½ miles N.W. from Congleton, contains 102 houses, and 615 inhabitants. Wiltrough, or *Tunstead*, in this township, is the property of Thomas Parker of Astle. Old Withington contains 29 houses, and 164 inhabitants. Withington Hall is the seat of J. B. Glegg, Esq.

Woodford, 5 miles S. from Stockport, contains 62 houses, and 383 inhabitants; and Worth, eastward of Woodford, contains 72 houses, and 406 inhabitants.

STOCKPORT, on the river Mersey, which separates this county from Lancashire, is 40 miles N.E. from Chester, and 175 miles from London; it contains 3405 houses, and 21,726 inhabitants. The township of Heaton Norris in Lancashire is connected with Stockport by the Lancashire bridge, and the town extends into the hamlet of Portwood in the township of Brinnington in this parish. This town has risen in importance in consequence of the number and extent of its manufactures: here were erected some of the first mills for winding and throwing silk, on a plan introduced from Italy, the machinery of which was afterwards ingeniously applied to cotton spinning, the different branches of which form the staple manufacture of the town. Hat-making is also a considerable branch of employment; and the weaving of fustians extends hence over Cheadle, Gatley, and Northenden. By the canal to Manchester a navigable communication is formed with every part of the kingdom. The market here is on Friday, at which great quantities of corn, oatmeal, and cheese are sold. Annual fairs are held on 4th March, 25th March, 1st May, and 23rd October for cattle; that which is held on May Day is very considerable. Stockport is said to have been formerly incorporated; but there is no charter extant. A mayor is annually nominated by the lord of the manor; but he has no jurisdiction or authority. The police of the town is regulated by the resident magistrates and two constables. The petty sessions for Stockport division of Macclesfield hundred are held here. There was formerly a castle here, which in 1173 was held by Geoffery de Costentine against King Henry II.: it belonged afterwards to the family of Stockport. The site is now occupied by a large circular building, erected by Sir George Warren, for a market-house, and afterwards used as a muslin hall. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 70*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: in the chancel is a monument of Sir John Warren, of about the latter end of the fifteenth century, and a monument of Sir George Warren, K.B., who died in 1801, by *Westmacott*; there are also monuments of the family of Wright of Mottram St. Andrew, and Offerton. In the south aisle is the monument of John Arden of Harden, ob. 1703. In a chapel belonging to the family of Legh of Lyme, is a monument of George Clack, Esq., ob. 1777. The parish is under the management of four hereditary churchwardens, called *præpositi*, or posts, who are the owners of the neighbouring manors of Bredbury, Brinnington, Bramhall and Norbury. Sir Edmund Shaa, goldsmith, of London, founded and endowed a grammar-school here in 1487; the mastership is in the nomination of the Goldsmiths' Company of London: and Edward Warren founded an alms-house in 1683. St. Peter's chapel was built in 1768, at the expense of William Wright, whose monument it contains.

In the town and neighbourhood are several bridges; the oldest crosses the Mersey on the Manchester road; it is very high above the water, each end being built upon a rock. By a sudden swell of the Mersey a new bridge was carried away 28th August 1798. An ancient residence of the Arden family stands near the old bridge; it is built chiefly of timber and plaster, and contains some old pictures of the Earls of Chester, &c. Wood Bank, near the town, is the seat of Peter Marsland, Esq. The following townships are in the parish of Stockport:—

Bramhall, or *Bromhale*, 3 miles S. from Stockport, contains 218 houses, and 1359 inhabitants. Bramhall Hall is the seat of William Davenport, Esq.; it stands on a considerable elevation, between two deep valleys, near the banks of a branch of the Mersey. It consists of a long and lofty line of irregular buildings, chiefly of timber and plaster, erected about the reign of Richard III., or the early part of that of Henry VII., and is a proof of the great durability of such materials. It originally surrounded a court, the western side of which was pulled down about twenty years ago, when also a gallery that extended the whole length of the building on the eastern side was destroyed; it was at the top. The porch opens upon the great hall, at the upper end of which is an oriel window. A spiral staircase, composed of solid blocks of oak, leads to the great chamber, a room about thirty-six feet square, panelled nearly to the top, above which it is enriched with decorations in plaster, and the arms of the Davenport family and its alliances. The chimney-piece, rising to the cornices of the room, bears the arms of Queen Elizabeth; and the ceiling is adorned with pendants: the door is of inlaid wood, and bears the date of 1592. Beyond this is an inner chamber, called the Plaster-room, from the materials of which the floor is composed; it contains pieces of armour, buff-coats, and military weapons One of the chambers, called the Paradise-room, contains a bed, the hangings of which are worked with the History of the Fall, by Dorothy Davenport in 1610; the entire arrangement of this curious room is probably unequalled as a specimen of furniture and decoration.

The domestic chapel is in the south-eastern angle of the building, and is one of the most highly finished examples of architecture of this period. Although not without alteration, it still exhibits much delicate and beautiful tracery, and shows the skill of the workmen, who rarely united carvings so carefully executed to plain walls of massive frame-work. In the windows are ancient arms, in stained glass. The carved seats in this chapel, &c. are undoubtedly of the period of Richard the Third's reign. Two plates of this curious mansion are given in Ormerod's valuable History of this county.

Bredbury, 1½ mile E. from Stockport, contains 321 houses, and 2010 inhabitants. Bredbury Hall, and Harden Hall, formerly the seat of the Arden family, are now farm-houses; in the latter are several portraits, chiefly brought from Utkinton Hall; amongst them is one of Mrs. Jane Lane, who assisted in the escape of King Charles II., represented as concealing the crown under her cloak. Harden Hall is a stone building, with three graduated gable ends on its front, and transom windows. The great hall is thirty-three feet by twenty-four, but the chambers are small; in one is a curious carved oak bedstead, coeval with the oldest part of the house, which appears to have been erected in the reign of Henry VIII.; there are buildings on the sides, of brick, much later.

Brinnington township contains 349 houses, and 2124 inhabitants, including the populous hamlet of Portwood. Portwood Hall, the manor-house, the property of James Harrison, Esq. is let to a farmer.

Disley, or *Distley Stanley*, on the borders of Derbyshire, 7 miles S.E. from Stockport, contains 275 houses, and 1533 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1558; it is in the presentation of Thomas Legh, Esq. of Lyme Hall: in the east window is some ancient painted glass. There is also a school, endowed by the Legh family, who nominate the master. The Peak Forest canal passes eastward of the village.

Duckenfield, or *Dokenfield*, on the borders of Lancashire, 2 miles from Ashton-under-Line, and 7 miles N.E. from Stockport, contains 777 houses, and 5096 inhabitants. In this township, are extensive collieries and cotton factories; the village, situated on an eminence, commands a fine prospect of a populous and fruitful country. Duckenfield Hall, formerly the seat of a family who derived their name from this township, and of which, Sir Robert Duckenfield was created baronet in 1665, is now let in tenements. The chapel, forming one of the wings of the mansion, was originally built in 1398: in the chancel is a monument of Sir Robert Duckenfield, ob. 1729. Duckenfield Lodge, the seat of Francis Duckenfield Astley, Esq., stands on a wooded bank of the river Tame, which flows with a rapid current through scenery highly varied by nature; but its proximity to Ashton-under-Lyne destroys all appearance of the picturesque. Stayley-bridge, over the Tame, is about a mile eastward.

Hyde, on the borders of Lancashire, 4 miles N.E. from Stockport, contains 471 houses, and 3355 inhabitants. Hyde Mill, the seat of George Hyde Clarke, Esq. is an ancient building, but with a modern front, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tame. Hyde Hall is the property of William Hulton, Esq. The Peak Forest canal passes westward of the village, which is sometimes called Gee-cross. Hyde chapel is a dissenters' meeting-house.

Marple, on the borders of Derbyshire, 5 miles S.E. from Stockport, contains 441 houses, and 2646 inhabitants. The chapel, which stands detached from the village, was rebuilt on an enlarged scale about 1810: it is in the presentation of the rector of Stockport. Marple-bridge crosses the Goyt eastward of the village. President Bradshaw was born at Wybersley Hall in 1602. Marple Hall is the seat of John Bradshaw Isherwood, Esq., a descendant from the Bradshaw family, who formerly held the manor.

Norbury, 4 miles S.E. from Stockport, contains 105 houses, and 680 inhabitants. The chapel here is in the presentation of Thomas Legh, Esq. of Lyme Park, lord of the manor. Peter Legh, Esq. built a school-house here in 1760, but it is not endowed.

Offerton, 2½ miles E. from Stockport, contains 77 houses, and 401 inhabitants.

Romiley, northward of Marple, contains 208 houses, and 1181 inhabitants. Chadkirk, a chapel in this township, was rebuilt in 1746; it is in the presentation of the rector of Stockport.

Torkington, 3 miles S.E. from Stockport, contains 40 houses, and 293 inhabitants. Torkington Lodge was built about 1770, as an occasional residence of the Legh family of Booths.

Wernith, or *Werneth*, about 3 miles E. from Stockport, contains 297 houses, and 1804 inhabitants. T. W. Tatton, Esq. is lord of the manor.

TAXAL, on the river Goyt, and borders of Derbyshire, 11 miles S.E. from Stockport, contains 47 houses, and 241 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value *9l. 2s. 6d.*: in the chancel is a monument of Michael Heathcote, gentleman of the pantry and yeoman of the mouth to King George II.; he died in 1768. Taxal Lodge, the residence of G. W. Newton, Esq., was built about 1794, by Foster Bower, Esq., who planted the grounds contiguous to the house, and also several of the neighbouring moors. There is a tradition that the manor of Taxal was held by the service of holding the king's stirrup, and rousing the stag when he should hunt in Macclesfield forest: it was certainly a tenure of free-forestry; and in 1720 it was deposed to have been anciently held by the service of blowing a horn at Windgather, a high rock near Taxal, on Midsummer Day.

Whaley, a township of this parish, situated 2 miles N. from the village, contains 70 houses, and 421 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Yeardsley. Yeardsley Hall was for many generations the seat of the Jodrell family, who now reside at Henbury. Bottoms Hall belongs to the Leghs of Lyme, but is now a farm-house. Whaley-bridge crosses the Goyt in the road from Chapel in Le Frith in Derbyshire to Stockport.

WIMSLOW, or *Wimboldshey*, 7 miles N.W. from Macclesfield, on the road to Manchester, from which it is distant 12 miles, contains 618 houses, and 3193 inhabitants, including the districts of Bollin Fee and Pownall Fee, which comprise the greater part of the parish: the former contains the hamlets of Dean Row, Fulsham, and Hough; the latter, Morley and Styall. An extensive trade is carried on in the manufacture of cotton, and there are several large factories, the principal of which is at Styall. Norcliff is a hamlet. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value *32l. 15s.*: in the chancel are slabs and mutilated brasses, with inscriptions, &c. of the Booth family of Bollin Hall; monuments of the Davenports of Chorley, of Humphrey Newton, and of Henry Trafford, rector of this parish, who died in 1538. A house for the poor, on Lindow Common, is endowed. Pownall Hall, a seat of a younger branch of the Fitton family, and afterwards of the Newtons, is now the property of John Worrall, Esq. Chorley Hall, an ancient timber-framed mansion, within a moated site, was a seat of the Davenport family, but is now a farm-house.

Chorley contains 85 houses, and 478 inhabitants.

Fulshaw contains 45 houses, and 256 inhabitants. In this township is the manor of St. John of Jerusalem, an appendage to the preceptory of Ivelev in Derbyshire, belonging to the Duke of Leeds. Fulshaw Hall is the residence of — Tipping, Esq.

5. Nantwich Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Northwich hundred; on the east by Staffordshire; on the south by Shropshire; and on the west by Broxton and Eddisbury hundreds.

ACTON, 1½ mile N.W. from Nantwich, contains 56 houses, and 273 inhabitants. The free-shool was founded in 1662. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* Here is the monument of William Mainwaring, Esq. of Baddiley, who died in 1399: his father, who was a military officer of some note in the reign of Edward III., and died in 1394, was a benefactor towards the building of the north aisle or chapel, in which he is interred. There are monuments also for the Wilbrahams of Woodhey, and for the Wilbrahams of Dorfold. In the civil war this church was converted into a prison. Dorfold Hall, the seat of Henry Tomkinson, Esq., was built in 1616 by Ralph Wilbraham, Esq.: it is a lofty pile, of dark brick, with large bay transom windows, and groups of massy chimneys: it retains its original form externally, and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the time of King James I. The great chamber, adorned with rich plaster ornaments, is unaltered. During the civil war Dorfold Hall was made a garrison by the Parliament; and on the 29th of January, 1644, was taken by Lord Byron. In the parish of Acton are the following townships:—

Aston in Mondrem, 3½ miles N. from Nantwich, contains 26 houses, and 159 inhabitants. Braynes Hall, in this township, for many generations the seat of the ancient family of Brayne, is now a farm-house.

Austerston, or *Alstanton*, contains 6 houses, and 65 inhabitants.

Baddington, 2½ miles S. from Nantwich, contains 13 houses, and 140 inhabitants.

Brindley, 5 miles N.W. from Nantwich, contains 30 houses, and 167 inhabitants.

Burland, 3½ miles N.W. from Nantwich, contains 75 houses, and 505 inhabitants.

Cholmondston, 5 miles N. from Nantwich, contains 25 houses, and 208 inhabitants. This manor was held in the reign of Edward I. by the service of guarding the gates of Chester during the fair.

Combermere, or *Cumbermere*, on the borders of Shropshire, 6 miles S.W. from Nantwich. In 1133 Hugh de Malbanc founded here an abbey for Benedictine monks, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael: it was valued at 258*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* *per annum*; and in 1540 the site was granted to George Cotton, Esq. Combermere Abbey, the seat of Viscount Combermere, stands on the site of the ancient priory, some of the walls of which form a part of the present mansion: it is pleasantly situated on the banks of an extensive and beautiful mere that gives name to the place: this lake is skirted with woods, and abounds with various kinds of fish.

Cool Pilate, 4½ miles S. from Nantwich, contains 3 houses, and 48 inhabitants.

Eddleston, or *Edlaston*, contains 16 houses, and 95 inhabitants.

Faddiley, 4½ miles W. from Nantwich, contains 40 houses, and 291 inhabitants. Woodhey, about one mile westward, was the seat of the Wilbrahams. Sir Richard Wilbraham of Woodhey was created a baronet in 1627.

Henhull contains 16 houses, and 90 inhabitants.

Hurleston, 3 miles N.W. from Nantwich, contains 27 houses, and 191 inhabitants.

Newhall, 5 miles S.W. from Nantwich, contains 148 houses, and 854 inhabitants. In this township is the hamlet of Aston.

Poole, 2 miles N. from Nantwich, contains 28 houses, and 185 inhabitants: this township is divided into three parts,—Barratt Poole, War Poole, and White Poole.

Stoke contains 18 houses, and 137 inhabitants.

Worleston, or *Wordleston*, 3 miles N. from Nantwich, contains 64 houses, and 369 inhabitants. Worleston Rookery is the seat of Daniel Vawdrey, Esq.

AUDLEM, on the borders of Shropshire, 6 miles S. from Nantwich, contains 258 houses, and 1307 inhabitants. A free-school was founded here in 1655. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* In this parish are the townships of

Buerton, on the borders of Shropshire, 7 miles S. from Nantwich, and contains 74 houses, and 524 inhabitants.

Dodcot contains 93 houses, and 670 inhabitants, including the township of Wilkesley. Part of Dodcot is in Wrenbury parish.

Hankelow, 4½ miles S. from Nantwich, contains 52 houses, and 258 inhabitants.

Tittenley, or *Titley*, contains 4 houses, and 36 inhabitants.

BADDILEY, 3 miles S.W. from Nantwich, contains 43 houses, and 270 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

BARTHOMLEY, on a branch of the Weever and borders of Staffordshire, 7½ miles E. from Nantwich, contains 75 houses, and 450 inhabitants. A free-school was founded here in 1676 by the Rev. Mr. Steele. The church, dedicated to St. Bertoline, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The nave has a richly carved wooden roof, put up in 1589, and ornamented with coats of arms: in the chancel is the monument of Sir Robert Fulshurst; it is an embattled altar-tomb, round which are the mutilated figures of knights, ladies, &c. sculptured in bas-relief, under pointed arches, richly ornamented with crockets; the effigy of Sir Robert lies on the top; he is represented in armour; round his neck is a collar of S. S., and on his forehead a fillet, inscribed Ich Dazaren. He was of considerable consequence in the county, and was one of the four esquires of James Lord Audley at the battle of Poictiers: he died in 1389. In the church are also monuments of the Crewe family, and that of Malbon of Bradley. This parish, which extends into Staffordshire, contains the following townships:—

Alsager, or *Auger*, on the borders of Staffordshire, 11½ miles S.E. from Middlewich, contains 66 houses, and 359 inhabitants. Here is a chapel.

Balterley, or *Batterley*, is in Pirehill hundred, Staffordshire.

Crewe, 5 miles N.E. from Nantwich, contains 53 houses, and 297 inhabitants. A free-school was founded here in 1717 by Thomas Leadbeater.

Crewe Hall, the seat of Lord Crewe, was begun to be erected in 1615, and completed in 1636, under the direction of Sir Randal Crewe.

Fuller has the following observation, which shows it to have been then one of the most sumptuous edifices in the county: "Nor must it be forgotten, that Sir Randal first brought the model of excellent building into these remote parts; yea, brought London into Cheshire, in the loftiness, sightliness, and pleasantness of their structures." Crewe Hall still retains the peculiar character of the age in which it was built. The red bricks, of which it is constructed, are disposed diagonally, chequering the whole front; the quoins and ornamental decorations are of stone; the large windows have stone mullions and casings. It consists of two lofty stories, surmounted by a sculptured open parapet, concealing, in some degree, the high roof, from which rise the chimneys, representing detached octagonal columns, with their bases and capitals. The line of the front at each extremity is crowned with a gable, geometrically curved, and broken by a large oriel window, nearly the height of the building; a dwarf wall and balustrades inclose a small court in front of the edifice. The central compartment, in which is the entrance, is wholly of stone, and is very highly enriched; the parapet rising in fantastic form, and the quoins studded with roses. The porch is supported by four fluted Ionic columns on sculptured pedestals; rising from the entablature are terms of the same order, and above the frieze, over the entrance, are the arms of Crewe, with various scroll enrichments, and an obelisk on each side, the whole exhibiting an interesting specimen of the taste of the period of James I. Several of the rooms remain in their original state; the hall and principal staircase are remarkably worthy of attention. In the dining-room the ceiling is enriched with pendants, and the wainscot adorned with terms and other boldly executed carvings. The gallery, adapted to contain the library, is one hundred feet long, and is hung with many family portraits.

During the civil war Crewe Hall was garrisoned by the Parliament.

On the 28th of December, 1643, it was taken by Lord Byron. It is said the garrison sustained a furious assault, and in the first instance repelled their assailants, of whom they slew sixty, and wounded many more, but were obliged to surrender for want of victuals and ammunition. Crewe Hall was then made a garrison for the King; but after the relief of Nantwich it fell again into the hands of the Parliament, having been retaken without resistance on the 4th of February 1644. Not having sustained any formal siege, this mansion had the good fortune to escape any material injury.

Crewe from a very early period has been the seat of the family of the same name. John Offley, a collateral descendant, took the name of Crewe by Act of Parliament in 1708, and was grandfather of the late proprietor, who on February 25, 1806, was elevated to the peerage, by the title of Lord Crewe, of Crewe in Cheshire.

Naslington, 6½ miles N.E. from Nantwich, contains 187 houses, and 985 inhabitants. The church is a curacy to Barthomley. Naslington Hall, formerly the seat of the Vernons, is now occupied by a farmer. In this township are the following ancient halls,—Oakhanger, Bradley, Hall o' Heath, and Clayhanger. The three last are now farm-houses.

COPENHALL, 5 miles N.E. from Nantwich, contains 65 houses, and 366 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Monks Copenhall, so called from having belonged at an early period to the monks of Combermere, contains 25 houses, and 146 inhabitants.

MARBURY, 7½ miles S.W. from Nantwich, and 3½ miles N. from Whitchurch in Shropshire, contains 76 houses, and 395 inhabitants, including the township of Quoisley. It is a curacy to the rectory of Whitchurch. Marley Hall and Hadley Hall are now farm-houses. In this parish is the township of

Norbury, 4½ miles N. from Whitchurch in Shropshire, contains 81 houses, and 438 inhabitants. Hanley Park, formerly the seat of the Heath family, is in this township, of which Swanwick is a hamlet.

The township of Wirshall, or *Wirswall*, in this county, 2 miles N. from Whitchurch in Shropshire, belongs to that parish. It contains 15 houses, and 113 inhabitants.

MINSHULL, or *Church Minshull*, on the Weever, 6 miles N. from Nantwich, contains 62 houses, and 528 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy to the rectory of Copenhall. The hall is now a farm-house. Leagreen Hall, in this township, is also a farm-house.

NANTWICH, or *Namptwich*, on the river Weever, formerly called Wich Malbank, from the ancient family of Malbank, one of the Earl of Chester's barons, is situated 20 miles S.E. from Chester, and 170 from London, and contains 927 houses, and 4661 inhabitants. The town was nearly rebuilt after a dreadful fire 10th December 1583. Many of the houses then erected still remain, giving the streets a singular appearance; the timber, intermixed with plaster, of which they are chiefly composed, exhibiting a great variety of framed work, painted black. The trade in salt, formerly very considerable here, has declined, but the cotton manufacture is extensive, as well as that of gloves and shoes for exportation. The market-day is Saturday; and there are annual fairs on 26th March, 4th Sept., and 15th Dec., for horses, cattle, flannel, hardware, &c. The town is governed by constables and other officers. The petty sessions for the hundred of Nantwich are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*: it is a spacious and beautiful structure, built in form of a cross, with an octagonal tower, surmounted by battlements and pinnacles. In the chancel is the monument of John Masterson, who died in 1586, to whom the town was under great obligation for his exertions in procuring a collection for the inhabitants after the fire: a tablet for Thomas Church, ob. 1634, with portraits of himself and his wife painted on board. There are also in the church monuments of the families of Wilbraham, Wicksted, Davenport, Minshull, Wetenhall, and Wright. The ancient castle of Nantwich stood near the Welsh-bridge, but it was in ruins before the reign of Henry VII., and at present there are no remains. The site is the property of the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

The Chester canal terminates in a broad basin near the town, and the principal dairies in the county are in its neighbourhood, which is a most luxuriant vale. The following townships are in the parish:—

Alvaston township contains 6 houses, and 37 inhabitants; an old mansion here is the residence of Mr. Foster. A large workhouse was erected at Beam Heath in consequence of a grant from the lord of the manor.

Leighton township, 5 miles N. from Nantwich, contains 31 houses, and 270 inhabitants.

Wolstanwood township contains 9 houses, and 65 inhabitants.

WISTASTON, or *Wistanson*, 2 miles N.E. from Nantwich, on the road to Sandbach, contains 58 houses, and 332 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* Wistaston Hall is the seat of James W. Hammond, Esq.; and Red Hall is an ancient mansion in this parish.

WRENBURY, 5 miles S.W. from Nantwich, and 6 miles N.E. from Whitchurch in Shropshire, contains 80 houses, and 526 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Frith. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Vicar of Acton: it is a handsome building, with a tower, and contains several monuments of the families of Cotton, Starkey, and Barrow; that of Samuel Barrow, of Sheppen Hall, who died in 1798, is by *Bacon;* those of the Cotton family include Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, ob. 1748, and Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton, ob. 1776. Ralph Bulkeley founded a free-school in 1605. Wrenbury Hall is the seat of Thomas Starkey, Esq. The parish of Wrenbury comprises the following townships, exclusive of part of Dodcot, which is chiefly in Audlem parish, near Combermere Abbey:—

Bromhall, 3½ miles S.W. from Nantwich, contains 19 houses, and 196 inhabitants. Bromhall Hall belongs to Lord Kilmorey.

Chorley, 6 miles W. from Nantwich, contains 27 houses, and 183 inhabitants. Smeaton Wood formerly belonged to Combermere Abbey. Burleydam chapel, on the borders of Shropshire, was rebuilt by Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton in 1769; the gates and railing were brought from Llewenny in Denbighshire, the ancient seat of the Salusbury family: near this chapel a skirmish took place in 1643.

Woodcot township contains 4 houses, and 29 inhabitants.

WYBUNBURY, on the borders of Staffordshire, 3 miles E. from Nantwich, contains 82 houses, and 429 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry: in the chancel are monuments of the families of Delves, Woodnoth, Smith, Twemlow, and Wilbraham of Hough. Many ancient monuments were destroyed when the body of the church was rebuilt in 1595, and others upon a similar occasion in 1790. The parish contains eighteen townships.

Bartherton, 2 miles S.E. from Nantwich, contains 3 houses, and 29 inhabitants.

Basford, or *Barksford*, 5 miles E. from Nantwich, contains 9 houses, and 86 inhabitants. Basford Hall, a seat of the Bromley family, and afterwards of Sir Robert Cholmondeley, was burnt down about the year 1700.

Blakenhall, 5½ miles S.E. from Nantwich, contains 36 houses, and 225 inhabitants.

Bridgemere, or *Bridesmere*, on the borders of Shropshire, 2 miles N. from Woore, and 7 miles S.E. from Nantwich, contains 38 houses, and 233 inhabitants.

Checkley, or *Chacklegh*, 7 miles S.E. from Nantwich, on the borders of Staffordshire, contains 28 houses, and 211 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Wrinehill. Checkley Hall, called by Webb in his Itinerary of the County 1662, a beautiful timber-house, was a seat of the Persall family. Wrinehill Hall was a seat of the Egertons.

Chorlton, or *Chorleton*, 5½ miles E. from Nantwich, contains 16 houses, and 91 inhabitants.

Doddington, 5½ miles S.E. from Nantwich, contains 9 houses, and 39 inhabitants. Doddington Hall, the seat of General Sir John Delves Broughton, Bart., a spacious stone edifice, was erected in 1777, from designs by *Samuel Wyatt;* near the house are some remains of Doddington Castle, erected in 1364 by Sir John Delves, who distinguished himself at the battle of Poictiers, as one of the four esquires of the brave Lord Audley. The founder was buried in Wybunbury church. This castle was one of the Parliamentary garrisons during the civil war, and was taken by Lord Byron, January 4, 1644, but was soon recovered. Adjoining the castle are the remains of old Doddington Hall, an Elizabethan mansion, part of the decorations of which are called statues of Lord Audley and his four esquires; they are represented in plate armour, with ruffs. Sir

Thomas Delves of Doddington was created a baronet in 1621, but this title became extinct on the death of the fourth baronet in 1727, when the estates came into the possession of Sir Bryan Broughton, Bart., ancestor of the present Baronet.

Hatherton, 4 miles S. from Nantwich, and 3 miles N. from Audlem, contains 59 houses, and 418 inhabitants. Sir Thomas Smith of Hatherton Hall was created a baronet in 1660, but the title became extinct in 1675; the ancient seat has been pulled down. Hatherton Lodge, the property and residence of John Twemlow, Esq., is surrounded by very beautiful plantations, and situated near an extensive lake.

Hough, 3 miles E. from Nantwich, contains 35 houses, and 202 inhabitants. Hough House is the seat of the Rev. Robert Hill. The Cliffe is now the property of Sir J. D. Broughton, Bart.

Hunsterson, or *Hunsterton*, 5½ miles S.E. from Nantwich, contains 34 houses, and 239 inhabitants.

Lea, or *Lee*, 4½ miles S.E. from Nantwich, contains 10 houses, and 71 inhabitants. From an ancient family here seated, the Lees of Quarendon in Buckinghamshire, and Earls of Lichfield, were descended; but the elder branch resided at Lee Hall, in this township, till the reign of Charles I.

Rope, 2½ miles N.E. from Nantwich, contains 18 houses, and 95 inhabitants.

Shavington, 4½ miles E. from Nantwich, contains 42 houses, and 274 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Gresty. Shavington Hall is the seat of John Turner, Esq. The old hall was at an early period the property of the family of Woodnoth.

Sound, or *Soond*, 3 miles S.W. from Nantwich, contains 39 houses, and 247 inhabitants. Sound Hall is the property of Ashton Beckett, Esq.

Stapeley, 2½ miles S.E. from Nantwich, contains 67 houses, and 329 inhabitants.

Walgherton, 4 miles S.E. from Nantwich, contains 32 houses, and 246 inhabitants.

Weston, 6 miles E. from Nantwich, contains 88 houses, and 463 inhabitants. Weston Hall, for many years one of the seats of the Delves family, is now a farm-house.

Willaston, or *Wigstanton*, 3 miles E. from Nantwich, contains 41 houses, and 209 inhabitants. Willaston House is the seat of Charles Salmon, Esq. Bressey Hall, an old mansion in this township, formerly the seat of the Bressey family, is now a farm-house.

6. Northwich Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Bucklow hundred; on the north-east by Macclesfield hundred; on the east by Staffordshire; on the south by Nantwich hundred; and on the west by Eddisbury hundred.

ASTBURY parish contains the following townships, and also the market-town of Congleton:—

Astbury, or *Newbold Astbury*, 1½ mile S.W. from Congleton, contains 115 houses, and 569 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 68*l.*: it is a handsome structure, with a spire; the roof, richly carved in wood, is the work of *Richard Lowndes* in 1616, and contains the arms of the principal gentry of the parish at that period, who were the lords of the manors of Davenport, Somerford, Radnor, Great and Little Moreton, Eaton, and Odd Rode; these estates still serve the office of churchwarden in rotation. In the chancel is a monument of Mary, wife of Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley 1609; at the east end of the south aisle is a figure of a knight, supposed to be one of the Davenport family. In a chapel at the end of this aisle are monuments of the Bellots of Moreton; of Peter Shakerley of Somerford Hall, ob. 1781; and of Edmund Swetenham of Somerford Booths, ob. 1768. A chapel at the end of the north aisle was the burial-place of the Moreton family of Little Moreton; there are monuments in this chapel for the Wilbrahams of Rode Hall; and in the churchyard are some very ancient monuments, ascribed to the Breretons.

Bug Lawton, 3 miles N.E. from Congleton, on the borders of Staffordshire, contains 150 houses, and 948 inhabitants. Bug Lawton Hall is the seat of R. Keymer, Esq.; and Crossley is the property of Colonel Rane. Key Green adjoins the road from Congleton to Buxton, near which is the new canal, a branch of the Peak Forest canal.

Congleton, on the banks of the Dane, near the borders of Staffordshire, 9 miles N.W. from Leek, 35 miles E. from Chester, and 161 miles from London, contains 1196 houses, and 6405 inhabitants. The town was formerly celebrated for a manufacture of tagged leather laces, called Congleton points, but it is now discontinued. A silk-mill was first established here about 1752, and the silk manufacture is now in a very flourishing state. The market is held on Saturday; and there are annual fairs on Thursday before Shrovetide, 12th May, 13th July, and 3rd December, for horses, cattle, and Yorkshire cloths.

The town is governed by a mayor and eight aldermen, two of whom are justices, and sixteen capital burgesses. The guildhall was rebuilt in 1805. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the corporation; it was rebuilt in 1740, and the tower in 1786: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Alsager; of James Starkey of Darley, ob. 1728; and of Samuel Pattison, who first erected silk-mills here; he died in 1756. A chapel at the bridge, and on the opposite bank of the Dane, has been many years occupied as a workhouse. The bridge was built in 1782. Here is a grammar-school of the age of Elizabeth. Near Astbury large quantities of lime-stone are dug and burnt into lime, coal being easily procured for the purpose from Staffordshire.

Davenport, 5 miles N.W. from Congleton, contains 15 houses, and 96 inhabitants. Davenport Hall is the seat of Col. Parker.

Hulme Walfield, 2 miles N. from Congleton, contains 16 houses, and 108 inhabitants. Hulme Walfield Hall is the property of Col. Ford of Abbeyfield.

Moreton, 2½ miles S.W. from Congleton, contains 21 houses, and 129 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Alcumlow. Sir John Bellot of Moreton was created baronet in 1663, but the title is now extinct.

Odd Rode, on the borders of Staffordshire, 4 miles S.W. from Congleton, contains 208 houses, and 1143 inhabitants. Rode Hall, the seat of Randle Wilbraham, Esq., was built about 1752: the grounds slope to a fine piece of water, a mile in length. The view from the house is extensive, including great part of this county, the hills of De la Mere forest, and the rock on which the remains of Beeston Castle stand. Mow Cop, or *Molecop* Hill, at the back of the house, is partly in Staffordshire; the tower on its summit belongs to Mr. Wilbraham. Little Moreton Hall, in this township, is a very curious specimen of enriched timber and plaster mansions: it is surrounded by a moat, and now consists of only three sides of a quadrangle; from its high state of preservation it is particularly deserving of attention. The entrance is by a stone bridge on the south front, which part of the house has a gallery occupying the whole upper part, sixty-eight feet in length by twelve in width, having a continued range of lights on every side; the mode of glazing is varied throughout. Over the great oriel windows of the hall are the arms and crest of the Moreton family, and the following sentences are carved on the wood-work:—

RICHARD · DALE · CARPEDER · MADE · THIS · WINDOW · BY · THE · GRAC · OF · GOD · GOD · IS · AL · IN · AL · THING · THES · WINDOWS · WERE · MADE · BY · WILLIAM · MORETON · IN · THE · YEARE · OF · OVRE · LORDE · MDLIX.

Some parts of the house, particularly the chapel on the eastern side of the court, are of earlier date than 1559: on the walls are painted various sentences in black letter. Little Moreton Hall is the occasional residence of the Rev. William Moreton Moreton. The Trent and Mersey canal runs through this township, and leaves the county at Lawton. Ramsdell Hall, the seat of G. Wilbraham, Esq., is near Moreton.

Radnor, 2 miles N.W. from Congleton, contains 2 houses, and 14 inhabitants.

Smallwood, 3 miles E. from Sanbach, contains 100 houses, and 584 inhabitants. Overton Hall, a farm-house in this township, belongs to the Master and Fellows of Caius College Cambridge.

Somerford Booths, 3 miles N.W. from Congleton, contains 50 houses, and 185 inhabitants. Somerford Booths Hall, the seat of Clement Swetenham, Esq., on the banks of the Dane, was built in 1612, and commands a view over the rich valley of the Dane, hav-

ing in the distance a chain of hills extending from Mole Cop to Cloud End; the former rises one thousand and ninety-one feet above the sea at low-water mark.

Somerford, or *Somerford Radnor*, contains 13 houses, and 107 inhabitants. Somerford Hall, the sent of Charles Watkin John Shakerley, Esq., commands a fine view of the Staffordshire hills. The park is bounded on the north by the river Dane, and on the south is now a large plantation, which covers the site of a lake that formerly occupied the spot. The ancient family of Shakerley of Hulme derive their descent from one common ancestor with the Grosvenor family.

BRERETON, 5 miles W. from Congleton, contains 105 houses, and 624 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Smethwick. The church, built about the reign of Richard I., and dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*: in the chancel is a rich marble monument, erected in 1618, bearing a Latin inscription, importing that this church was formerly a chapelry of Astbury parish, and that the ancestors of Sir William Brereton, Baron of Malpas, were buried at Astbury before Brereton was made parochial. In the church is also a monument of William Smethwick, ob. 1643. Brereton Hall, situated on the banks of the river Croc, was erected in 1586, but has partly been taken down; the remains consist of one entire side of a quadrangle, and portions of two others; on the western front is a noble centre, with two octangular turrets of brick, with stone dressings, and wings terminating in gables. In the windows of the hall were the arms of Cheshire families, but the glass was sold at Liverpool in 1817, including the portraits of the Earls of Chester in stained glass. Round the frieze of the great chamber were painted the arms of the sovereigns of Europe; and in one of the chambers was a fine chimney-piece, with the arms of Brereton, with the supporters a bear and a wolf. Sir William Brereton was created Lord Brereton of Leighlin in 1624. Jane, sister of Lord Brereton, married Sir Robert Holt, Bart. of Aston Hall in Warwickshire. Curious hangings containing views of Brereton Hall were worked by Sarah Holt in 1744. Brereton Hall is now the occasional residence of Abraham Bracebridge, Esq. of Atherston in Warwickshire. Smethwick Hall, the property of Edward Thornycroft, Esq., is now a farm-house.

DAVENHAM, or *Daneham*, on the river Daven, or *Dane*, 1½ mile S. from Northwich, contains 72 houses, and 379 inhabitants. The church, which stands within the township of Leftwich, is dedicated to St. Wilfred; it is a rectory, value 23*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* The edifice, which has a handsome spire, was built in 1680. Davenham Lodge is the seat of A. Harper, Esq. In this parish are the following townships:—

Bostock, on the banks of the Dane, 3 miles N.W. from Middlewich, contains 30 houses, and 174 inhabitants. Bostock Hall is the seat of J. France, Esq. On Bostock-green is an ancient oak, said to mark precisely the centre of the county.

Eaton, or *Ayton*, contains only one house.

Leftwich, one mile S. from Northwich, contains 218 houses, and 1192 inhabitants. Leftwich Hall is the seat of — Buchanan, Esq.

Moulton contains 39 houses, and 196 inhabitants. The hall is occupied by a farmer.

Newhall contains 3 houses, and 17 inhabitants. The hall is now used as a farm-house.

Rudheath, partly in the parishes of Great Budworth, Sandbach, and Middlewich, contains 63 houses, and 363 inhabitants. The hall, which is within a moated site, is occupied as a farm-house.

Shipbrook, 2 miles S E. from Northwich, contains 13 houses, and 92 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the Barons Vernon, but there are now no remains of their ancient seat.

Shurlach, 1½ mile S.E. from Northwich, contains 10 houses, and 64 inhabitants.

Stanthorne, 1½ mile N.W. from Middlewich, contains 20 houses, and 148 inhabitants. Stanthorne Hall is the seat of Mrs. Dutton.

Wharton, 3 miles N.W. from Middlewich, contains 153 houses, and 853 inhabitants.

Whatcroft, 3 miles S.E. from Northwich, contains 7 houses, and 71 inhabitants. Whatcroft is the seat of James Topping, Esq.

MIDDLEWICH, at the confluence of the rivers Croc and Dane, 167 miles from London, 5 miles from Sandbach, and 6 miles from Northwich, contains 281 houses, and 1212 inhabitants. Its situation on the Trent and Mersey canal affording an easy conveyance for its manufacture, the trade of the town has much increased. There are valuable brine-springs in the parish; and a cotton manufactory is established here. Markets are held twice a week, on Tuesday and Friday; and fairs annually on Holy Thursday, and 25th July, for cattle. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff and some of the principal inhabitants, who are chosen annually. The petty sessions for the hundred of Northwich are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Wood: it formerly belonged to Lenton Priory in Nottinghamshire. In the church are two chapels, which belonged to the Barons of Kinderton: in the chapel at the end of the north aisle are several monuments of the family of Venables, and of that of Leveson. In the church is also a monument of the Rev. John Hulse of Elworth, who died in 1790; he was the founder of the Hulsean Prize in the University of Cambridge. The parish, which derives its name from its centrical situation amongst the wiches or salt towns, contains the following townships:—

Byley, one mile N.E. from Middlewich, contains 22 houses, and 132 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Yatehouse. Byley Grange formerly belonged to the abbey of Dieulacres in Staffordshire.

Clive, 2 miles W. from Northwich, contains 17 houses, and 29 inhabitants. Clive Hall is the property of the University of Cambridge. The Nuns' house, near Winsford Bridge, is supposed to have belonged to the nuns of Chester.

Croxton, on the river Croc, or *Croke*, one mile N. from Middlewich, contains 5 houses, and 52 inhabitants. This township is esteemed to consist of some of the best dairy land in the county. The river Croc rises in Bagmere.

Kinderton, 1½ mile E. from Middlewich, contains 95 houses, and 469 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hulme. This township was the ancient seat of a barony, given by Hugh Lupus to Gilbert de Venables his kinsman, whose descendants were called Barons of Kinderton while the privileges of the palatinate existed in this county: it is now the property of Lord Vernon of Kinderton, whose ancestor was so created in 1762. The old hall was taken down about the year 1760. Kinderton Hall is the seat of Joseph Sutton; and Kinderton Lodge of J. Brown, Esq.

Minshull Vernon, 4 miles S.W. from Middlewich, contains 58 houses, and 349 inhabitants. Erdswick and Hulgrave are hamlets of this township.

Mooresbarrow contains 4 houses, and 25 inhabitants, including Parme, a hamlet.

Newton, on the western side of Middlewich, contains 313 houses, and 1520 inhabitants. Newton Hall is the seat of John Roylance, Esq.

Occleston, 3½ miles S.W. from Middlewich, contains 17 houses, and 94 inhabitants.

Ravenscroft, one mile N. from Middlewich, contains 3 houses, and 26 inhabitants. Ravenscroft Hall, an ancient mansion, was the seat of Peter Wetenhall, Esq.

Sproston, 2 miles E. from Middlewich, contains 24 houses, and 148 inhabitants.

Stublach, 3 miles N. from Middlewich, contains 13 houses, and 64 inhabitants.

Sutton, 1½ mile S. from Middlewich, contains 5 houses, and 32 inhabitants.

Wimboldsley, or *Wimbersley*, 2 miles S.W. from Middlewich, contains 18 houses, and 121 inhabitants. Lea Hall, in this township, became the residence of Dr. Fothergill, an eminent physician, in 1766, who spared no expense in the improvement of the grounds.

Weever, 3 miles S.W. from Middlewich, in Edisbury hundred, contains 22 houses, and 177 inhabitants.

LAWTON, or *Church Lawton*, on the borders of Staffordshire, 5½ miles S. from Congleton, contains 95 houses, and 512 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* Lawton Hall is the seat of Charles Lawton, Esq. Lee Hall, in this parish, is now a farm-house. When any one has left the county, it is usual here to say, "He (or she) has given Lawton-gate a clap."

SANDBACH, 25 miles E. from Chester, and 162 from London, contains 585 houses, and 2905 inhabitants. The town is situated on an eminence near the river Wheelock, and has two weekly markets on Thursday and Saturday; the first is a corn-market. There are also two annual fairs on Easter Tuesday, and on Thursday before the 10th of September. In the market-place formerly stood two very remarkable stone crosses; the lower part of one only now remains, about six feet in height; it was originally about eighteen

having a circular top about three feet more in height. From the style of its sculpture, this cross appears to have as great a claim to antiquity as any in the kingdom. It is fixed in a large stone, about four feet square, and fourteen inches thick, which is placed on another of somewhat larger dimension, forming a plinth, which rests on a platform composed of other large stones, having at three of the angles stone posts, sculptured also. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*: it contains monuments of the families of Jackson of Bechton, Leigh, Moulson, and Powis. The Leversage chapel was confirmed to a family of that name in 1589. Abbeyfield, the seat of Colonel Ford, formerly belonged to the abbey of Dieulacres. Elworth Hall is the seat of Thomas Plant, Esq. Sandbach parish comprises the following townships and chapelries:—

Arclid, or *Arcliffe*, 2 miles N.E. from Sandbach, contains 10 houses, and 65 inhabitants.

Bechton, or *Betchton*, 2 miles S. from Sandbach, contains 135 houses, and 759 inhabitants. Bechton Hall is a farm-house, built on the site of an ancient mansion.

Blackden, 6 miles N.E. from Sandbach, contains 32 houses, and 191 inhabitants. Blackden Hall, formerly a seat of the Eaton family, is now a farm-house.

Bradwell, or *Bradwall*, 2½ miles N. from Sandbach, contains 43 houses, and 282 inhabitants. Bradwall Hall is the seat of Dr. Latham, who made considerable improvements in the estate and ancient mansion. Hollins is a hamlet of this township.

Cotton, 3 miles E. from Middlewich, contains 16 houses, and 81 inhabitants. Cotton Wood, or Cotton Hall, was the residence of a branch of the Cotton family, but has been partly taken down.

Cranage, or *Cranach*, 4 miles N.E. from Middlewich, contains 84 houses, and 433 inhabitants. Cranage Hall, a modern structure, is the seat of Lawrence Armstead, Esq. Hermitage, in this township, belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem: the ancient mansion is now the seat of Thomas Bayley Hall, Esq.

Goostrey, 6 miles N.E. from Middlewich, contains 50 houses, and 298 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Barnshaw. The chapel is in the presentation of the vicar of Sandbach. Barnshaw, or *Bernulpshaw*, together with Goostrey, belonged to the abbey of St. Werburgh at Chester, and after the Dissolution were granted to the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The ancient hall is now a farm-house.

Hassall, 2½ miles S.E. from Sandbach, contains 28 houses, and 218 inhabitants. Hassall Hall is the seat of Walter Daniels, Esq.

Holmes Chapel, or *Church Hulme*, 4 miles E. from Middlewich, contains 71 houses, and 397 inhabitants. In the chapel, which is in the presentation of the vicar of Sandbach, are some ancient monuments of the Needham family, of Cranage. Erdshaw Hall, an ancient seat of the Pages, is a farm-house.

Leese, or *Leighs*, 3 miles N.E. from Middlewich, contains 21 houses, and 135 inhabitants.

Twemlow, 5½ miles N.E. from Middlewich, contains 20 houses, and 130 inhabitants. At a very early period this township belonged to a family which derived its name from the estate. Lidulph Twemlow, lord of the manor in the reigns of Richard I., John, and Henry III., was high sheriff of this county, and the common ancestor of the Twemlow families, now residing at Arclid and Hatherton. Edward Booth, a younger son of Sir William Booth of Dunham Massey, became possessed of the estate in the reign of Henry VIII. John Booth of Twemlow made very considerable collections for a history of this county, *vide Bibl. Herald. p.* 568., a more particular account of which is given in the preface to Ormerod's History of Cheshire. Twemlow Hall is the seat of W. G. Booth, Esq.

Wheelock, on a river of the same name, 2 miles S.W. from Sandbach, contains 80 houses, and 458 inhabitants. Wheelock Hall, an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Leversage family, is now a farm-house. White Hall, a modern edifice, is the residence of the Rev. R. L. Salmon. The warehouses and wharfs on the Trent and Mersey canal, for the convenience of the salt trade, have extended the village, which has greatly increased of late years. The southern side of the river Wheelock has also a cotton factory, and considerable salt-works, there being many brine-springs in this township.

SWETTENHAM, 4 miles N.W. from Congleton, and 7 miles E. from Middlewich, contains 35 houses, and 259 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of M. E. Swettenham, Esq. Swettenham Hall is the residence of Edward Smythe, Esq.

Kermincham, or *Carincham*, a township of this parish, 5½ miles N.E. from Congleton, contains 22 houses, and 176 inhabitants. The Hall, an ancient seat of the Mainwaring family, is now a farm-house. Rowley, in this township, was the ancient property and seat of the Rowley family.

WARMINGHAM, or *Warmicham*, 3 miles S. from Middlewich, and the same distance W. from Sandbach, contains 69 houses, and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*: in the chancel is the tomb of Maud, heiress of the Mainwaring family, who married Sir William Trussell, and afterwards Sir Oliver Bourdeaux, servant to King Edward II.; she died about the year 1336; but the inscription, which was in old French, is entirely destroyed. A moated site near the church is supposed to have been the successive residence of the Mainwarings and the Trussells. Old Haugh, in this parish, was for many generations the residence of the Smiths; of which family was William Smith, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, who made collections relative to this county, chiefly heraldical. Warmingham consists of three townships:—

Elton contains 72 houses, and 379 inhabitants.

Moston, 2½ miles W. from Sandbach, contains 29 houses, and 143 inhabitants.

Tetton contains 34 houses, and 179 inhabitants.

7. Wirrall Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the Irish Sea; on the east by the river Mersey; on the south by Eddisbury and Broxton hundreds, and part of Flintshire; and on the west by the mouth of the Dee.

Higher Division.

BACKFORD, 3 miles N. from Chester, contains 28 houses, and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. Here are monuments of the families of Birkenhead and Morgall. Backford Hall is the seat of General Glegg. In this parish are the following townships:—

Chorlton, 3½ miles N. from Chester, contains 14 houses, and 78 inhabitants. At Chorlton is the seat of John Stanton, Esq.

Coughall, or *Conghall*, contains 2 houses, and 23 inhabitants, and situated in Broxton hundred.

Lea, 3 miles N. from Chester, contains 11 houses, and 87 inhabitants.

Great Mollington, or *Mollington Torrant*, 2½ miles N. from Chester, contains 22 houses, and 122 inhabitants. Mollington Hall is the seat of John Fielden, Esq.

BROMBORROW, or *Bromborough*, on the banks of the Mersey, 10½ miles N. from Chester, contains 51 houses, and 305 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, is a curacy, value 5*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. A monastery was founded here by the famous Elfleda Countess of Mercia, about A.D. 912. Bromborough Hall is the seat of J. Mainwaring, Esq. In this parish is the township of—

Brimstage, or *Brunstath*, 3 miles W. from Bromborrow, and contains 28 houses, and 141 inhabitants. Here is a lofty tower, the remains of a mansion, anciently the seat of the Talbots, built about the reign of Henry VI. John Poole, of Poole, resided here as bailiff of that family in the latter end of the sixteenth century. It is now the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury. This township is locally situated in the lower division of the hundred.

BURTON, on the banks of the Dee, 8 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 49 houses, and 326 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Master of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist in Lichfield. It was rebuilt in 1791, and contains monuments of Sir John Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart., who died in 1794, and his son Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart., who died in 1795. Burton is the seat of R. Congreve, Esq. Denhall, or *Denwall*, is a hamlet of this parish, which also contains the township of—

Puddington, or *Podington*, 1 mile S.E. from Burton, and contains 21 houses, and 155 inhabitants. Puddington Hall is a seat of Sir Thomas Massey Stanley, Bart.

EASTHAM, on the banks of the Mersey, 9 miles N. from Chester,

contains 64 houses, and 368 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 13*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester: it contains monuments of the Stanley family. The vicar is entitled to all the fish caught in the river Mersey on Fridays and Sundays. To Eastham ferry, about eight miles up the river, a steam-boat sails several times a day from Liverpool: near the ferry-house is a wood, in many parts of which the river and opposite shore break through openings between the trees with a very pleasant effect; and the north end affords a prospect of the lower part of Liverpool and the shipping in the docks. In this parish are the following townships:—

Hooton, on the banks of the Mersey, 8 miles N. from Chester, contains 20 houses, and 112 inhabitants. The river is here very broad, and forms a fine bay, sweeping along the Cheshire shore, by Ince, Frodsham, and the mouth of the river Weever. On the edge of this bay stands Hooton Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart.: it is a modern building, of Storeton stone, and was erected in 1778 from designs by *Wyatt*. The old hall was pulled down the same year. One room was painted with figures of the Earls of Chester in the panels. Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, was created a baronet June 17, 1661. Roveacre, a hamlet of Hooton, belongs to Sir T. S. M. Stanley, Bart.

Over Pool, on the banks of the Mersey, contains 16 houses, and 74 inhabitants. The hall at Nether Pool is one of the most venerable specimens in this county. In Ormerod's interesting History of Cheshire is a view of the north front; this and the east front are of stone, the rest of timber and plaster, rising into gables. The north front is very irregular; it has a large embattled porch, approached by steps, which forms the entrance of a spacious hall. The east front is more regular in its architecture; it has large bay windows, and at each end an octangular turret. The stairs are of solid oak. Some of the oaken panels in an upper chamber are ornamented with heads in bas-relief; the arms of Poole, impaling Talbot, and badges of Poole, Talbot, and Troutbeek. Over a chimney-piece in the hall is the date of 1574, but the house was probably built in the reign of Henry VIII. The Rev. Sir Henry Poole, Bart., of Poole Hall, died in 1821.

Great Sutton, 6 miles N. from Chester, contains 31 houses, and 182 inhabitants.

Little Sutton, 7 miles N. from Chester, contains 57 houses, and 329 inhabitants.

Thornton Childer, 8 miles N. from Chester, contains 33 houses, and 177 inhabitants.

Whitby, 6 miles N. from Chester, contains 45 houses, and 250 inhabitants: it is partly situated in Stoke parish. Northward of the village the Ellesmere canal unites itself with the Mersey, at Ellesmere Port, between which and Liverpool, steam-packets and barges daily pass.

NESTON, on the banks of the river Dee, 11 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 323 houses, and 1418 inhabitants. It has a market on Friday; and fairs on February 2, May 1, and September 29. The petty sessions for the hundred of Wirrall are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 5*s.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. This parish contains eight townships:—

Little Neston, one mile S.E. from Neston, or *Great* Neston, contains 71 houses, and 316 inhabitants. Hargrave is a hamlet to this township.

Lidsham, or *Ledsham*, 6 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 13 houses, and 74 inhabitants.

Leighton, on the banks of the Dee, 12 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 74 houses, and 404 inhabitants.

Ness, on the Dee, one mile S. from Neston, contains 53 houses, and 394 inhabitants.

Park gate, or *The New Quay*, on the estuary of the river Dee, 12 miles N.W. from Chester, and 195 miles from London, is situated partly in the township of Neston and partly in that of Leighton. It is frequented during the summer as a bathing-place. Passengers embark here for Dublin, to save the land travelling, through Wales from Chester to Holyhead: the distance from Park gate to Dublin is about 120 miles, and the packets generally sail four times a week. Near the village is Backwood Lodge, the seat of —— Bennett, Esq.

Raby, 10½ miles N.W. from Chester, contains 26 houses, and 145 inhabitants.

Thornton Mayow, or *Mayes*, or *Thornton Hough*, 11 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 38 houses, and 204 inhabitants. Thornton Grange belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Thornton Hall is the seat of William Wilson Curry, Esq.

Willaston, or *Wollaston*, 9 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 42 houses, and 261 inhabitants. The hall, built by one of the Bennett family in 1558, is now used as a farm-house.

SHOTWICK, on the banks of the Dee, 6 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 19 houses, and 94 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, value 23*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. Shotwick Hall is the seat of John Nevett Bennet, Esq. In this parish are the following townships:—

Cappenhurst, or *Capenhurst*, 5½ miles N. from Chester, contains 27 houses, and 161 inhabitants. Capenhurst Hall is the seat of Richard Richardson, Esq. The old hall, a timber framed mansion, has been pulled down, and a farm-house erected on the site.

Kingswood contains 9 houses, and 44 inhabitants.

Great Saughall, on the borders of Flintshire, 3½ miles N.W. from Chester, contains 60 houses, and 343 inhabitants. This was the residence of Mary Davis, remarkable for having an excrescence on her head, which, when she was sixty years of age, grew into horns: there is a portrait of her in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, where one of her horns is preserved.

Little Saughall, 2½ miles N.W. from Chester, contains 8 houses, and 38 inhabitants.

Woodbank, or *Rough Shotwick*, contains 7 houses, and 39 inhabitants.

SHOTWICK PARK, adjoining the township of Shotwick, is an extra-parochial district, long ago disparked and converted into farms. Within this district, on the banks of the river, is the site of Shotwick Castle, which formerly belonged to the Crown. Henry II. is said to have lodged in it on his way to and from Ireland: King Edward I. was there in 1278. The castle was standing in Leland's time, and its ruins were remaining in 1622, but there are now no remains of it. Sir Richard Wilbraham was keeper of Shotwick Park in 1622, for Charles I., then Prince of Wales. It is now the property of Charles Trelawney Brereton, Esq.

STANLOW HOUSE, 7 miles N. from Chester, is an extra-parochial district. John Lacy, constable of Chester, founded here in 1178 an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary; but on account of the inundation of the Mersey it was removed to Whalley, in Lancashire, in 1296, by permission of Pope Nicholas IV. A cell, nevertheless, remained at Stanlow till the Dissolution, after which Stanlow Grange was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Chester. It eventually came into the possession of Sir Richard Cotton, comptroller of the household to King Edward VI. Several of the founder's family were buried at Stanlow, and removed afterwards to Whalley. There is a farm-house on the site of the abbey, in which some small remains of the conventual buildings are visible.

STOKE, or *Stoak*, 4½ miles N. from Chester, contains 21 houses, and 129 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the patronage of Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart. In the church are monuments of the Bunbury family, and one for Edward Morgan, Esq., ob. 1682. This parish consists of two townships:—

Great Stanney contains 2 houses, and 18 inhabitants.

Little Stanney, 5 miles N. from Chester, contains 35 houses, and 228 inhabitants. Stanney Hall, an ancient timber framed mansion, within a moated site, formerly a seat of the Bunbury family, is now occupied by a farmer.

Lower Division.

BEBBINGTON, or *Bebington* parish consists of five townships:—Great, or *Lower* Bebington, on the banks of the Mersey, 12 miles N. from Chester, contains 64 houses, and 316 inhabitants; —the church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 30*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Higher, or *Little* Bebington, one mile N.W. from Great Bebington, contains 33 houses, and 216 inhabitants;—Court Hall is the seat of —— Cholton, Esq.

Poulton, or *Poolton*, 10½ miles N. from Chester, and contains 18 houses, and 101 inhabitants, including the township of Spittle.

Storeton, 13 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 33 houses, and 220 inhabitants.

Tranmore, on the banks of the Mersey, 14 miles N. from Chester, contains 108 houses, and 825 inhabitants.

BIDSTON, 3 miles from the banks of the Mersey, at Woodside-ferry, and 17 miles N. from Chester, contains 40 houses, and 257 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ford. The church is a rectory, value 21*l.*, annexed to the see of Chester, and the bishop appoints a curate: it formerly belonged to the priory of Birkenhead. A school was founded here in 1636. Bidston Hall, an ancient mansion, still standing, is said to have been a favourite residence of William Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and Chamberlain of Chester in the reign of James I. Bidston Hall is the seat of W. Laughton, Esq. On the summit of Bidston-hill are a light-house and signal poles belonging to the merchants of Liverpool, which are used to announce the approach of vessels to that port. The lighthouse was erected in 1762, and is supported by a duty paid by all ships sailing to or from Liverpool. The prospect from the hill is very extensive. Woodside-ferry, opposite to Liverpool, is the most ancient as well as the shortest passage. Steam-boats cross the Mersey every half-hour to Liverpool. Bidston parish contains the four following townships:—

Birkenhead, or *Birket*, on the banks of the Mersey, about half a mile from Woodside-ferry, contains 19 houses, and 200 inhabitants: it stands on elevated ground, and commands one of the most beautiful prospects on the river. The chapel here was rebuilt in 1820 by Francis Richard Price, Esq., lord of the manor, who appoints the curate. Birkenhead Priory was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Hamo de Massey for Benedictine monks: it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. James, and was a cell to the abbey of St. Werburgh at Chester. The revenues of this monastery were valued at 90*l.* 13*s.* per annum. After the Dissolution the site of the priory and the manor were granted to Ralph Worsley, Esq., whose daughter and heiress brought the estate in marriage to the Powells of Horsley. Sir Thomas Powell of Birkenhead was created baronet in 1629; but the title is now extinct. Some remains of the priory are now standing; near this spot is Birkenhead House. The rising grounds here present a variety of pleasing views. Southward up the river Mersey to Runcorn, the prospect is bounded by an elevated country in the vicinity of Frodsham, the Helsby Hills on the borders of De la Mere forest, and Beeston rock. Liverpool also, on the opposite side of the river, is seen to very great advantage.

Claughton, a township which formerly belonged to the prior and convent of Birkenhead, contains 19 houses, and 119 inhabitants, including Grange.

Moreton, 9½ miles N. from Neston, contains 44 houses, and 273 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, which was demolished about the year 1640.

Saughall Massey, 9 miles N.W. from Neston, contains 25 houses, and 165 inhabitants.

HESWALL, or *Heselwall*, 3 miles N. from Neston, contains 43 houses, and 233 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Oldfield. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Davies Davenport, Esq.: in the church are monuments of Sir William Glegg, who died in 1706, and others of the family of Glegg of Gayton.

Gayton, a township of this parish, contains 17 houses, and 153 inhabitants. King William the Third slept at Gayton Hall previously to his embarking for Ireland in June 1689, on which occasion his host William Glegg was knighted.

THURSTASTON, or *Thurstanton*, 15 miles N. from the city of Chester, and 5 miles from Neston, contains 23 houses, and 127 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester: the doorway is a fine Norman arch, enriched with the chevron moulding, boldly executed, and the chancel is semicircular: it contains a monument of Lucy, daughter of John Whitmore, Esq. of Thurstaston Hall, who married Baptist Smart, M.D. of Cheltenham, and died in 1744.

UPTON, or *Over Church*, 17 miles N.W. from the city of Chester, contains 29 houses, and 183 inhabitants. Over Church, the parish church, stands about half a mile from the village, and is a curacy.

WALLAZEY, or *Kirkby Walsey*, situated at the extremity of the peninsula opposite Liverpool, about 20 miles from the city of Chester, contains 80 houses, and 444 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Hilary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. The races, formerly held on Wallazey Lezer, were discontinued about 1750. Wallazey Hall, an ancient stone mansion, belongs to Francis Richard Price, Esq. The New Hall, or *Mock Beggar Hall*, is the seat of Mrs. Boodie. Wallazey parish consists of two townships:—

Liscard contains 71 houses, and 345 inhabitants.

Poulton, or *Poolton*, contains 77 houses, and 380 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Seacombe. Wallazey Creek runs westward a considerable way inland from the Mersey; at Seacombe and at the Magazines are boats constantly passing to Liverpool: the latter takes its name from the magazines of gunpowder, whence the shipping is supplied.

WEST KIRBY, or *Kirkby*, on the sea-coast, 18 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 35 houses, and 172 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a rectory, value 28*s.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. In 1636 a free-school was founded here by William Glegg, Esq., of Caldey Grange. The following townships are in this parish, which is noted for the culture of early potatoes:—

Caldey, on the sea-coast, 17 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 16 houses, and 90 inhabitants.

Frankby, 17 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 16 houses, and 66 inhabitants.

Grange, 18 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 20 houses, and 125 inhabitants. Grange Hall, for many generations a seat of the Glegg family, is now occupied by a farmer.

Greasby, 17 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 28 houses, and 235 inhabitants.

Hoose contains 24 houses, and 114 inhabitants.

Meolse, on the sea-coast, 20 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 50 houses, and 290 inhabitants. It is divided into Great and Little Meolse, and in the summer season is frequented as a bathing-place.

North-eastward is Hoyle Lake, or *Hyle Lake*, which is bounded by the projecting land of the Wirrall peninsula and the coast of the island of Hilbree, or *Hilbury*. This island is in the parish of St. Oswald, Chester, having belonged to the abbot and convent of St. Werburgh, who established here a cell of monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Like the Holy Islands of Lindisfarne, it was the object of pilgrimage; and like them, alternately joined or separated from the contiguous mainland by the variation of the tide. In the Life of St. Werburgh is a legendary story of the sands at Hilbree becoming miraculously dry by the interposition of that saint, for the purpose of affording a passage to the army of William Fitz Nigel, constable of Chester, then on his march to the rescue of Earl Richard, who had been waylaid by the Welsh at Basingwerk, on his return from a pilgrimage to St. Winifred. The tale thus concludes:—

> "And where the host passed over betwixt bondes,
> To this day ben called The Constable Sondes."

Hoyle Lake is considered the safest and best sheltered anchorage for vessels trading to Liverpool, being an excellent place for them to run into either by day or night.

Newton contains 7 houses, and 48 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Larton.

WOODCHURCH, 16 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 13 houses, and 74 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Here is a monument for George Hockenhull, Esq. of Prenton, who died in 1698. The following townships are in this parish:—

Arrow, 16 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 13 houses, and 72 inhabitants.

Barnston, 13½ miles N.W. from Chester, contains 23 houses, and 93 inhabitants.

Irby, 15 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 24 houses, and 145 inhabitants. It is partly situated in Thurstaston parish.

Landican, 15 miles N.W. from Chester, contains 6 houses, and 53 inhabitants.

Noctorum, or *Knoctorum*, contains 2 houses, and 30 inhabitants.

Oxton, 16 miles N. from the city of Chester, contains 33 houses, and 169 inhabitants.

Pensby contains 4 houses, and 22 inhabitants.

Prenton, 14 miles N. from Chester, contains 17 houses, and 99 inhabitants. Prenton Hall, an ancient stone mansion, which was the seat of the Hockenhull family, is now occupied by a farmer.

Thingwell, or *Thingwall*, 14½ miles N.W. from Chester, contains 15 houses, and 78 inhabitants.

The following are the most remarkable of the many peculiar customs and ceremonies of Cheshire, where, it is believed, all inhabitants of other counties are, to this day, termed *Foreigners*.

On the 1st of May the young men place large birchen boughs over the doors of the houses where the young women reside to whom they pay their addresses; and an alder bough is often found placed over the door of a scold.

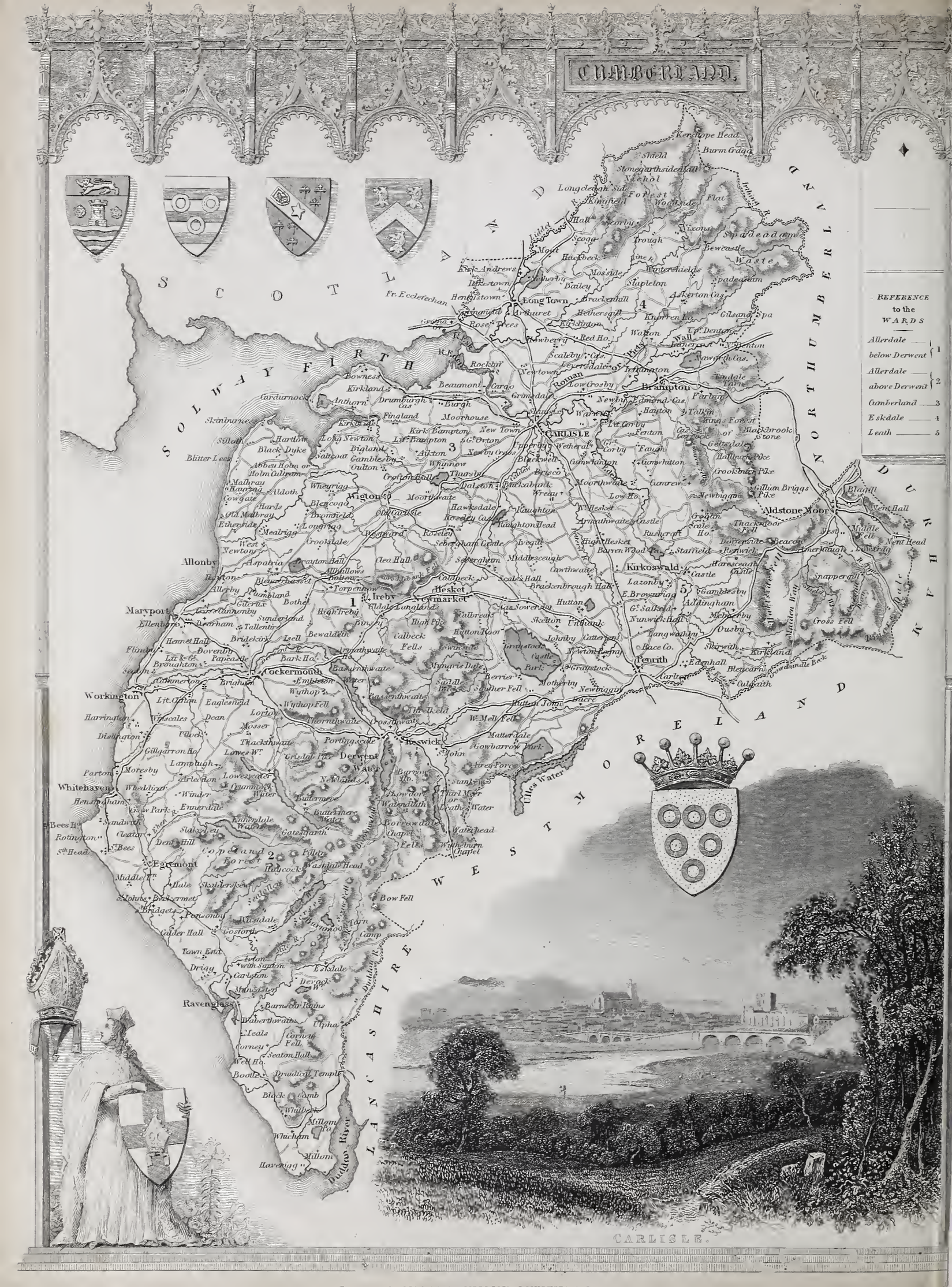
Another singular custom which prevails in this county, is that of lifting, at Easter. On Easter Monday the young men deck out a chair with flowers and ribbons, and carry it about, compelling every young woman they meet to get into it, and suffer herself to be lifted as high as they can reach into the air, or to be kissed, or pay a forfeit. On Easter Tuesday the young women deck out their chair, and lift the men, or make them pay a fine. This custom, which also prevails in some of the neighbouring counties, or something very like it, seems to have been admitted amongst the highest ranks in the thirteenth century; for it appears, from a wardrobe account, preserved with the records in the Tower of London, that King Edward I., in the eighteenth year of his reign, paid a large sum of money (more than equivalent to four hundred pounds at this time), to the Queen's seven ladies of the bed-chamber and maids of honour, on a similar occasion.

Rush-bearing, or carrying rushes to the churches, and there strewing them, was a custom which formerly prevailed generally in Cheshire, but has been much disused since close pews have been erected in the parish churches. It took place on the day of the wake, and was attended with a procession of young men and women dressed in ribbons, carrying garlands, &c., which were hung up in the church: in several churches these garlands still remain.

The most prevalent custom of this county is the shouting of the marlers, when any money has been given to them. When a marle-pit is to be dug, the set of labourers or *marlers* who undertake it, choose one of their number to be lord of the pit. When at work they never ask for money, but if any is given them they are summoned together by their lord; and after announcing with great solemnity the donation, and the name of the donor, they join their arms, forming a ring, and make four bows towards the centre of it, shouting every time; the fourth time they give a lengthened and much louder shout, letting the sound die away gradually; this ceremony is repeated several times, in proportion to the sum given: they shout four times for silver, though only sixpence; six times for a shilling; for half-a-crown, the shouts are continued as long as their breath will hold out. The lord keeps the money till the next Saturday evening, when it is spent at the nearest ale-house, and the shouts are there renewed, as the healths of the givers are repeated in succession. When the marlers have finished their work they dress up a pole with flowers and ribbons, and hanging their silver watches, spoons, and other glittering articles on it, carry it about to collect money; this is called Carrying the Garland.

A singular custom at Knutsford has been already noticed. p. 273.

This account of the customs of Cheshire is principally derived from a communication by Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart., F.R.S. and S.A. of Alderley Park, to Lysons's Magna Britannia. A Glossary of words used in this county was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Roger Wilbraham, Esq., F.R.S. & S.A., and is printed in the nineteeth volume of the Archæologia.


CUMBERLAND.
SCOTLAND
NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM
WESTMORELAND
LANCASHIRE
SOLWAY FIRTH
Ullswater
Derwent Water
Bassenthwaite Water
Crummock Water
Buttermere Water
Loweswater
Ennerdale Water
Wastwater
Esk R.
Duddon River
Derwent R.
Eden R.
Irthing R.
Tyne R.
Tees R.
Greta R.
Caldew R.
Petteril R.
Ehen R.
Cocker R.
Liddel R.
Kershope Head
Burn Gragg
Shield
Stonegarthside Hall
Nichol Forest
Longdelagh Sid.
Kingwell
Woodside
Flat
Hall
Corbit
Dixons
Spadeadam
Trough
Bewcastle
Waste
Hackbeck
Mossside
Waterfields
Andrews
Jefferby
Bailey
Slapleton
Ashkirk
Henderstown
Fr. Ecclefechan
Long Town
Brackenhall
Arkleton Cas.
Armanald
Arkleton
Kirkpatrick
Rose Trees
Hesketh
Kirkpatrick
Gilsand
Spa
Kinmen Ly.
Lt. Denton
Walton
Wall
Howberry
Red Ho.
Irthington
Newton
Scaleby Cas.
Scaleby
Leversdale or Irthington
Rockliff
Bowness
Kirkland
Beaumont
Cargo
Newtown
Roman
Low Crosby
Brampton
Tindale Tarn
Cardurnock
Anthorn
Drumburgh Cas.
Burgh
Grimsdale
Newby
Edmond Cas.
Parlan
Skinburness
Finland
Moorhouse
Warwick
Hayton
Tolkin
Kirkbride
Kirk Bampton
New Town
CARLISLE
Hartlow
Low Newton
Lit. Bampton
Orton
Upperby
Wetheral
Gr. Corby
Fenton
Faugh
Geltsdale
Hallmire Pike
Black Dyke
Bigland
Aikton
New Town
Blackwell
Cumwhinton
Cumwhinton
Crookbrit Pike
Blitter Lees
Saltcoat
Gamblesby
Abbey Holm or Holm Cultram
Oulton
Whinnow
Thurstin
Crofton Hall
Dalston
Blackabank
Moorhouse
Cumrew
Gillian Briggs Pike
Malkray
Hannay
Wheyrigg
Wreau
Low Ho.
Newbiggin
Blaithill
Aldoth
Cowgate
Bleacogo
Moorthwaite
Hawksdale
Knighton
Aldstone Moor
Mint Hall
Hards
Old Malkray
Bromfield
Old Carlisle
Roseley Cas.
Armathwaite Castle
Grayton
Thackdoor Fell
Middle Fell
Etherside
Meabrigg
Lowmay
Knighton Head
Rushycroft Ho.
Scale Ho.
Dorrensyde
Peacock
Kenwick
Emerdugh
Kent Head
West Newton
Crookdale
Westward
Roseley
Sebergham Castle
Ivegill
High Hesket
Burrow Wood Ho.
Starfield
Allonby
Aspatria
Crayton Hall
Clea Hall
Sebergham
Middlescough
Kirkoswald
Castle
Harescough Castle
Allhallows
Bolton
Blencogo
Scale Hall
Cawthwaite
Lazonby
Snappergill
Allerby
Torpenhow
Brackenbrough Hall
Gamblesby
Cumbland
Bothel
Ireby
Caldbeck
Hesket
Newmarket
E. Brownrigg
Addingham
Maryport
Ellenborough
Sunderland
Dearham
Tallentire
High Ireby
Gas Sowerby
Hutton
G. Salkeld
Melmerby
Cross Fell
Bewaldeth
Burgh
High Pike
Calbreath
Skelton
Unthank
Nunwick Hall
Ousby
Helmet Hall
Bridekirk
Lsell
Calbeck
Hutton Roof
Johnby
Langwathby
Flimby
Bovenby
Papcastle
Bark Ho.
Fells
Irnegate
Lit. & Gt. Broughton
Mungrisdale
Penrith
Edenhall
Kirkland
Cockermouth
Embleton
Bassenthwaite
Castle
Park
Berrier
Blencarn
Workington
Brigham
Withop
Sandall Beck
Souther Fell
Motherby
Newington
Culgaith
Eaglesfield
Withop Fell
Hutton John
Lit. Orton
Lorton
Thornthwaite
Crosthwaite
W. Mell Fell
Harrington
Winscales
Dean
Mosser
Keswick
Matterdale
Dislington
Thackthwaite
Portinscale
St. John
Gowbarrow Park
Gillgarron Ho.
Lowes W.
Gristhill Pass
Derwent Water
Lamplugh
Parton
Moresby
Arlecdon
Loweswater
Barrow Ho.
Stanger
Whitehaven
Wheldrigg
Winder
Grummock Water
Newlands
Thirl Mere or Leathes Water
Hensingham
Gray Park
Ennerdale
Rowdore
Watendlath
Butterimere Water
Bees Ho.
Rottington
Cleator
Gatesgarth
Borrowdale
Watchead
Sandwith
Dent Hill
Chapel
Fells
Withebarn Chapel
St. Bees
St. Bees Head
Copeland Forest
Pillar
Egremont
Haycock
Wasdale Head
Middle Tn.
Hale
Scoat Tarn
Bow Fell
Lowes
Bridgets
Penrhondy
Wasdale
Calder Hall
Gosforth
Camp
Eskdale
Devock W.
Ravenglass
Barnscar Tarns
Waberthwaite
Ulpha
Leals
Corney
Corney Fell
Seaton Hall
Well Ho.
Boodle
Druidical Temple
Black Comb
Whitbeck
Millom Pa.
Wha'am
Millom
Haverigg
1
2
3
4
5
REFERENCE to the WARDS
Allerdale below Derwent 1
Allerdale above Derwent 2
Cumberland 3
Eskdale 4
Leath 5
CARLISLE.

CUMBERLAND.—*Northern Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Scotland; on the east by Northumberland and Durham; on the south by Westmorland and Lancashire; and on the west by the Irish Sea. Its greatest length from north-east to south-west is about seventy-two miles, and its breadth about thirty-eight miles; the circumference is two hundred and twenty-four miles. Cumberland formed part of the territory of the Brigantes, and its inhabitants from an early period were called Cumbri. Under the Romans this county was part of Britannia Inferior, and afterwards was comprised within a district named Valentia. During the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy the county formed part of the kingdom of Northumberland. Cumberland was sometimes under the dominion of the kings of Scotland, and sometimes under the kings of England, till the year 1237, when it was finally annexed to the Crown of England by King Henry the Third, but for more than three centuries afterwards was seldom long exempt from invasion, or the depredations of raids and forays. It was not until the union of the kingdoms, on the accession of James the First to the English throne, that the residents of both borders were relieved from the misery of hostile inroads. British antiquities are numerous in this county, but the most considerable are Long Meg and her Daughters near Little Salkeld; a circle of stones eastward from Keswick; the Gray Yawd on King Harry Fell; Sunken Kirk at Swinside; and another circle of stones near it. This county became of importance to the Romans in a military view, which appears from the lines drawn across it by them at different periods, to enable them to resist the incursions of their northern enemies; but the British inhabitants, who formed the mass of its population, preserved their own manners long after the departure of the Roman army, and the remains both of British and Roman antiquity are to be met with in every part of it. In tracing the Roman wall, there are found at unequal distances, but in the most advantageous military position, several large fortresses, surrounded by deep ditches, defended by walls of earth or stones: these *castella* are invariably of a square or oblong form; the Romans always preferring a regular figure where the ground and other circumstances would permit its use. Several hypotheses have been formed regarding this celebrated wall, but the most general opinion seems to be, that some of the Roman generals, perhaps Agricola, about A.D. 79, might draw a line of forts from Solway Frith to the mouth of the Tyne; that A.D. 121, the Emperor Hadrian connected these forts by a *vallum* of turf, with a ditch on its northern side; that A. D. 210, Severus constructed a wall of hewn stone northward of Hadrian's line, protected by three hundred turrets, by eighty-one towers at intervals of a mile, and by eighteen stations at the average distance of four miles, the whole forming a regular and compact defence from the eastern to the western sea. Finally, about A. D. 448, when the Romans were on the point of leaving the island, Gallio of Ravenna, their general, assisted the British inhabitants in giving the wall of Severus a complete repair. This extraordinary work is yet seen in many parts of the county, running over the mountains and wastes at an elevation even now of five or six feet, and nearly nine feet thick, attended by a fosse fifteen feet deep: its length from Newcastle to the station at Bowness is about seventy-four miles. The stations on the wall are Amboglana, Burdoswald; Petriana, Cambeck fort; Aballaba, Watch Cross; Congavata, Stanwix; Axelodunum, Burgh on the Sands; Gabrocentum, Drumburgh; and Tunnocelum, near Bowness. Other Roman stations are, Derventio, Papcastle; Virosidum, Ellenborough; Olenacum, Old Carlisle; Voreda, Old Penrith; Arbeia, Moresby or Irby; Bremetenracum, Whitbarrow or Brampton; Apiatorium, Bewcastle; Castra exploratorum, Netherby on the Esk; and Luguballium, Carlisle. No county in England, excepting Northumberland, has produced so great a number of Roman altars and inscribed stones as this, in consequence of the numerous military stations it contained. In Horsley's Roman Antiquities of Britain, the engravings of altars and sculptured stones amount to seventy-five, and the place where each was found is expressed. Lysons's *Magna Britannia* contains one hundred and forty-one, and fac-similes are given of the most remarkable. The collection of antiquities, relative to Cumberland, at Netherby, contains a great variety of sculptured stones, coins, iron and brass weapons, pottery, and other remains. The castles of its early lords were at Carlisle, Corby, Castle Carrock, Naworth, Rose Castle, Penrith, Egremont, Cockermouth, Kirk Oswald, Greystoke, Dacre, Armathwaite, Linstoke, Millom, Scaleby, Bew Castle, Dunwalloght, Hay, High Head Castle, Wulstey, Askerton, and Highgate. The ancient mansions, retaining in part their original form, are Muncaster, Irton Hall, Netherby, Netherhall, Dalston, Henthwaite, Lamplugh, Drumburgh, Harbybrow, and Hardrigg Hall. There were formerly abbeys at Calder and Holme Cultram, and priories at Armathwaite, St. Bees, Lanercost, Seton, and Wetheral. This county, besides the city of Carlisle, contains 19 market-towns, 104 parishes, 27,246 houses, and 156,124 inhabitants, and according to the Reform Bill of 1832, returns nine members to Parliament,—two for the city of Carlisle, two for Cockermouth, one for Whitehaven, and four for the county: the Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart. of Netherby, and William Blamire, Esq. of Thackwood, are members for the eastern division; Viscount Lowther of Whitehaven Castle, and Edward Stanley, Esq. of Ponsonby Hall, are members for the western. The surface of the county is much diversified; the northern and western parts are generally level, excepting in the course of the several rivers, the banks of which are in several places well

wooded and very beautiful. The eastern and southern parts of the county are chiefly occupied by mountains, many of which are of considerable height: between these and the level parts are lower ranges of smooth hills, distinguished by the appellation of Fells. A mountainous district forms the eastern boundary, but the summits of the hills are very little broken. The numerous mountains in the south-western part of the county present a great variety of grand and picturesque forms, and are accompanied by lakes of considerable extent. The valleys are highly cultivated, and in many parts well wooded, forming altogether some of the most remarkable and beautiful scenery in the kingdom. The principal mountains are Black Comb, Skiddaw, Saddleback, Bow Fell, Grasmere Fell, Helvellyn, Hardknot, Wrynose, High Pike, Pillar, Sca Fell, and the Screes; several of these are very precipitous and rugged. The principal rivers of this county are the Eden and the Derwent; other rivers of note are the Bleng, the Calder, the Caldew, or *Caldbeck*, the Cocker, the Croglin, the Dudden, the Eamont, the Ellen, or *Elne*, the Enn, the Esk, the Esk of Allerdale, the Gelt, the Greeta, the Irt, the Irthing, the Kershope, the Kingwater, the Leven, or *Line*, the Liddell, the Lowther, the Mite, the Nent, the Petterell, the Sark, the Tees, the Tyne, the Wampool, the Wiza, and the Waver. The principal lakes of the county are Derwent Water, Bassenthwaite, Buttermere, Crumock, Lowerwater, Ennerdale, Wast Water, Thirlmere, and Devock Lake. The chief of the smaller lakes, or Tarns as they are here called, are Burn Moor Tarn, at the head of the Mite; Two Tarns, near Sellafield and Bray; the Stank, near Abbey Holm; Martin Tarn; Over Water; a lake near Anthorn; a lake near Rowcliffe; Wadling Tarn; Talkin Tarn; and Tindale Tarn, near the borders of Northumberland. This county affords a considerable variety of mineral productions, including numerous specimens of copper and lead ores. At the head of Borrowdale is the celebrated mine of wadd, or black lead; and the mountainous part produces a great variety of plants, which are of rare occurrence in other parts of the kingdom. The only mineral water is the medicinal spring at Gilsland, celebrated for the cure of cutaneous disorders. The north-western part of the county is the principal corn district; in the north-eastern the turnip and barley system is very prevalent. The north-east, south-east, and southern parts of the county are chiefly appropriated to grazing. Amongst its productions for the use of the table, are cranberries, which grow in great profusion on the moors, and are sold at Longtown and other markets, and also sent in barrels to London.

The principal manufacturing district is Carlisle, where the cotton manufactory is carried on to a great extent. The Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., is Lord Lieutenant of the county; but his principal seat, Lowther Castle, is in Westmorland.

1. Allerdale Ward above Derwent

Is bounded on the north and east by Allerdale Ward below Derwent; on the east also by Bassenthwaite, or *Broadwater*, Derwent Water, Westmorland, and Lancashire; and on the south and west by the Irish Sea.

ARLECDON, or *Arlochden*, 5½ miles E. from Whitehaven, contains 85 houses, and 478 inhabitants, including High and Low Frizington and Whillymoor townships. Cattle fairs are held on April 24, the first Friday in June, and September 17; the first is the most considerable. The living is in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester: it is a curacy, value 10*l.*

ST. BEES, *Becock*, *Begoth*, or *Beghes*, on the Irish Sea, 4 miles S. from Whitehaven, contains 111 houses, and 655 inhabitants. St. Bees Head, the ancient Barugh, is two hundred and twenty feet above the level of the sea; on this height the lighthouse, with nine reflectors, was erected in January 1822. Selenite, in long transparent crystals, is found in the gypsum at St. Bees Head. The grammar-school was founded in 1587 by Archbishop Grindal; Sir John Lowther, who died in 1705, gave a valuable library to the school, to which Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State to King Charles II., made considerable additions. The governors of this school, seven in number, of whom the provost of Queen's College Oxford and the rector of Egremont are always two, are a body corporate, with a power of making statutes. There are foundations connected with the school of St. Bees at Queen's College Oxford, Pembroke Hall, and Magdalen College Cambridge. The school has long been in a declining state, and probably at this time has a smaller number of pupils than ever it had. The present annual value of its lands is supposed to be at least 8000*l.*; while the income arising from them to the school is stated to be less than 100*l.* See *Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools*. The royalty of St. Bees belongs to the school, and a court is yearly held at the school-house. A small monastery is said to have been founded here about A.D. 650 by Bega, a holy woman from Ireland. Having been destroyed by the Danes, it was restored by William de Meschines Lord of Egremont, in the reign of Henry I., for a prior and six Benedictine monks, as a cell to St. Mary's Abbey at York. The annual value of its possessions at the Dissolution was 149*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* King Edward VI. in 1553 granted the monastery of St. Bees, with the manor, rectory, and other estates, to Sir Thomas Chaloner; but in 1557 it was partly granted to the see of Chester. The present proprietor is the Earl of Lonsdale. The nave of the priory church, erected in the reign of Henry I., is used as the parish church; the great door of which is ornamented with grotesque heads and chevron mouldings. In the belfry are monuments of the family of Patrickson, and of the Rev. Richard Jackson, fifty-two years schoolmaster of St. Bees. The eastern part of the abbey was built in the thirteenth century, and had been for many years in ruins, till 1817, when it was fitted up as a college, containing a large hall, for the students, and a lecture-room; the end of the ancient cross aisle being converted into another. Near the steps leading up to the college are two mutilated stone figures, called Lord and Lady Lucy. In St. Bees parish are the following townships:—

Ennerdale, on the river Ehen, or *Enn*, 6½ miles S.E. from Whitehaven, containing 38 houses, and 209 inhabitants. A sheep fair is held on the second Tuesday in September. The chapel is a curacy to St. Bees. Near the village is Ennerdale Water; it is situated amongst the mountains towards Whitehaven, and on all sides but the west is guarded by wild, craggy, and almost impassable heights. On the eastern shore are some small farms. The length of this lake is about two miles and a half, and its breadth at the widest part three quarters of a mile; it is well stocked with trout. Castle How, an ancient mansion on the banks of Ennerdale Water, was a seat of the Patrickson family.

Eskdale, on the river Esk, 7 miles N.E. from Ravenglass, containing 49 houses, and 296 inhabitants, including the township of Wastdale Head. The chapel, dedicated to St. Katherine, is in the patronage of Edward Stanley, Esq.

The mountains of Hardknot, Wrynose, and Sca Fell, form the eastern boundary of Eskdale, which, viewed from the richly wooded hills about Muncaster Castle at the opposite extremity, exhibits one of the finest views in Cumberland. On the south side of Eskdale are Birker Force and Stanley Gill, noted waterfalls. The chapel at Wastdale Head, or *Upper Wastedale*, is a curacy, in the patronage of the inhabitants. Southward is Wast Water, a lake three miles in length, and upwards of half a mile in breadth: it has never been known to freeze, owing probably to its great depth, in proportion to the extent of surface. The mountains environing Wast Water are bold and majestic. The precipitous side of the Screes forms the south-eastern boundary, and by descending quite into the lake gives it a different character from any of the others.



STYE HEAD PASS, FROM WASTWATER.

Yewbarrow, from some points, appears as a conical hill, from others as a lengthened ridge: viewed from the lower part of the lake, the Haycock and Pillar occupy the back ground; Kirk Fell pushes forward its bold front to the north; at the head of the dale the pyramidical Gable appears conspicuous; and to the east Sca Fell reigns pre-eminent. Wast Water is well stored with trout, and also contains a few char.

The Screes are a high ridge of mountains, and the loose rocks on the sides are in almost constant motion, shivering down into the water. Sca Fell High Point is the most elevated of all this mountainous district, and the highest in any part of England, being three thousand one hundred and sixty-six feet above the level of the sea. The altitude of Sca Fell Low Point is three thousand and ninety-two feet. Both afford extensive views, as well of the surrounding mountains as of a considerable part of the Lancashire and Cumberland coasts, the Isle of Man, and a portion of the coast of Scotland; and on a very favourable day the mountains of North Wales may be seen beyond Black Comb. That part called the Pikes has a view of Windermere and Derwent Water, and upon the whole affords a more complete panorama. The highest point or pike may be most conveniently ascended from Borrowdale, the lower from Wastdale Head or Eskdale, but the distance from any inn, the rugged ground, and the danger of being caught by a cloud in such a situation, prevent its being much visited. Very little vegetation is here to be seen; rocks and large blocks of stones piled one upon another is the principal feature. The rock is formed in layers of fine and coarse materials, and long exposure gives to the surface a ribbed or furrowed appearance. Great End, the north-eastern limit of the range, presents its broad rocky front towards Keswick. The rain-water falling upon it divides into Eskdale, Wastdale, and Borrowdale. Part of this rock is as compact as flint, and on its surface *lichen geographicus* appears in peculiar beauty.

Northward of Sca Fell is Gable, or *Great Gavel*, so called from its shape; it is a fine object viewed from Wastdale, Ennerdale, or from Crummock lake; it is also seen from Windermere: the height is two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five feet. This mountain is remarkable for a well of pure water on the very summit: this spring does not issue in the common way out of the earth, but is supplied immediately from the atmosphere in the shape of rains and dews. It is a triangular cistern in the rock, six inches deep, and capable of holding about three gallons; and by containing water in the driest seasons, shows how slight a degree of evaporation is carried on at this altitude. The rock of Gable is a very hard, compact, dark-coloured stone, with garnets imbedded.

Between Ennerdale and Mosedale, which is part of Wastdale Head, is the Pillar, a mountain rivalling the Gable in height, being two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three feet above the level of the sea. It presents towards Ennerdale one of the grandest rocky fronts anywhere to be met with. On one side is a projecting rock perfectly inaccessible, and from being in the form of a pillar has given name to the whole mountain: viewed from above or from beneath, it has a grand and singular effect. The rock is more porphyritic than that of Gable.

Eastward of Sca Fell is Bow Fell, two thousand nine hundred and eleven feet in height. It rises proudly in view from Windermere and Esthwaite lakes. The months of August and September may be considered the proper time for visiting the lakes, but every season has its peculiarities. In spring all nature is in her most cheerful mood. In the middle of summer all is gay: the heat of the sun may at times incommode, but the lengthened days will afford a few hours for retirement in the shade, and the evenings are free from the chilling blasts prevalent at other seasons. In autumn, the fields, the woods, and the mountain sides display their most splendid variety of colouring, and the air is often favourable for distant prospects; but the days are somewhat contracted, and for long excursions more early rising is required. In winter, though deserted, the lakes still exhibit the same expanse of water, or else a glassy sheet of ice; the mountains, whether naked, or partially or wholly covered with a spotless mantle of snow, still reign in their wonted majesty; the rocks have lost nothing of their grandeur; and the water-falls are occasionally rendered more striking by the fantastic forms in which their spray is congealed.

Hensingham, one mile S. from Whitehaven, containing 166 houses, and 860 inhabitants. The chapel was built about 1790: it is in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. Archbishop Grindal was born at Hensingham in the year 1519.

Kinneyside, on the Ehen, 6 miles S.E. from Whitehaven, containing 37 houses, and 225 inhabitants.

Lowside Quarter, containing 48 houses, and 353 inhabitants.

Nether Wastdale, or *Waste Dale*, on the Irt, 7 miles N.E. from Ravenglass, containing 36 houses, and 211 inhabitants. Here is a sheep fair on the first Monday in September. The chapel is a curacy, in the patronage of the inhabitants.

Preston Quarter, containing 781 houses, and 4256 inhabitants. From St. Bees to Whitehaven is a narrow vale entirely separating the high lands on the coast from the interior. From the general appearance of the soil, it is probable that it was formerly an arm of the sea. The hilly ground, supposed to be thus isolated, is distinguished in ancient deeds by the appellation of Preston Isle. Proceeding along the summit of Preston Isle, or, as it is now called, Preston Quarter, a distant view of the Isle of Man, with its northern bicephalous mountain, may be obtained with the naked eye. Here too is a disjointed rock standing at some distance from the rest, separated by "Lawson's Leap," a tremendous chasm, some adventurous hunter of that name having formerly cleared it in the excitation of the chase. Here are some rocks called Kelsoe Kirk, from their resemblance to the ruins of a church.

Rottington, or *Rotington*, 3 miles S. from Whitehaven, containing 6 houses, and 56 inhabitants.

Sandwith, 2 miles S. from Whitehaven, containing 57 houses, and 358 inhabitants.

Wheddicar, or *Weddicar*, on a branch of the Ehen, 2½ miles E. from Whitehaven, containing 8 houses, and 52 inhabitants.

Whitehaven, or *White Toft Haven*, on the sea-coast, 55 miles N.W. from Kendal, 40 miles S.W. from Carlisle, and 294 miles from London, containing 2117 houses, and 12,438 inhabitants, being the most populous town in the county. The trade consists chiefly in the exportation of coal, lime, freestone, alabaster, and grain; and in the importation of West Indian, American, and Baltic produce, flax and linen from Ireland, and pig iron from Wales. Vessels built at this port are in great repute; and there is an extensive manufactory of sail cloth, as well as some large rope yards. There are three weekly markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for provisions; two market-places, St. George's Market, and the New Market. The fair, held on 12th Aug., is chiefly for Yorkshire cloths, Irish linen and hardware, but horses are also exposed for sale. There are four batteries for the protection of the port, mounting eighteen guns. The haven, formed by the mouth of the Poebeck, is protected by several piers of stone, three of which project in parallel lines from the land; a forth, in form of a crescent, has a light-house at its extremity. The Poebeck is so deeply seated that the adjacent lands overlook it on every side, and the approach to the town from the north is singular; the heights are so much above the town that only the slated roofs of the houses can be seen till quite at the entrance. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. In Lowther-street is the court-house, where the petty sessions for the Ward are held, as well as at Cockermouth and Workington. Whitehaven returns one member to Parliament, under the Reform Bill of 1832. The present member is Matthias Attwood, Esq. of Muswell-hill, Middlesex. The chapel of St. Nicholas was erected in 1693. The ecclesiastical courts for the district are held twice a year in this chapel, and the Bishop of Chester holds visitations in it. Trinity chapel was erected in 1715; in it is a monument of Sir James Lowther, Bart., ob. 1755; and of James Spedding, engineer of the works at Whitehaven, who died in 1788. St. James's chapel was erected in 1752. The Castle, the seat of Viscount Lowther, M.P., is a large quadrangular building, chiefly erected by the late Earl of Lonsdale.

BOOTLE, near the coast, 22 miles S.E. from Whitehaven, and 289 miles from London, contains 120 houses, and 656 inhabitants. The market is on Wednesday; and there are fairs on April 5, and September 24, for cattle and hiring servants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Lonsdale. In the chancel is a brass plate with the effigy of Sir Hugh Askew, ob. 1562. At Seton, formerly *Lekelay*, in this parish was a priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Leonard. At the time of the Dissolution its annual value was 13*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1541 it was granted to Sir Henry Askew. Seton Hall, formerly the seat of Sir Henry Askew, is occupied as a farm-house; there are some remains of the priory chapel, with lancet-shaped windows. In a south-easterly direction is Black Comb, or *Combe*, forming the extremity of the mountain chain; it may be seen at a great distance,

and is a fine station both for land and sea prospects: it is one thousand nine hundred and nineteen feet above the level of the sea; and on a clear day the summit commands a view into fourteen counties of England and Scotland, besides the Isle of Man and several mountains in North Wales. The basis of Black Comb is a rock of clay-slate similar to that of Skiddaw; it is covered by a large tract of peat earth, which is cut for fuel, and brought down on different sides of the mountain.

ST. BRIDGET BECKERMET, or *St. Bride*, near the coast, 9 miles S. from Whitehaven, contains 97 houses, and 545 inhabitants, including the township of Calder in Copeland. It is a curacy, value 7*l.* Calder Abbey, on the banks of the river Calder, was founded in 1134 for Cistercian monks, by Ranulph de Meschines, the second of that name, and dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary: its revenues, at the time of the Dissolution, were valued at 64*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; and in 1538 the site was granted to Thomas Leigh, LL.D. The ruins of the monastic edifice stand in a deeply secluded vale, the sides of which are clothed with hanging woods; they consist chiefly of the remains of the square tower of the church, supported by pointed arches, sustained on four finely clustered columns, the capitals of which are ornamented with a scroll. This ruin is the property of H. Senhouse, Esq., whose mansion, a modern brick edifice, is pleasantly situated in the Vale of Calder. Sella Park, formerly a cell belonging to Calder Abbey, where the monks had a deer park, was granted by the Crown to the Curwen family. It is now the property of Edward Stanley, Esq.

BRIGHAM, on the banks of the river Derwent, 2½ miles W. from Cockermouth, contains 79 houses, and 390 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of Lord Lonsdale. In this parish are the following townships, and also the borough town of Cockermouth:—

Blindbothel, 2 miles S. from Cockermouth, containing 16 houses, and 112 inhabitants.

Buttermere, 8½ miles S.W. from Keswick, containing 21 houses, and 136 inhabitants. Here is a chapel. Southward is Buttermere, situated in the valley of that name, and nearly encompassed by superb mountains. This lake is about a mile and a quarter in length, nearly half a mile in breadth, and fifteen fathoms deep. It is connected by a stream with Crummock lake, which is situated between two lofty mountains, Grasmoor on the eastern, and Melbreak on the western side, and in combination with the more distant hills it affords some excellent views. It has three or four small islands, but they are placed too near the shore to add much to its beauty. The best general views of the lake are from the Hause, a rocky point on the eastern side, and from the road between Scale-hill and Loweswater; and the views of the mountains from the bosom of the lake are excellent: it is nearly three miles long, three quarters of a mile broad, and twenty-two fathoms deep. Both Buttermere and Crummock lake are well stocked with trout and char. Scale Force, near Buttermere, falls one hundred and fifty-six feet, within six degrees of the perpendicular, besides being connected with a smaller fall below: it is said to be the deepest in all the region of the lakes. The water is precipitated into a tremendous chasm, between two mural rocks of sienite beautifully overhung with trees, which have their roots in the crevices, and the sides are clad with a profusion of plants that glitter with the spray of the fall. At Buttermere is also Sour Milk Gill, a waterfall so named from its frothy whiteness, resembling butter-milk from the churn.

Eaglesfield, 2½ miles S.W. from Cockermouth, containing 80 houses, and 405 inhabitants. Robert de Eglesfield, founder of Queen's College Oxford, was of a family who derived their name from this township.

Embleton, 2½ miles E. from Cockermouth, containing 69 houses, and 391 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a curacy, value 8*l.* 5*s.*

Graysouthen, or *Crakesothen*, 3½ miles W. from Cockermouth, containing 91 houses, and 416 inhabitants.

Mosser, or *Mosergh*, 4 miles S. from Cockermouth, containing 21 houses, and 102 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Philip, is a curacy.

Setmurthey, or *Seatmoorthow*, on the banks of the Derwent, 4 miles E. from Cockermouth, containing 30 houses, and 188 inhabitants. Here is a chapel.

Whinfell, on the banks of the Cocker, 3¾ miles S. from Cockermouth, containing 21 houses, and 107 inhabitants.

CLEATOR, or *Kekell Terr*, on the banks of the Ehen, 4 miles S.E. from Whitehaven, contains 109 houses, and 818 inhabitants. Here are two large iron manufactories, for spades and other edge-tools; also one for spinning flax and tow, making sewing thread, &c. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy, value 6*l.* 12*s.*

COCKERMOUTH, a borough and market-town, 13 miles N.E. from Whitehaven, 26 miles S.W. from Carlisle, and 314 miles from London, is a township of Brigham parish, containing 721 houses, and 3790 inhabitants. It has its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Cocker at its confluence with the Derwent. The Castle-gate, and a street leading to Derwent-bridge, are the principal streets. Here are considerable manufactories of cotton, linen, and woollen; and the tanning and currying trade is carried on to a great extent. The ancestors of the Fletcher family of Hutton were merchants at Cockermouth; and in their mansion Mary Queen of Scots is said to have been lodged in her journey from Workington to Carlisle: this house was pulled down and rebuilt by Sir Richard Fletcher in 1617, and it is now called the Old Hall. The town is governed by a bailiff, chosen annually by a jury of sixteen burgesses, at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The petty sessions for the Ward are held here, and also at Whitehaven, and Workington. The several townships of Cockermouth, Eaglesfield, Brigham, Papcastle, Bridekirk, and a detached portion of Dovenby adjoining Cockermouth, return two members to Parliament, agreeably to the Reform Bill of 1832: the present members are Henry Aglionby, Esq. of Newbiggin, and Fretcheville Lawson Ballantyne Dykes, Esq. of Dovenby. The chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was rebuilt in 1711, excepting the tower. A free-school was founded here in the reign of Charles II. by Philip Lord Wharton, Sir Richard Graham, Bart., &c.; over it is a library, founded by the associates of Dr. Bray, to which Dr. Keene Bishop of Chester was a considerable benefactor.

Seatmoorthow is a hamlet of Cockermouth, and also Hewthwaite, or *Huthwaite*. Huthwaite Hall is still standing: over the principal entrance is this inscription:—

John Swynburn, Esqbire, and Elizabeth his wyfe
Did make cost of this work in the daies of ther lyfe.
Año. Dom. 1581. Año. Reg. 23.

The market, on Monday, is considerable for corn, provisions, &c. A great market or fair is held every other Wednesday, from the beginning of May till Michaelmas; and there are annual fairs on Whit Monday and Martinmas Monday for hiring servants.

Cockermouth Castle, the ancient seat of the lords of Allerdale, stands on a bold eminence near the river: it is supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest, but the present building appears from its architecture to have been erected at a subsequent period; it was suffered to go to decay after the civil war: in 1688 the only habitable part was the gatehouse, where the Christmas sessions were held; over the entrance are the arms of Multon, Umfraville, Lucy, and Percy. The park, which was long ago disparked, and sold to Sir Thomas Wharton, has been since remitted to the honor of Cockermouth, at present possessed by the Earl of Egremont.

CORNEY, 1¾ mile N. from Bootle, contains 50 houses, and 289 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. Middleton Place is a hamlet of this parish.

DEAN, on a branch of the Derwent, 5 miles S.W. from Cockermouth, contains 33 houses, and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Here is a free grammar-school, endowed in 1596 by John Fox, goldsmith; the inhabitants recommend, and the Goldsmiths' Company appoint, the master. In this parish are the following townships:—

Branthwaite, or *Brand's Plain*, 6 miles S.W. from Cockermouth, containing 64 houses, and 355 inhabitants.

Ullock, Pardsey, and Dean-Scales townships, containing 69 houses, and 309 inhabitants.

DISTINGTON, or *Dissington*, near the coast, 4 miles S. from Workington, and 4 miles N. from Whitehaven, contains 175 houses,

and 988 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 7*l.* 1*s.*, in the presentation of the Earl of Lonsdale. In the churchyard are some monuments of the Blakeney family. Hay or *Hayes* Castle, of which there are some remains, is the property of Thomas Hartley, Esq.

DREGG, or *Drigg*, on the sea-coast, and on the river Irt, 2 miles N. from Ravenglass, contains 50 houses, and 289 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Muncaster. The school was founded and endowed in 1723, by Joseph Walker.

The township of Carleton, 1½ mile N. from Ravenglass, contains 23 houses, and 144 inhabitants.

EGREMONT, on the River Ehen, 6 miles S. from Whitehaven, 45 miles S.W. from Carlisle, and 293 miles from London, contains 348 houses, and 1741 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated about two miles from the sea. Here are two paper-mills, two manufactories of sail-cloth and checks, and four tan-yards. The market, which is held on Saturday, is a large corn-market, and well supplied with butcher's meat and other provisions. There are fairs on the 18th September for cattle, &c., and on the third Friday in May. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont. In the genealogy of the house of Meschines it is stated that King William I. having dispossessed the Scots of this county, gave it to Ranulph de Meschines, one of his Norman adventurers, who bestowed on his brother William de Meschines the great barony of Copeland; he built a castle upon the top of a hill or mount near the river Eger, and thence styled his castle Egermont, and caused the name of the barony to be changed from Copeland to Egremont, as from that period it ever after continued to be denominated. Algernon Percy Duke of Somerset was created Earl of Egremont and Baron of Cockermouth in 1749, which titles descended to the family of the present Earl of Egremont. At Crowgarth, near Egremont, but in the parish of Cleator, is an iron-mine, of a very superior kidney ore: it was not much worked till the year 1781. About 1790, and a few years afterwards, twenty thousand tons of ore were annually exported from Whitehaven to Hull, and to the Carron works. This mine has not been worked for several years, excepting for a few tons used in the colour manufactory at the Ginns. There is an iron-mine also at Bigrigg, in the parish of Egremont, not worked for many years.

GOSFORTH, or *Gosford*, 12 miles S.E. from Whitehaven, contains 139 houses, and 888 inhabitants, including High and Low Bolton, and Boonwood townships. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* In the churchyard is a very curious ancient cross, fourteen feet in height; the lower part is nearly round, and the upper part nearly square. The four sides are enriched with various guilloche and other ornaments, besides several figures of men and animals in bas-relief; the figure of a man on horseback on the north side is represented upside down, and another on the west side is reversed in the same manner. Seascales, in this parish, was the ancient seat of the Senhouse family, who possessed it for several generations; it is now a farm-house. There are fairs held annually at Boonwood on the 25th April, for horned cattle, and on the 18th October, for foals and cattle.

HALE, 8 miles S.E. from Whitehaven, contains 40 houses, and 249 inhabitants, including the township of Wilton. It is a curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. Hale Hall is the seat of John Ponsonby, Esq.

HARRINGTON, on the Irish Sea, 2 miles S. from Workington, contains 347 houses, and 1845 inhabitants. This port has a considerable trade, chiefly in coals and lime exported to Ireland and Scotland. In the summer months vessels take in lime at Harrington; it is burnt at Dissington, and brought down in carts. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* This place was the inheritance, and gave name to the ancient and baronial family of Harrington, which became extinct in 1457.

IRTON, or *Irtondale*, on the river Irt, 15 miles S.E. from Whitehaven, contains 45 houses, and 269 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a curacy, in the presentation of Lord Muncaster. Irton Hall is the seat of Samuel Irton, Esq. Holmerook, in this parish, was the seat of Admiral Lutwidge, who sailed round the world with Captain Cook; now that of his nephew Major Skeffington Lutwidge.

The township of Santon contains 44 houses, and 297 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Melthwaite.

ST. JOHN BECKERMET, or *Beckermont*, on the banks of the Irt, 9 miles S. from Whitehaven, contains 79 houses, and 549 inhabitants: it is a curacy. Yerton Hall, in this parish, is now occupied as a farm-house.

LAMPLUGH, 8 miles E. from Whitehaven, and 8 miles S.E. from Workington, contains 103 houses, and 661 inhabitants. The parish is divided into the townships of Kelton Quarter, Lamplugh, Morton, or *Moortown*, and Winder. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*: in it are some monuments of the families of Lamplugh and Brisco. Lamplugh Hall, which is in a dilapidated state, has the remains of a square tower. Salter Hall, built by the Salkelds in 1586, is now inhabited by a farmer.

LORTON, on the Cocker, 4 miles S. from Cockermouth, contains 73 houses, and 353 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a curacy, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale.

The township of Brackenthwaite contains 27 houses, and 140 inhabitants.

Wythorp, or *Wythorp*, contains 21 houses, and 100 inhabitants. The curacy is in the patronage of the inhabitants. Wythorp Hall, formerly a seat of the Lowther family, has long been a farm-house. This was the native place of Dr. Joseph Hudson, principal of St. Mary Hall in Oxford.

LOWESWATER, 6½ miles S. from Cockermouth, contains 87 houses, and 440 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

Loweswater takes its name from the lake, which is about a mile in length. Loweswater, when viewed from the end of Melbreak, exhibits a delightful rural landscape, with the cultivated slopes towards the water, studded with neat farm-houses; but viewed in an opposite direction the lake makes a middle distance to a combination of mountains rarely equalled. The river Cocker issues from the lake and joins the Derwent at Cockermouth. There is a sheep fair at Langthwaite Green in Loweswater, on the second Friday in September.

MILLOM, or *Milham*, or *Milholme*, 9 miles from Ulverston in Lancashire, across the Duddon Sands, and 31 miles S.E. from Whitehaven, contains 155 houses, and 780 inhabitants. It is divided into Upper and Lower Millom. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the King as Duke of Lancaster: in it are several monuments of the Huddleston family. Great part of Millom Castle, which was built in 1335 by Sir John Huddleston, still remains, and is converted into a farm-house, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The following townships are in this parish:—

Birker, containing 18 houses, and 101 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Awsthwaite. Dalegarth, the ancient manor-house of Awsthwaite, was the residence of the Awsthwaite family, and afterwards of the Stanleys: great part of it has been pulled down. The curious carved oak bedstead, at Ponsonby Hall, was removed from this house.

Thwaits, 3 miles N. from Millom, containing 60 houses, and 315 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, is a curacy: it was rebuilt in 1715. Chapel Sucken is a township of this chapelry.

Ulpha, on the river Duddon, 9 miles N. from Millom, and containing 68 houses, and 368 inhabitants. Here is a chapel.

MORESBY, on the sea-coast, 2 miles N. from Whitehaven, contains 84 houses, and 438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale: in it is a monument of William Fletcher, Esq., lord of the manor, 1703. The church stands within a Roman station. This manor is rich in coal-mines.

Parton, southward from the village, contains 114 houses, and 496 inhabitants. The pier was washed away in 1795.

MUNCASTER, or *Meolcastre*, on the river Esk, one mile E. from Ravenglass, and 18 miles S.E. from Whitehaven, contains 109 houses, and 555 inhabitants, including the township of Birkby. Here is a small school. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a

curacy, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Muncaster: in it are a series of monuments of the Pennington family.

Sir John Pennington, who lived in the reign of Henry VI., is said to have secreted that unfortunate monarch at Muncaster, when in his flight from his enemies. In return, the King gave him a curiously wrought glass cup, still preserved in the family, and called the Luck of Muncaster. Sir William Pennington was created a baronet June 21, 1676; and Sir John, the fifth baronet, was in 1783 created Lord Muncaster of the kingdom of Ireland. Muncaster Castle, which retains the principal tower of the ancient fortified mansion, though it has lost its original form, was rebuilt by the first Lord Muncaster. It stands on an eminence nearly surrounded by beautiful plantations, and commanding in front a fine view of the vale of the Esk, flanked on each side, and terminated in front by the wildest mountain scenery. The park is well stocked with deer.

Eastward of Muncaster, on the opposite side of the Esk, are ruins of considerable magnitude, called the City of Barnscar. On Hardknot-hill, in this parish, is a fort.

PONSONBY, on the river Calder, 10 miles S.E. from Whitehaven, contains 22 houses, and 150 inhabitants, including the township of Newton. It is a curacy, in the patronage of Edward Stanley, Esq.: in the church are monuments of Frances daughter of Sir Thomas Whytt, one of the Privy Council to King Henry VIII., wife of Thomas Hobe of Calder, and afterwards of William Patryckson, ob. 1578; Thomas Curwen, Esq.; and Dorothy wife of George Stanley, Esq., ob. 1786. Ponsonby Hall is the seat of Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P. for the county in the Reform Parliament of 1832. The mansion occupies an elevated situation on the banks of the Calder, and was erected towards the latter end of the last century: it commands a number of beautiful and extensive prospects, particularly over the sea; and on a clear day the Isle of Man and the mountains of Wales may be readily distinguished hence. A curious carved bedstead, supposed to have been made in 1345, and considered one of the greatest curiosities of the kind in England, is preserved here.

SALTER AND ESKAT. This extra-parochial district, 5 miles E. from Whitehaven, contains 5 houses, and 37 inhabitants.

WABERTHWAITE, or *Waybergthwaite*, at the mouth of the Esk, 1½ mile S.E. from Ravenglass, contains 22 houses, and 138 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Muncaster.

WHICHAM, near the coast, 28 miles S.E. from Whitehaven, contains 48 houses, and 301 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. At this place is a school, formerly called "The Gramer Schole of Whicham and Milham," it being free for both parishes.

WHITBECK, or *Whitebeck*, near the sea-coast, 26 miles S.E. from Whitehaven, contains 34 houses, and 221 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. An old mansion at Whitbeck, formerly the residence of the Parke family, is now occupied by a farmer. Barfield is the property and residence of Robert Gibson, Esq.

WORKINGTON, on the south bank of the Derwent, and on the Irish Sea, 7 miles N. from Whitehaven, 34½ miles S.W. from Carlisle, and 305¾ miles from London, contains 1224 houses, and 6439 inhabitants. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The chief trade of the place consists in the exportation of coals, which are sent in considerable quantities from Mr. Curwen's coal-pits to Ireland. The manufactures are those of sail-cloth, cordage, and casting and forging iron. The ship building trade is very prosperous; vessels of from four to six hundred tons, copper-bottomed, are built here, and sold to the merchants of Liverpool, Cork, &c. The principal articles of importation are timber, bar iron, and flax. There is a considerable salmon fishery in the Derwent. Workington-bridge was rebuilt in 1763. The petty sessions for the Ward are held here, and also at Cockermouth and Whitehaven. There are markets on Wednesday and Saturday for butcher's meat, and other provisions; corn is only sold on Wednesday, which is the principal market-day; cattle fairs are held on May 18 and October 18. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of J. C. Curwen, Esq.: it contains the monument of Sir Patrick Curwen, Bart., who died in 1661. Here is a small endowed school.

Workington Hall, the seat of John Christian Curwen, Esq., stands on a finely wooded eminence overlooking the river Derwent. When Mary Queen of Scots fled to this country as an asylum, she landed at Workington from a fishing-boat, on the 16th of May 1568. The next day she addressed a letter from this place to the Queen. Mary attempted at first to conceal her rank, but certain gentlemen of the county understanding who she was, waited upon her and conducted her to Cockermouth. There is a tradition that she was lodged at Workington Hall during her short abode on the coast. The house has been rebuilt by *Carr* of York. The townships of Great and Little Clifton, Stainburn, and Winscales, are in this parish. At Clifton, 3 miles E. from Workington, is a chapel.

2. Allerdale Ward below Derwent

Is bounded on the north by Cumberland Ward; on the east by Leath Ward; on the south by Allerdale Ward above Derwent; and on the west by the Irish Sea.

ALLHALLOWS, on a branch of the Ellen, 5 miles S.W. from Wigton, contains 38 houses, and 219 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Carlisle. Harby-brow, anciently called Leesgill, was the seat of the Highmore family; a square tower, part of the old mansion, still remains.

ASPATRIA, or *Aspatrick*, 7 miles N. from Cockermouth, contains 132 houses, and 632 inhabitants, including the township of Brayton. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The south doorway is a fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture. In the Hayton chapel there are several monuments of the Musgrave family, amongst which are those of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., ob. 1710; Sir Richard Musgrave Hylton, Bart. his grandson, ob. 1755; and of Sir William Musgrave, Bart., ob. 1800; and General Sir Thomas Musgrave, Bart., ob. 1811. In the church and churchyard are monuments of the Lawson family of Brayton House, but formerly of Isel. The deer-park at Brayton was disparked in 1798. Hayton and Melay, Outerside, or *Ugthredby*, and Allerby, are townships of this parish. Hayton Castle is said to have stood a siege by the Parliamentarians, and to have been rebuilt by Sir Richard Musgrave after the Restoration. Hayton Castle is now the seat of H. Jolliffe, Esq.; and Brayton Hall of William Lawson, Esq. In this parish are coal-pits.

BASSENTHWAITE, 4 miles N.W. from Keswick, contains 97 houses, and 537 inhabitants, including the High Side, and Hawes, or the Low Side. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: in the churchyard are monuments of the families of Story and Spedding. Bassenthwaite Lake, or *Broadwater*, in the Vale of Keswick, 4½ miles in length and 1½ in breadth, is one of the finest scenes in the county; its western side is uniformly wooded, and the eastern is finely cultivated. The drive round the lake is about eighteen miles; and the most pleasing views are from Ousebridge, at the foot of the lake, and from some points in Wythop Woods; the views from Scarness and Bradness are highly praised, but are difficult of access. The whole lake is the property of the Earl of Egremont, who has the right of navigation and the fishery, excepting three draughts at Ewesbridge, Stonewall, and Elers-stile. Armathwaite, at the head of the lake, is the seat of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart.; and Mire House is the seat of John Spedding, Esq.; the extensive plantations at the latter extend over great part of the adjoining mountains.

BOLTON, or *Bothilton*, on the river Ellen, 5 miles S. from Wigton, contains 206 houses, and 1123 inhabitants, including Bolton Gate, or *The High Side*, and Bolton Wood and Quarry Hills, or *Low Side*. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. Weary Hall is the seat of Mr. George Drewry; and the Close is the seat of Mr.

Thomas Porter. Newbigging, a manor, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

BRIDEKIRK, 2 miles N. from Cockermouth, contains 25 houses, and 144 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The font in this church is probably the most curious in the kingdom; the four sides are all enriched with sculpture in bas-relief, the style of which clearly indicates the font to be the work of an earlier age than that of the Norman Conquest. On the south side is an Anglo-Saxon inscription in Runic characters + RICARD · HE · ME · IGRVCTE · AND · TO · DIS · MERTH · GERNE · ME · BROCTE · which has been translated thus, + Richard he me wrought, and to this form, me diligently brought. The sculpture on the east side represents the Baptism of Christ; and that on the north side has been supposed to represent the Angel driving Adam and Eve out of Paradise. Thomas Tickell, the poet, was a native of this parish, of which his father was vicar; he was born in 1687. Bridekirk Hall is a seat of J. D. Ballantyne Dykes, Esq. Woodhall, the seat of John Saunderson Fisher, Esq., stands in a beautiful situation, commanding a view of the windings of the Derwent, Cockermouth Castle, Isel Hall, and the mountains near Keswick.

Great Broughton, Little Broughton, Dovenby, with Hames-hill, Papcastle and the Goat, Ribton, and Tallantire, are townships of Bridekirk parish. Dovenby Hall is the seat of Fretchville Lawson Ballantyne Dykes, Esq., M.P. for Cockermouth. Papcastle is supposed to have been a Roman station, and was the seat of Waltheof Lord of Allerdale, before he settled at Cockermouth. Many antiquities were discovered here on digging the foundation of the residence of Thomas Knight, Esq. The members for the county are elected at the Goat, a hamlet of Papcastle. Tallantine Hall is the seat of William Browne, Esq.

BROOMFIELD, or *Brunfield*, on the Cramock Beck, 5 miles W. from Wigton, contains 62 houses, and 363 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Crookdake and Scales. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, is a vicarage, value 22*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. Over an arch in the north wall is inscribed

Here lieth entombd I dare undertake
The worthy warrior Adam of Crookdake.
Knight 1514.

The person interred is supposed to have been the grandfather of Cuthbert Musgrave of Crookdake, but there is no mention of Sir Adam Musgrave in the pedigrees of that family. In the church are also monuments for the families of Barwis and Thomlinson, and for the father and mother of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, author of a very valuable MS. Glossary of the English Language, entitled "Linguæ Anglicanæ Veteris Thesaurus," now in a course of publication by the Rev. Joseph Hunter and Joseph Stevenson, Esq. joint editors. Mr. Boucher also contributed largely to Hutchinson's History of this county.

Allonby, Blencogo, Dundraw, Langrigg and Mealrigg, and West Newton, are townships of this parish.

Allonby, or *Alanby*, on the sea-coast, 5 miles N. from Maryport, and 10 miles W. from Wigton, contains 158 houses, and 709 inhabitants. The fishery here is chiefly for herrings, but cod are taken in the winter season. A small market for provisions is held weekly on Saturday. The chapel, built by Rev. Dr. Thomlinson, was consecrated in 1745; the patronage is vested in his representatives. Langrigg Hall is the seat of the Barwis family. Crookdake Hall is now a farm-house. The Gill is a seat of the Reay family. West Newton, formerly a seat of the Musgraves, was a castellated mansion, but the only remains are parts of a tower.

CALDBECK, on a branch of the Caldew river, 15 miles N.W. from Penrith, contains 298 houses, and 1588 inhabitants, including the townships of Highgrave and Lowgrave, and Haltcliff; within the last is Hesket Newmarket, a small town, which has a weekly market for provisions on Friday, and fairs or markets for cattle every other Friday, from 1st of May to Whitsuntide. The first Friday in May is a fair for cattle, cloth, hats, &c. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, is a rectory, value 45*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. Ralph Engayne, chief forester of Inglewood, founded a hospital here, soon after the Conquest, for the accommodation of travellers. Gospatrick, son of Orme, gave the church and hospital to the prior and convent of Carlisle, who are said to have dissolved the hospital and endowed the church with the lands about the time of King John. These lands constitute the manor of Kirklands, now belonging to the rectory of Caldbeck. Hesket Hall, built by Sir Wilfred Lawson, who was created baronet in 1688, is a singular structure, contrived with twelve angles, the shadows of which give the hour of the day; it has a circular roof, with all the chimneys in the centre, but is now occupied as a farm-house. Call Fell, East End, Fellside, Greenrigg, Mossdale, Ratten Row, and Swinside, are minor divisions of this parish. Woodhall is the residence of Mr. George Bewley. At Brownrigg was formerly seated a branch of the family of Vaux, of whom there are some monuments in the churchyard at Caldbeck.

CAMMERTON, or *Camerton*, on the river Derwent, 2 miles E. from Workington, contains 158 houses, and 706 inhabitants, including the township of Seaton. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Chapter of Carlisle. The Curwen family at an early period resided at Seaton, whence they removed to Workington. There are still traces of the mansion at Seaton. There was a mansion also at Cammerton, of which the base of a tower remains converted into stables.

CROSS CANONBY, or *Crosby*, on the sea-coast, 3 miles N. from Maryport, contains 70 houses, and 356 inhabitants, including the townships of Birkby and Crosby. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: in the chancel are several monuments of the Senhouse family, of which Richard Senhouse was Bishop of Carlisle in 1624. Netherhall, the seat of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., contains a collection of Roman antiquities, which was visited by Sir Robert Cotton and his friend Camden in 1599. Most of the Roman antiquities found at Ellenborough, or *Alneborough*, are here preserved. At Netherhall is a deer paddock.

Maryport, on the sea-coast, 6 miles N.E. from Cockermouth, contains 637 houses, and 3514 inhabitants. This town, a chapelry of Crosby, was originally named Ellenfoot, from its situation on the banks of the river Ellen, or *Elne*. It rose into importance about the year 1750, when its present appellation was given in compliment to the wife of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., called the founder of Maryport. Many vessels are here employed in the exportation of coals to Ireland from the neighbouring collieries, and in the importation of timber, flax, and iron, from the Baltic. Ship-building is also carried on, and every trade and manufacture connected with it. About twenty boats are employed in the herring fishery; codfish are also caught in abundance in the winter, and salmon trout in the river Ellen in the summer. There is a considerable market for provisions on Friday, and a smaller market on Tuesday. A chapel was built here in 1760; in it is the monument of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., the founder of the town, who died in 1770.

CROSTHWAITE, a large parish, extending into Allerdale Ward above Derwent, contains the townships of Borrowdale, Braithwaite, Portingscale, or *Caledale*, Newlands and Thornthwaite; also the townships of St. John's, Castlerigg, Wythburn, Under Skiddaw and Keswick.

The town of Keswick, 18 miles W. from Penrith, and 29 miles N. from Kendal in Westmorland, contains 403 houses, and 1901 inhabitants. Here are manufactories of coarse woollens, blankets and kerseys, and of black-lead pencils. Saturday is the market-day for corn and provisions; the market-house was built in 1813. An ancient chartered fair, on the 2nd of August, was formerly noted for the sale of leather, and afterwards for wool, but little business is now carried on in either of these articles. Cattle fairs are held on the first Thursday in May, and on every Thursday fortnight for six weeks; on the Saturday before Whitsunday, and on the Saturday nearest to the festivals of St. Michael and St. Martin, on those festivals when they happen on Saturday. The Martinmas fair, noted for the sale of rams and cheese, is the principal fair. Here are two museums of the natural history and geology of the county, where mineral productions are kept on sale. The parish church of Crosthwaite stands about half a mile from the town of Keswick; it is dedicated to St. Kentigern, and is a vicarage, value 50*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle: in the chancel is a monument for Sir John Radcliffe, ob. 1527; and in the churchyard are monuments for the family of Gaskaith of Hilltop, now represented by the Countess of Suffolk. Near the church, the road to Cockermouth and the Vale of Newlands crosses the Greta at Keswick-bridge. Greta Hall, the seat of Robert Southey, Esq., poet-laureat, is situated on a gentle eminence near the river. From the front is an ex-

tensive view of the lake of Keswick, or *Derwent Water*, which occupies a beautiful valley, surrounded by romantic mountains; its shores and islands covered with luxurious wood, and towards Keswick its northern extremity opening to a spacious and fertile plain. The mountains on the eastern side of the lake are finely broken, in some places presenting precipices mingled with copse-wood and verdure; the chasms of the rocks discharging a great many streams in beautiful falls. The mountains on the western side of Derwent Water are more regular in their forms, generally verdant, and adorned with a profusion of wood near the water's edge. At the southern extremity of the lake, three miles from the town, is Lowdore waterfall, the height of which is said to be not less than two hundred feet; it is a very considerable stream, rushing through an immense chasm, and bounding over huge blocks of stone, with which the channel is filled. Near the fall is Gowdar Crag and Shepherd's Crag, constituting one of the finest scenes amongst the lakes.

The manor of Derwentwater belonged to a family which derived their name from it. In the reign of Henry VI. the heiress of Sir John de Derwentwater married Sir Nicholas Radcliffe, of Dilston in Northumberland, whose descendant Sir Francis Radcliffe was created by King James II., Earl of Derwentwater, &c. James, the second Earl, having been engaged in the rebellion of 1715, was beheaded on Tower Hill; and the Derwentwater estates becoming forfeited to the Crown, were granted to Greenwich Hospital by Act of Parliament. Lords Island, in the lake, was the residence of the Earls.

The beautiful scenery of Derwent Water, said to be about 10 miles in circumference, has often been described. St. Herbert's Island is named from a hermitage dedicated to that saint. Vicar's Island formerly belonged to Fountain's Abbey; on it is a seat of General Peachy. Rampsholm, a small island, is covered with wood. The fish in greatest estimation in the lake is a sort of salmon trout. The celebrated mountain Skiddaw, said to be about three thousand and thirty-six feet in height, extends into several townships; that part which is in Crossthwaite parish is within the townships of Under Skiddaw and Crossthwaite, and comprises the manor of Brundholm. The mountain is easy of access, and standing in some measure detached; the view from the summit, particularly to the north and west, is not intercepted by other mountains: it comprehends the principal part of the county, including the coast from St. Bees Head to the head of Solway Frith, with its several bays and promontories, the Isle of Man, and a considerable portion of the southern part of Scotland. The summit of Ingleborough Hill, in Yorkshire, may be seen over the range of hills bounding the head of Ullswater; and a glimpse of the sea near Lancaster is obtained through the gap of Dunmel Raise. Derwent Water and Bassinthwaite lake are the only lakes seen, and but one of these from the summit. The views from the neighbouring mountains may exceed in grandeur the view from the summit of this, but in no other ascent are the prospects equalled, which unfold themselves when overlooking the lake and vale of Keswick, with Borrowdale and Newlands mountains. Ormathwaite Hall, within the manor of Brundholme, is the seat of Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart.

Borrowdale, remarkable for its romantic scenery and its black-lead mines, is part of the Derwentwater estate: it is a narrow valley, bounded on either side by steep rocky mountains, and affording a variety of picturesque situations. The objects which attract most notice are the village of Grange, situated on rising ground, near the entrance of the valley; Castle Cragg, a hill of conical form, covered with wood; and the Bowder Stone, thirty-one yards in length and eight in height, lying detached upon a rock. At Wattenbath is a small tarn, abounding with trout and other fish. A sheep-fair is held in Borrowdale, on the first Wednesday, and another in the Vale of Newlands, on the first Friday, in September.

The black-lead mine, chiefly belonging to Henry Banks, Esq., is situated about nine miles from Keswick, near the head of Borrowdale, in the steep side of a mountain, facing the south-east; the mineral substance procured has successively been named by the several names of wad, black cawke, black-lead, plumbago, and graphite; the last is least objectionable, as lead forms no part of its composition, which is found to be principally carbon combined with a small portion of iron.

In the township of St. John are two valleys, separated by Naddle Fell: the Vale of Wanthwaite, and the Vale of St. John; the former is most admired for its scenery. Lowthwaite House is the seat of Mr. Williamson

In Wythburn township is a chapel-of-ease to Crossthwaite parish. Dale Head, an ancient seat of the Leathes family, is the summer residence of Thomas Stranger Leathes, Esq. Wythburn Water, or *Thirlmere*, derives its name from its contraction in the middle, and is situated at the base of Helvellyn: it is five hundred feet above the sea, the highest level of any of the lakes, and is upwards of two miles and a half in length; over the strait in the centre is a wooden bridge leading to Armboth House, the property of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart. The road from Keswick to Ambleside lies on the eastern side of Thirlmere. "This road," says Dr. Clarke, "is equal to many of the finest scenes in Switzerland." The numerous mountains present a great variety of grand and picturesque forms, the lakes are of considerable extent, and the valleys are mostly well wooded. Helvellyn lies on the eastern side of this road for upwards of four miles, and is generally ascended from the Inn at Wythburn, half-way between Keswick and Ambleside. The height of Helvellyn, according to *Otley's Guide to the Lakes*, one of the best of its kind, is three thousand and seventy feet, and according to Colonel Mudge, three thousand and fifty-five feet. All the eastern side of the principal ridge is a series of rocky precipices, but the western exhibits a smooth easy slope, producing moreover, excepting moss, but little vegetation, and so steep, that in the ascent horses are never used. From the summit, called Helvellyn Man, a great portion of Windermere and Ullswater may be seen. Esthwaite and Coniston lakes are seen in full perspective, and beyond are the deeply indented bays of the Lancashire coast. Several mountain tarns are visible hence, and all the principal mountains of the district can be distinctly enumerated; betwen these summits in several places may be observed a glimpse of the distant sea. The Isle of Man seems elevated between the Gable and the Pillar, and on both sides of Skiddaw appear the Scottish mountains. The country about Penrith is terminated by Cross Fell, and the range of mountains separating Westmorland from Durham and Yorkshire; and, more distant, the top of Ingleborough appears conspicuous.

DEARHAM, or *Deerham*, on a branch of the river Ellen, 5 miles N.W. from Cockermouth, contains 106 houses, and 515 inhabitants. Near the village is a considerable pottery. It is a vicarage, value *4l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The font, of square form, is apparently Anglo-Saxon. In the chancel is a monument for the family of Christian of Unerigg, and in the south side of the nave is a curious ancient slab, inscribed *Kestula Radulp*; another slab, without any inscription, has a very rich cross flory; and in the porch is a grave-stone, on which is sculptured a cross and sword, but without inscription: in the churchyard is the upper part of a very ancient cross.

Ellenborough and Unerigg are townships of this parish. Unerigg Hall, the seat of John Christian, Esq., commands a fine sea-view.

FLIMBY, or *Flemingby*, on the sea-coast, 3 miles N. from Workington, and 2 miles S. from Maryport, contains 86 houses, and 376 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Lonsdale. Flimby Hall, the ancient seat of the Blenerhasset family, was sold in 1772 to Sir James Lowther, Bart.

GILCRUX, or *Gilcruce*, 5 miles N. from Cockermouth, contains 63 houses, and 377 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value *5l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. Ellenhall, some time a seat of the Dykes family, is now a farm-house.

HOLME CULTRAM, or *Abbey Holme*, on the Waver river, 5 miles N.W. from Wigton, contains 469 houses, and 2772 inhabitants, including East Waver, Low Quarter, and St. Cuthbert's Quarter. The Abbey town has a weekly market on Saturday, from Whitsuntide till Martinmas; and two annual fairs for horses and cattle, the Tuesday before Whitsuntide and 29th October. In the year 1150 Henry Prince of Cumberland and son of David King of Scots founded an abbey of the Cistercian order. King Henry II. becoming possessed of this county by the cession of King Malcolm, confirmed the grants of land to the abbey, and was recognised as its patron. It was at this abbey that King Edward I. released the Bishop of Glasgow from imprisonment, and received his homage with much solemnity, in the presence of the Bishop of Carlisle, the Abbot of Holme, and the French envoy, in the month of October, 1300. The celebrated Michael Scot, an abstruse ma-



DERWENT WATER, FROM THE CASTLE HEAD, CUMBERLAND.

thematician and reputed necromancer, was a monk of this abbey about the same time. The abbey was surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1538 by Abbot Borrowdale, its revenues being then valued at 535*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* yearly income. The conventual buildings were taken down in the time of the civil war, in the seventeenth century, excepting the abbey church, which was reserved for the use of the parish: it has undergone sundry repairs in consequence of accidents. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the University of Oxford.

Skinburness, a small fishing town in this parish, and formerly a haven of some importance, is situated on the coast, 5 miles N.W. from the Abbey town. Northward is Grune Point; and southward of Skinburness is Wulstey Castle, an ancient seat of the Chamber family. Newton Arlosh, or *Kirkby Johan*, a church, dedicated to St. John, was built soon after the year 1303, when Skinburness was destroyed by the sea. The tower appears to have been very strong, and capable of affording protection upon any sudden invasion from the opposite coast of Solway Frith: so great indeed was the attention paid to security in its erection, that the eastern window over the altar is only eleven inches in width. The building still remains, but for many years has not been used for divine service.

IREBY, on the river Ellen, 6 miles S. from Wigton, contains 97 houses, and 457 inhabitants, including the townships of High and Low Ireby. It has a market on Thursday, and two annual fairs, one for horses, on 24th February, and a sheep fair, noted for an excellent show of mountain tups and ewes, on 18th October. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The priory of Carlisle held also Isaacby, or *Prior's Hall*, and Newbiggin, in this parish, which now belong to the Dean and Chapter.

ISALL, or *Isel*, on the river Derwent, 3 miles E. from Cockermouth, contains 71 houses, and 449 inhabitants, including the townships of Blindcrake, Redmain, Sunderland, and Isel Old Park. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Wybergh Lawson, Esq.: in the chancel are monuments of Sir Wilfred Lawson, ob. 1632; and Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., ob. 1688. Isel Hall, the ancient seat of the Lawson family, is situated in a beautiful valley on the Derwent; but their principal residence is Brayton Hall, near Allonby. Sir Wilfred Lawson, of Isel, was created baronet by King James II. in 1688. Upon the death of Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., in 1806, the title became extinct, and the estate became the property of Wilfred Wybergh, Esq., who assumed the name of Lawson. Redmain, in this parish, is part of the estate. Chapel Guards is supposed to be the site of a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the adjoining demesne lands are called Trinities.

PLUMBLAND, on the banks of the river Ellen, 5 miles E. from Maryport, and 6 miles N. from Cockermouth, contains 74 houses, and 396 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Arcleby Hall, built by Gustavus Thompson, Esq., is now a farm-house. Warthole Hall was pulled down in 1813. Plumbland school was founded and endowed by John Sibson in 1800.

TORPENHOW, on the river Ellen, 7 miles S.W. from Wigton, and 10 miles E. from Maryport, contains 57 houses, and 256 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Whitrigg. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The parish contains the townships of Bewaldeth and Snittlegarth, Blennerhasset and Kirkland, Bothel and Threapland. There is an endowed school at Bothel, and the nomination of the master belongs to the vicar and a select vestry.

ULDALE, or *Ulnedale*, 10 miles N. from Keswick, contains 58 houses, and 343 inhabitants. An annual sheep-fair, on 29th August, was first established in 1791; and a school was founded here in 1726. Uldale is a rectory, value 17*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Orthwaite Hall is a seat of William Browne, Esq., of Tallantire.

WESTWARD, 2 miles S. from Wigton, contains 221 houses, and 1287 inhabitants, including the townships of Brocklebank and Stoneraise, Rosley, or *Rosely*, and Woodside, into which the parish is divided: it is a district of the ancient forest of Inglewood. Ilekirk, or *Hildkirk*, on the banks of the Waver, had its name from a hermitage, dedicated to St. Hilda, which was granted by King John to the abbey of Holme Cultram. The parish church is supposed to have taken its origin from the hermitage; it is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: in the chancel are monuments of the Barwis family. Richard Barwis, Esq., called *The Great Barwis*, from his gigantic stature, died in 1648. In the churchyard are monuments of the Fletcher family. There are two schools in the parish,—Craggs school, and Church school. Clea Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., is in Brocklebank township. At Stoneraise are the ruins of Old Carlisle, one of the supporting stations of the Roman Wall. The *via*, leading from this station to Ellenborough one way, and to the Wall the other, is very broad and visible. The Fortress was a parallelogram, five hundred feet by four hundred, and buildings of a large *vicus* are supposed to have extended on each side the road. The foundations are said to have been so plain in the time of Stukely, that a plan might have been formed of all the streets. On the site several inscriptions and Roman antiquities have been discovered in the present century. At Rosley, on Chalkbeck, 5 miles S.W. from Wigton, is a great fair for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, &c., held on Monday in Whitsun week, and every Monday fortnight from that time till the festival of All Saints: it is said to be the best in all the North for Irish and Scotch cattle.

3. Cumberland Ward

Is bounded on the north by the Solway Frith and Eskdale Ward; on the east by Leath Ward; and on the south and west by Allerdale Ward below Derwent.

AIKTON, 5 miles N. from Wigton, contains 47 houses, and 249 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. Downhall is the seat of Mr. Joseph Hodgson. The parish contains the townships of Biglands and Gamelsby, Wampool, or *Wathinpool*, and Wiggonby. Leathes, a hamlet of Wampool, gave name to a family long settled at Dalehead near Keswick. At Wiggonby is a school, built and endowed by Margaret Hodgson about 1794, which is free for all children of the name of Hodgson, and for the children of the parishes of Aikton, Burgh on the Sands, and Beaumont.

BEAUMONT, on the banks of the river Eden, and near the Roman Wall, 4 miles N.W. from Carlisle, contains 52 houses, and 323 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale.

BOWNESS, or *Boulness*, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Solway Frith, 14 miles W. from the city of Carlisle, contains 78 houses, and 471 inabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The parish contains the townships of Anthorn, Drumburgh, and Fingland, and the hamlets of Glosson and Whitrigg,—the last situated on the banks of the Wampool, opposite Kirkbride. Drumburgh Castle, three miles eastward from Bowness, was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. by Thomas Lord Dacre: it was repaired in 1678, and there are considerable remains occupied as a farm-house; near it is an orchard, supposed to be the site of the Roman station Gabrocentum. About a mile eastward from Bowness the Wall of Severus is visible, six feet high, and three feet in thickness: near it is the station Tunnocelum, on a rock hanging over the Frith of Solway, or *Scots' Wath*, which here from its depth became a sufficient defence to the Roman province. The passage over the Solway is even now sometimes considered dangerous.

BURGH ON THE SANDS, or *Burgh Head*, 5 miles W. from Carlisle, contains 60 houses, and 304 inhabitants. Here is a tobacco manufactory, and also one for weaving ginghams. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The tower of the church, adapted to the purposes of defence, is strongly fortified, the walls on three sides being

from six to seven feet in thickness. The basement story is vaulted, and is only ten feet by eight in dimension, the entrance to it from the church being also secured by a ponderous iron door. It was probably built in the reign of Edward I., but many hewn stones appear in different parts of the church, with the exterior surface hatched, and evidently taken from the Wall of Severus, or the Roman station Alexolodunum, about two hundred yards eastward from the church. The church of Annan in Scotland, on the opposite side of the Solway Frith, appears to have been as strongly fortified. Cattle were probably secured in the churches. In times of comparative security arose the border proverb, *A rush bush keeps the cow.* There was formerly a castle at Burgh, which is said to have been taken by William King of Scotland in 1174: the custody of it was granted in 1253 to Stephen Longespee, and the ruins were standing in the reign of Henry VIII. King Edward I. died at Burgh on his expedition against the Scots 7th July 1307, having left the city of Carlisle almost in a dying state on the 28th June, and proceeded that day no further than Caldicot. An obelisk was erected in 1685 by Henry Duke of Norfolk, on the marsh where the Monarch is supposed to have died in camp; but it is more probable that he was lodged and died in the castle: the inscription on the west side is "Memoriæ æternæ Edwardi I. Regis Angliæ longe clarissimi, qui in belli apparatu contra Scotos occupatus hic in Castris obiit 7 Julii A.D. 1307." This monument was restored in 1803. Moor House is the seat of Major R. Hodgson; Moor Park is the seat of Joseph Liddell, Esq.; Longburgh, of Mr. Mayne Hodgson; and Boustead Hill, of Mr. William Nixon. A canal from the Solway to Carlisle passes the village of Burgh.

THE CITY OF CARLISLE, on the banks of the river Eden, and nearly environed by that and the rivers Caldew and Petterill, is 305 miles from London, and not more than 9 miles from the borders of Scotland. It contains 1986 houses, and 15,476 inhabitants. The trade of the city consists almost entirely of the manufacture of cotton goods, upon a very extensive scale. The principal articles produced are ginghams, for the West India markets; the spinning of cotton is carried on in mills in the town, and in the immediate vicinity. There are also print works for printing cotton, and works for other concerns connected with the cotton trade, such as dyeing, bleaching, &c. The markets, held on Wednesday and Saturday, are abundantly supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions of all sorts. There is a considerable cattle-fair on 26th August, but the principal fair, both for horses and cattle, is on the 19th Sept.; and during these fairs all persons are free from arrest in the city. A series of great markets for horses and cattle commences on the Saturday after 10th Oct., and continues till Christmas.

The corporation of the city consists of twelve aldermen, one of whom is annually elected mayor, two sheriffs or bailiffs, two coroners, and twenty-four common-councilmen, with power to elect a recorder and town-clerk. There are eight companies in the city, each of which has a room in the Guildhall in Fisher-street, where they hold a general meeting once a year, on Ascension Day. The city of Carlisle, with the townships of Botchergate and Rickergate, and part of Caldewgate, returns two members to Parliament under the Reform Bill of 1832: the present members are Philip Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby, and William James, Esq. of Barrock Lodge near Penrith. The arms of the city are *vert, on a base wavy, of six argent and azure a castle between two roses or, on a chef gules a lion passant guard or.* The city of Carlisle is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, in which point it is rarely surpassed: placed on a considerable eminence, the city overlooks a luxuriant plain watered by the Eden and its tributary streams, in a neighbourhood abounding with objects of interesting curiosity both natural and artificial. The river Eden, a principal feature in the view of the city from the north, makes a noble appearance, flowing under the very fine bridge, of five arches, built in 1812 by *Smirke*, and beneath the walls of the ancient castle. The city spreads on the southern bank of the river, its venerable cathedral towering high above the surrounding buildings; near it is the tower of St. Cuthbert's church; while in the distance, above the Vale of Eden, are the hills beyond Inglewood Forest. The Eden, the largest river in the North of England, is navigable at this city, and in conjunction with the Esk forms the great Frith of Solway. The principal street runs north and south between the English and Scottish gates. The southern entrance to the city is adorned with the buildings connected with the assize courts, erected under the direction of *Smirke* in 1810. The street is here broad and spacious, and widens towards its centre. From this street others branch off towards the west, the finest of which is Abbey-street.

The bishopric of Carlisle was established in the year 1133 by King Henry I., previously to which the church was founded by Walter, deputy for King William II., and by him dedicated to the Virgin Mary: it belonged to a priory of Austin canons, the only episcopal chapter of that order in England, all others being of the Benedictine order. The present cathedral church, now generally called St. Mary's, was chiefly erected under the following Bishops of Carlisle:—Gilbert de Wilton, 1353; Thomas de Appleby, his successor, in 1363; and William de Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle from the year 1400 to 1419. Great part of the nave, transept and tower, were destroyed in the civil war during the reign of Charles I. The choir of the cathedral has a beautiful window at the east end, and near the altar are two fine pictures, presented by the Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., recorder of the city. To the cathedral belong a dean, chancellor, archdeacon, four prebendaries, eight minor canons, with lay-clerks, choristers, schoolmasters, &c. The diocese, containing the greatest part of this county and Westmorland, consists of only ninety-three parishes, but these are exceedingly large, and divided into many townships. The arms of the see are the same as those of the ancient priory, *argent, on a cross sable, a mitre labelled or.* Linstoke Castle, on the banks of the Eden above the city, was for many years the only residence of the Bishops of Carlisle. Rose Castle was not granted to the see till the year 1229. It does not appear that they ever had a palace at Carlisle. The deanery formed part of the ancient monastic buildings; the cloisters, excepting a very small part now remaining, were destroyed in Cromwell's time. The fratry or refectory of the convent is now the chapter-house. Amongst the unknown ancient tombs in the cathedral are two, supposed to be those of Bishop Wilton, who died in 1362, and his successor Bishop Appleby, who died in 1395: in the north aisle is the monument of Bishop Strickland, ob. 1419: in the choir are slabs, one inlaid with brass for Bishop Bell, and Bishop Smith, ob. 1702: on the north side of the choir is a mural monument for Bishop Law, ob. 1787; and at the east end of the cathedral are monuments of Sir George Fleming, Bart., Bishop of Carlisle, ob. 1747; Gustavus Thompson, Esq. of Arcleby Hall, ob. 1756; John Johnson, Esq. of Walton House, ob. 1800, &c. In St. Katherine's chapel is the monument of Bishop Barrow; and in the south aisle was interred Dr. William Paley, Archdeacon of Carlisle, ob. 25th May 1805. Carlisle is divided into two parishes, St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's, both of which are curacies, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter. The parish of St. Mary comprises the most populous part of the city; the townships of Caldewgate and Richardgate, or *Rickergate*, in the suburbs; the townships of Cumberdale, the chapelry of Wreay, and the distant and detached townships of Middlesceugh and Braithwaite. The parish of St. Cuthbert comprises the district about English-street, the suburb of Botchardgate, and the townships of High and Low Blackhall, Carleton, Harraby, and Upperby, the six last not included in the population of the city. The parish church of St. Cuthbert, rebuilt in the beginning of the 17th century, contains no monuments of note.

The castle stands on an eminence at the north-western extremity of the city; the citadel or keep is of square form, very lofty. The castle was originally built in the reign of William II., but was repaired and enlarged during that of Richard III. From the summit of the keep is a very extensive view, comprehending great part of this county, the Solway Frith, and the opposite coast of Scotland. In all the transactions on the borders, the city of Carlisle was an important object, and became the scene of many interesting events. A Parliament was held at Carlisle by King Edward I. in 1298, after his victory at Falkirk; and Mary Queen of Scots was confined in this castle some time after her landing at Workington, in 1568. The castle has obtained additional celebrity from the impressive description by Sir Walter Scott. From the gatehouse Waverley witnessed the departure of Fergus M'Ivor, the Major Macdonald of real history, to execution. Since the period of its erection this castle has been the scene of many important occurrences; and, like most other ancient structures, has undergone a great many alterations, in different styles of architecture, while but few vestiges of the original building remain. The walls are uncommonly strong and massive, and contain within them a very considerable space, part of which appears never to have been occupied with buildings. All the apartments of the principal tower are of small dimensions, and are secured by strong oak doors bound with iron. The room

in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined looks towards the north, in the direction of that country to which she was destined never to return.

The river Eden rises in the mountains a little south-westward of Kirby Stephen in Westmorland, and after passing Brough, it nearly surrounds Appleby, the capital of the same county: entering Cumberland at its confluence with the Eamont, a few miles from Penrith, the river adorns the grounds of Eden Hall. At Kirk Oswald the Eden expands in breadth, and gives animation to numerous beautiful scenes near Armathwaite Castle, which stands in a deep valley close to its margin. The river here assumes the appearance of a lake, hemmed in at its southern extremity by Baron wood, on a stupendous hill, broken by a bold projecting crag. The Eden then flows in a serpentine direction through the pleasure-grounds at Corby, between very finely wooded and rocky banks, and after a course of a few miles, approaches Carlisle-bridge.

The chapelry of Wreay, or *Wrea*, in the parish of St. Mary, is situated on the banks of the Peterill, 5 miles S. from Carlisle, and contains 22 houses, and 130 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Newbiggin. Woodside was the seat of John Loch, Esq. Newbiggin Hall, formerly a residence of the prior of Carlisle, who built a strong tower for its defence against the Scots, is now the seat of Henry Aglionby, Esq., M.P. for Cockermouth.

Blackhall, a township of St. Cuthbert's, contains 65 houses, and 407 inhabitants, including the high and low divisions. Harraby Grange belonged formerly to the prior and convent of Carlisle, and now to the dean and chapter.

Carleton, 2½ miles S. from Carlisle, contains 38 houses, and 201 inhabitants.

DALSTON, on the river Caldew, 4 miles S. from Carlisle, contains 158 houses, and 955 inhabitants. The parish comprises also the townships of Buckhowbank, Cumdevock, Hawkesdale, Ivegill, and Raughton, with the hamlet of Gatesgill. At the village of Dalston are large cotton-mills, and an iron and plating forge. The spades manufactured here are held in much esteem, and sent to many parts of Scotland. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. Dr. Paley was vicar of Dalston from 1774 to 1793. Dr. Edward Rainbow, Bishop of Carlisle, who died in 1684, was buried in the churchyard. The manor of Dalston was granted by King Henry III., in 1228, to Walter Bishop of Carlisle and his successors in the see, to possess it as a forest of their own, with all the privileges of a royal forest. Rose Castle, 2½ miles S. from the village, and situated in a beautiful valley watered by the river Caldew, is the seat of the Honourable Hugh Percy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, son of the Earl of Beverley. This castle is supposed to have been the principal residence of the Bishops of Carlisle ever since the grant of the manor, and to have been rebuilt or enlarged by Bishop Kirkby, in 1336. Before the civil wars the mansion formed a complete quadrangle, having five towers besides turrets, and was encompassed with a wall, which also had several turrets. Bell's Tower and Strickland's Tower were built by the respective bishops of those names; a third was erected by Bishop Kyte, who was promoted to the see in 1521; and a fourth was named Pottinger's Tower. The castle is said to have been burnt down about the year 1648, by order of Major Cholmeby. When Bishop Rainbow came to the see, in 1664, no part of the castle was habitable; and it was repaired by him, and the chapel entirely rebuilt. Bishop Thomas Smith added a new tower to the former building, and made many alterations; and Strickland's Tower was repaired by Bishop Lyttleton: this tower, the gatehouse, and a large square tower, are all that remains of the ancient building.

The manor of Little Dalston belonged, from a very early period, to the ancient family of Dalston. Sir William Dalston of Dalston, a zealous royalist, was created baronet in 1640: the title and male line of this family became extinct by the death of Sir George Dalston, fifth baronet, in 1765. Dalston Hall, built in a castellated form, is the seat of Isaac Wilson, Esq.

High Head, or *Hegheved* Castle, on a rocky precipice, in the township of Ivegill, was rebuilt in 1342 by William L'Angleys. In 1358 his son built the chapel attached to it, in which divine service is still performed. Holme Hill, near Hawksdale, is the seat of Col. Salkeld. The Oaks is the residence of Mrs. Blamire.

GRINSDALE, or *Greensdale*, on the river Eden, 3 miles N.W. from the city of Carlisle, contains 24 houses, and 138 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, is a curacy. It was rebuilt about the year 1743, at the expense of Joseph Dacre, Esq.

KIRK ANDREWS UPON EDEN, 3 miles N.W. from Carlisle, contains 24 houses, and 141 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 56*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale; but there has been no church in the parish for many years. About a mile southward of the village, at Kirkstead, is the appearance of a churchyard. *Lyson's Mag. Brit.* A canal from Solway to Carlisle passes the village.

KIRK BAMPTON, 6 miles W. from Carlisle, contains 34 houses, and 193 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, in the joint patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale and Sir Wastell Brisco, Bart. The parish contains the townships of Little Bampton and Oughterby, and the hamlet of Langrigg.

KIRK BRIDE, at the mouth of the river Wampool, or *Wathingpool*, 6 miles N.W. from Wigton, contains 65 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bride or Bridget, is a rectory, value 5*l.* At Moorhouses, in this parish, was an ancient seat of the Dalston family. The Wampool falls into the sea about half a mile westward from the village, after a course of about twelve miles, and forming the bay of Kirkbride at its extremity.

ORTON, or *Overton*, 5 miles W. from the city of Carlisle, contains 43 houses, and 208 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 9*l.* William Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle, the learned author of the English Historical Library, &c., was born here in 1655, at which time his father was rector of the parish. It contains the township of Baldwin Holm.

ROCKCLIFF, or *Roweliff*, on the banks of the Eden, 5 miles N.W. from Carlisle, contains 145 houses, and 722 inhabitants, including the townships of the church and the castle, into which the parish is divided: it is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

SEBERGHAM, on the river Caldew, 8 miles S.E. from Wigton, and 13 miles N.W. from Penrith, contains 163 houses, and 903 inhabitants, including the castle township. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: in the chancel are monuments of the Denton family, and a monument for the Rev. Josiah Relph, curate of this parish, ob. 1743: he is called the Cumberland poet, his poems being in his native dialect. In the churchyard is a monument for James Robson, bookseller, of London. The manor of Sebergham belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, as parcel of the forest of Inglewood. Warnell Hall, formerly the seat of Thomas Denton, Esq., author of a History of Cumberland in 1688, is now a farm-house. Sebergham is generally considered to be one of the most pleasantly situated villages in the county, and its neighbourhood abounds with vestiges of antiquity.

THURSBY, 5 miles N.E. from Wigton, and 6 miles S.W. from Carlisle, contains 75 houses, and 355 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. In the Brisco chapel are monuments of the Brisco family. The parish contains the townships of Whinow or Crofton Quarter, and Parton. Crofton Hall, about a mile and a half westward from the village, is the seat of Sir Wastell Brisco, Bart.: to it is attached a deer-park. This family were originally of Brisco, near Carlisle, where they are traced three generations before the reign of Edward I.; their descendant, John Brisco, Esq., of Crofton, was created a baronet in 1782.

WARWICK, on the river Eden, 4 miles E. from Carlisle, contains 53 houses, and 257 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy: it is a plain Anglo-Norman edifice, the east end terminating in a semicircle, where are thirteen round-headed niches, in some of which are very small windows. Warwick Hall, the seat of Robert Bonner Warwick, Esq., commands a fine view of the river Eden and its wooded banks. The township of Aglionby was the ancient inheritance of a family of that name, who are said to have been settled here from the time of the Conquest, and at present represented by Henry Aglionby, Esq. of Newbiggin, M.P. for Cockermouth. Little Corby, a township in Eskdale Ward, is in this parish.

WETHERAL, on the river Eden, 4 miles S.E. from Carlisle, contains 75 houses, and 451 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to

the Holy Trinity, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: in the chancel is a monument of Sir Richard Salkeld and his lady, of the time of Henry VII. In the Howard chapel, rebuilt in 1791, is a monument by *Nollekens*, for the Hon. Maria Howard, ob. 1789. Ranulph de Meschines, in the year 1088, founded and endowed a Benedictine priory at Wetheral, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Constantine; and was a cell to the abbey of St. Mary at York. The priory was surrendered in the year 1539, when its revenues were valued at 117*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* clear yearly income. In 1541 the site of the priory, and the manor were granted to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, together with the rectory and advowson. The buildings of the priory, excepting a gatehouse, which still remains, were pulled down in the last century by the Dean and Chapter, and the materials used in the erection of a prebendal-house. Not far from the monastery are three cells, communicating with each other by means of a gallery in front, cut out of a rock, at the height of above forty feet from the summer level of the river Eden. The parish of Wetheral comprises the townships of Cumwhinton, Coathill, and Scotby, together with the townships of Great Corby and Warwick-bridge, in Eskdale Ward.

Corby Castle, on the eastern side of the Eden, is the seat of Henry Howard, Esq.; it occupies the site of an ancient castle, and consists in part of the walls of a large square tower, more than six feet in thickness. The mansion is situated on the summit of a precipitous cliff overhanging the Eden river, which dashes over its rocky bed at the base. The castle and demesne were purchased in the reign of Henry VII. by Lord William Howard, son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and *The belted Will Howard* of border history, who gave it to his second son Sir Francis Howard, the direct ancestor of the present possessor. The rooms contain a valuable collection of pictures, amongst which are the portrait of King Charles II., given to the family at the Restoration, and a full-length portrait of Lord William Howard. The pleasure-grounds are highly enriched with wood, and present a great variety of beautiful scenery.

Scotby, a township of this parish, anciently belonged to the King of Scots; it was afterwards annexed to the honour of Penrith, and now belongs to the Duke of Devonshire.

WIGTON, on the river Wiza, 11 miles S.W. from Carlisle, and 306 from London, contains 729 houses, and 4056 inhabitants. The principal manufactures at this town are checks, muslins, and ginghams. Calicoes are also made, and the calico-printing branch is carried on. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, which is considerable for corn and provisions. On St. Thomas's Day is a large market for apples and honey; and on Martinmas Tuesday, beef is brought to market, and is purchased in large quantities, to be salted for winter consumption. Annual fairs are held 5th April for black cattle, stallions, in consequence of a prize offered by the Workington Agricultural Society, Yorkshire cloth, hardware, &c. On 20th Feb. is a large and noted horse fair. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 19*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle: it was rebuilt in 1788, and contains a monument of Colonel Thomas Barwis, ob. 1648. At Spital, a mile eastward from the town, is supposed to have stood a hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard; and at Kirkland is the site of a chapel, which according to tradition belonged to the hospital. A college of matrons, or Hospital of Christ, was founded here in 1723 by the Rev. John Thomlinson, rector of Rothbury, for six widows of Protestant beneficed clergymen of this county, who are 46 years of age. The Bishop of Carlisle is visitor. The parish contains the townships of Oulton, Waverton, High, Low, and Woodside Quarters.

Lasson, or *Lassells* Hall belonged to the Dalston family, now to William Taylor, Esq. The river Wiza, which rises near Rosley, and runs by West Ward, and Old Carlisle to Wigton, falls into the pool about two miles northward of the town.

4. Eskdale Ward

Is bounded on the north by Scotland; on the east by Northumberland; on the south by Leath Ward; and on the west by Cumberland Ward.

ARTHURET, or *Arthur's Head*, a parish including the English part of the debateable lands, is comprised of the townships of Brackenhill, Lineside, Longtown, and Netherby. It contains 2953 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 2*l.*, in the patronage of Sir James Graham, Bart.; it formerly belonged to Jedburgh Abbey, N. B., and was rebuilt in 1609: in the chancel are monuments of Sir George Graham, Bart. 1607; and of Robert Graham, D.D., ob. 1782. In the churchyard is the monument of Lieutenant William Graham of the Moat, who died in 1657.

The principal place in the parish is Longtown, 8 miles N. from Carlisle, containing 309 houses, and 1812 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Thursday, at which cranberries are sold in great quantities for the London consumption. Here is a horse-fair on Thursday before Whitsunday, and a fair for hiring servants on the Thursday after Whitsunday and Thursday after Martinmas. There are extensive salmon fisheries on the river Esk, which runs through the parish, and is crossed by a bridge of five arches at Longtown. Netherby Hall, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart., M.P. for the county, is pleasantly situated a short distance from the banks of the river Esk: it was built by Dr. Graham on the site of an ancient mansion, the tower of which remains; the grounds are extensive, and have beautiful walks on the banks of the Esk and Liddell; not far from the house was a Roman station. The most remarkable of the antiquities there discovered, together with others collected by Dr. Graham, are carefully preserved here in a room fitted up for the purpose. On the steep banks of the river Lid, or *Liddell*, is a moated site called Liddell's Strength, where is considered to have been a castle belonging to the Stoteville family, and afterwards to the Lords Wake of Liddell. The barony of Lyddal, or *Liddell*, extending over this parish and Kirk Andrews, at length became vested in the Crown, and was granted, together with the forest of Nichol in 1604, to George Clifford Earl of Cumberland. Francis the succeeding Earl sold the estates to Richard Graham, Esq., Master of the Horse to the Duke of Buckingham, and who was created baronet in 1629. Richard, the third baronet, was created Viscount Preston. The present possessor of Netherby is descended from James, son of the Rev. Robert Graham, who succeeded to his father's estates in 1782, and was the same year created a baronet.

BEWCASTLE, or *Buethcastre*, on the borders of Northumberland, 10 miles N. from Brampton, contains 38 houses, and 188 inhabitants. Bueth, lord of the manor at the time of the Norman Conquest, is mentioned in one of the early charters of Lanercost Priory; the castle, from its situation near the Borders, was once an important post, but is said to have been demolished during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I.: the walls of the keep still remain, which occupy part of the site of a Roman station. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 2*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: in the churchyard is the shaft of a very ancient cross, enriched with various figures and ornaments: it is of one stone, fourteen feet six inches high, and about twenty-one inches wide at the bottom; at the top is a socket, in which the cross was formerly fixed. Runic inscriptions on the north and west sides have been frequently transcribed, but it is very doubtful if any of them are accurate. Besides the village of Bewcastle, the parish comprises the townships of Bailie, Belbank, and Nixons. Nichol Forest also extends into this parish: about four thousand acres of this forest were inclosed in 1811; and Highstone Moor was inclosed in 1815.

BRAMPTON, 9 miles E. from Carlisle, in the road to Newcastle, contains 434 houses, and 2448 inhabitants. The town stands in a deep narrow vale, round which the country swells into considerable eminences. The market, on Wednesday, is largely supplied with corn, which is sold toll free, potatoes, butter in the firkin, &c. Here are four annual fairs; the second Wednesday after Whitsuntide, the second Wednesday in September, the 15th April, and 23rd October: the two former are noted for the sale of young cattle and milch cows, sheep, and lambs; the two latter are chiefly for the show of cattle previously to the market at Penrith in the spring, and that of Newcastle in the autumn. The principal manufactory is that of cotton in looms for Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle: it was built in 1789. The site of the old church is a mile and a half from the town, on an eminence overlooking the Vale of Irthing. The parish of Brampton contains the townships of Easby and Naworth, or *Naward*, and is parcel of the barony of Gilsland, of



DESTRUCTION OF LANERCOST PRIORY, CUMBERLAND. 4.9.47.

THE lovers of architectural antiquities will learn with regret that, very early on the morning of the 4th inst., a great part of the roof of Lanercost Priory fell in with a loud crash, bearing everything down with it.

This venerable ruin is situated at the foot of the vale that descends from Naworth Castle, at a short distance from the banks of the Irthing. It was originally an Augustine monastery, founded by William de Vallibus, in 1169. It was frequently visited by Edward I., and partly destroyed by fire in 1296; but was restored, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution; and in the time of Edward VI. was granted to Thomas, Lord Dacre. Few vestiges of the monastic buildings remained; though originally sufficiently extensive to become the residence of Edward I. during one of his Scotch expeditions. Part of the structure was used as a farm-house, and some portion of the cemetery had been converted into gardens. The gate of the burial-ground was a fine semicircular arch. The church was in the conventual form, with a low tower, embrasured. The portal at the west entrance consisted of numerous mouldings, supported by pilasters, with plain capitals and bases. This part of the structure has been fitted up as a parochial church; but the other parts were open, and exposed to the weather. Round the upper part of the edifice was a colonnade, with pointed arches, supported on single pillars; and most of the windows were tall and narrow.

The principal materials for this edifice are supposed to have been obtained from the Roman wall, which passes within a short distance. The manuscript chronicle of Lanercost, deposited in the British Museum, mentions the election of a Prior about the middle of the fourteenth century, whose name was Thomas de Hextoldsham, a man of such worldly conduct, that, besides the oath of canonica obedience, he was obliged by the Bishop to make a solemn promise not to frequent public huntings, nor to keep so large a pack of hounds as he formerly had done.



LANERCOST PRIORY, FROM ELVAN.

which Naworth Castle is the chief seat: there is some reason to believe it was built by Ralph Dacre in the time of Edward III.; it was repaired in 1607 for the residence of Lord William Howard, who married Elizabeth, sister and heiress of George Lord Dacre of Gilsland. Sir Charles Howard, his great-grandson, was created Earl of Carlisle in 1661. Naworth Castle, now one of the seats of the Earl of Carlisle, is the largest and most perfect of all the ancient Border houses, and stands on the brink of a precipice almost inaccessible on three sides. The private apartments of Lord William Howard, in the eastern tower, closed with iron doors, are still preserved, with their original furniture; they consist of a library, oratory, and bed-room. The hall is seventy feet by twenty-four, and of proportionable height; on the ceiling are portraits of the Kings of England previously to the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster, which were originally at Kirk Oswald. In the chapel window are painted, kneeling, figures of Thomas Lord Dacre and his lady the heiress of Greystoke. Four small apartments, in one of which is an iron ring, are supposed to be the ancient prisons of the barony of Gilsland, the court of which had the power of life and death. The gatehouse in the southern front bears the arms of Dacre and Howard.

Brampton is supposed to have been a Roman station; and from a conical mount, called the Castle Hill, upon which are traces of entrenchment, is an extensive view, excepting towards the south, where, at the distance of six miles, it is bounded by lofty eminences. On the west is a prospect over all the levels, from the city of Carlisle to the Solway Frith; northward, the wild tract towards Newcastle and the distant heights in Scotland; eastward, the prospect is only confined by the Cheviot Hills and high mountains about the river Reed in Northumberland.

CARLATTON, 9 miles S.E. from Carlisle, contains 6 houses, and 54 inhabitants: it is an extra-parochial district, the church having been dilapidated long before the Reformation.

CASTLE CARROCK, 4 miles S. from Brampton, and 9 miles E. from Carlisle, contains 65 houses, and 346 inhabitants, including the Outside Quarter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Hugh de Vaux Lord of Gilsland, in the reign of Henry II., granted this estate to Eustace de Vaux, whose posterity took the name of Castle Carrock, and most probably inhabited the castle which stood near the church, and gave name to the parish.

CROSBY UPON EDEN, 4 miles N.E. from Carlisle, contains 51 houses, and 320 inhabitants, including High Crosby. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The manor of Crosby is annexed to Linstoke Castle, and was assigned to the Bishop of Carlisle on the partition of the estates of the priory and the bishopric. The parish also contains the townships of Brunstoke and Walby.

CUMREW, 7 miles S. from Brampton, and 12 miles S.E. from Carlisle, contains 44 houses, and 231 inhabitants, including the Outside Quarter: it is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. About a quarter of a mile from the parish church, under the Fell, are the remains of a castle, supposed to have been the residence of some of the family of Vaux, Lords of Gilsland.

CUMWHITTON, 6 miles S. from Brampton, and 9 miles S.E. from Carlisle, contains 48 houses, and 285 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The parish comprises the townships of Moorthwaite and Northsceugh. On the summit of King Harry Fell, in this parish, is a small circle of stones, called *Grey Yawd*, consisting of about eighty-eight stones, set in an exact circle, of about one hundred and fifty-six feet in diameter, one stone larger than the rest standing out of the circle about fifteen feet on the north-west side.

DENTON, on the banks of the Irthing and borders of Northumberland, 4 miles E. from Brampton, contains 44 houses, and 287 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle.

Upper Denton, or *Over Denton*, about a mile and a half eastward from the above, contains 17 houses, and 100 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, and is sometimes attributed to Abbey Lanercost parish. Near it is Burdoswald, a Roman station.

FARLAM, 3 miles E. from Brampton, contains 114 houses, and 663 inhabitants, including West Farlam township. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Carlisle.

HAYTON, 3 miles S. from Brampton, contains 83 houses, and 491 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Edmund Castle is the seat of Sir James Graham, created baronet in 1808. The parish comprises the townships of Faugh and Fenton, and Talkin.

IRTHINGTON, on the banks of the river Irthing, 2½ miles W. from Brampton, contains 46 houses, and 251 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Joseph Dacre, Esq. The parish comprises the townships of Leversdale, Newby, and Newtown. Near the parish church is the keep of a castle, which is said to have been the chief seat of the barony of Gilsland before Naworth Castle was built; it belonged to the family of Vaux, for one of whom there is an ancient grave-stone in the church. Castlesteads and Watch Cross, two Roman stations, are in this parish.

KIRK ANDREWS UPON ESK, on the borders of Scotland, 2 miles N. from Longtown, and 11 miles from Carlisle, contains 230 houses, and 1140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart.: it was rebuilt in the reign of Charles I. by Sir Richard Graham, on the banks of the river. Not far from the church is one of the Border towers, built as a protection against the inroads of the Scots, and on the opposite side of the river is Netherby Hall. The parish comprises the township of Moat, and the chapelry of Nichol Forest: the moat is supposed to have been the ancient seat of the barony of Liddell. In this parish is Solway Moss, celebrated for a victory obtained over the Scots in the reign of Henry VIII., and for a remarkable inundation in 1771. The eruption began on 15th November; it continued to flow for several days, covering with its black stream several hundred acres of fertile land, and destroying many houses. Dr. Graham, landlord of the whole inundated tract, gradually cleared the ground, and it is again brought into cultivation. Solway Moss extends from the Esk to the Sark, which last is the proper boundary between England and Scotland.

KIRKLINTON, or *Kirk Levington*, on the river Line, 4 miles E. from Longtown, and 7 miles N. from Carlisle, contains 214 houses, and 1155 inhabitants, including Middle Quarter and West Linton. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 1*l.* 1*s.* The parish comprises the township of Hethersgill. Kirklinton Hall is the seat of Joseph Dacre, Esq.; near it are traces of an ancient castle, supposed to have been the seat of the barony of Levington, and residence of the Boyville family, the last of whom died in 1253.

LANERCOST PRIORY, on the banks of the Irthing, 2 miles N.W. from Brampton, is a parish divided into five townships, viz. Askerton, Banks, Burtholme, Kingwater, and Waterhead, containing collectively 242 houses, and 1512 inhabitants. Robert de Vaux Lord of Gilsland, in the year 1169 founded a priory here of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which was endowed by himself and subsequent benefactors with an ample revenue. King Edward I., together with his queen Eleanor, came to the Priory on 11th Sept. 1280, after he had been hunting in Inglewood Forest. The King appears to have been here again in 1299 or 1300. On 1st October, 1306, King Edward came to the Priory with his queen Margaret, and staid here till the 5th, and after a short visit to Carlisle, returned on the 8th.

Thomas de Hextoldesham, who was elected Prior of Lanercost in 1357, was obliged by the Bishop to promise that he would not frequent public huntings, or keep so large a pack of hounds as he had formerly done. At the time of the suppression of this priory its revenues were estimated at 77*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* per annum. The site was granted in 1543 to Thomas, an illegitimate son of Thomas Lord Dacre. There are considerable remains of the priory, and

the nave of the conventual church is now used as the parish church. The prior's house continued to be the seat of the Dacre family till the death of John Dacre, Esq. in 1716; it is now a farm-house. Seven miles eastward from the priory, on the borders of Northumberland, is Gilsland Spa, formerly called Holywell. The spring is situated on the southern bank of the river Irthing, in a beautiful valley surrounded by barren moors: near it is Shaws.

At Askerton, on the banks of the Cambock, is a small castle, built for the protection of the barony of Gilsland, against the inroads of the Borderers, at which Thomas Lord Dacre, Lord Warden of the Marshes in the reign of Henry VIII., occasionally resided; there was formerly a park belonging to it: it is now a farm-house. A tower of an old mansion of the Vaux family at Fryermain was standing in 1688.

SCALEBY, 6 miles N.E. from Carlisle, contains 108 houses, and 618 inhabitants, including West Scaleby. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. Scaleby Castle was built by Robert de Tilliol in 1307, and was repaired and altered for the residence of Richard Gilpin, Esq. about 1680: it is now the seat of Edward Stephenson, Esq. The Rev. William Gilpin, vicar of Boldre in Hampshire, and author of several popular tours, was born at Scaleby Castle in 1724.

STANWIX, or *Stanewick*, three quarters of a mile N. from Carlisle, on the opposite bank of the Eden. The petty sessions for Eskdale Ward are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The celebrated Dr. Paley was vicar of this parish from 1793 to 1795. Drawdykes Castle, a mansion of the Aglionby family, on the site of an ancient castle which was taken down in the seventeenth century, is occupied as a farm-house. The following townships are in Stanwix parish:—

Etterby, on the Eden, one mile N. from Carlisle, containing 11 houses, and 67 inhabitants.

Houghton, 2 miles N. from Carlisle, containing 58 houses, and 288 inhabitants.

Linstoke, 2 miles N.E. from Carlisle, containing 43 houses, and 231 inhabitants. The manor was granted by King Henry I. to his chaplain Walter, and by him given to the prior and convent of Carlisle. After the creation of the see, the bishop and the convent held their lands in common, till a partition was made by Gualo the Pope's legate, by which, among other manors, Linstoke was appropriated to the bishop; and Linstoke Castle was for a long time the only seat of him and his successors. Bishop Irton died at this castle in 1292; and the next year Bishop Halton entertained Johannes Romanus and his suite. In the year 1307 King Edward I. was at Linstoke Castle with his queen Margaret and his court, from the 6th March to the 12th, when he removed to Carlisle. The manor of Linstoke still belongs to the see, but the castle has not for many centuries been the residence of the bishops. It was repaired and modernised in 1768, and is now occupied as a farm-house.

Rickerby, or *Richardby*, containing 13 houses, and 108 inhabitants. Rickerby is the seat of James Graham, Esq.

Tarraby, containing 31 houses, and 153 inhabitants.

The townships of Cargo, or *Craghow*, and Stainton, are situated in Cumberland Ward.

STAPLETON, 13 miles N.E. from Carlisle, contains 84 houses, and 487 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 1*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* In this parish are the townships of Belbank, Solport, and Trough; the demesne lands of Solport are called the Shank, where are the ruins of a castle.

WALTON, 10 miles N.E. from Carlisle, contains 82 houses, and 480 inhabitants. It is divided into High and Low Walton. It is a curacy, value 9*l.* 5*s.*

5. Leath Ward

Is bounded on the north by Cumberland Ward, Eskdale Ward, and Northumberland; on the east by the county of Durham; on the south by Westmorland; and on the west by Allerdale Ward below Derwent.

ADDINGHAM, or *Addenham*, containing 124 houses, and 694 inhabitants, is divided into four townships: Gamblesby, Glassonby, Hunsonby, (in which is the hamlet of Winskill, or *Winscale*,) and Little Salkeld. There is no village of Addingham, and the church, 7 miles N.E. from Penrith, is in the township of Glassonby: it is dedicated to St. Michael, and is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Dr. Paley was vicar from 1792 to 1795. At Manghanby, in this parish, is a free-school, founded in 1634 by the Rev. Edward Mayplett, prebendary of Carlisle and vicar of Addingham. Little Salkeld is the seat of Colonel Lacy; the house was rebuilt about 1790, and the estate much improved with plantations.

AINSTABLE, 12 miles N. from Penrith, contains 93 houses, and 518 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* This was the birth-place of Dr. John Leake, a physician of considerable reputation. At Armathwaite, in this parish, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by King William Rufus in the second year of his reign, and dedicated to Jesus Christ, and his mother the Virgin Mary. At the time of the Dissolution, here were only a prioress and three nuns, who had lands for their maintenance, valued at 18*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* per annum. King Edward VI. granted this priory to William Greyme, *alias* Carleil: its site, having acquired the name of Nunnery, is now the seat of Mrs. Bamber. The pleasure-grounds, which are laid out on the banks of the river Croglin, exhibit a great variety of picturesque scenery.

Armathwaite Castle, the seat of Robert Milbourn, Esq., is of modern erection. The mansion is situated in a deep vale close to the margin of the river Eden, but its chief feature is the beauty and variety of the numerous prospects, many of which are extremely romantic and picturesque.

ALDSTONE, or *Alston Moor*, on the borders of Durham and Northumberland, on the river Tyne, 19 miles N.E. from Penrith, and 272 miles from London, contains 673 houses, and 4411 inhabitants. Aldston is nearly the most elevated town in England. The Vicar's Croft, situated in the centre, was proposed for a market-place in the year 1823. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and there are three annual fairs on the last Thursday in May, the Friday preceding the 27th September, and the first Thursday in November. The church, dedicated to St. Austin, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.*, in the patronage of the trustees of Greenwich Hospital. At Garragill, or *Gerardegill*, a hamlet of this parish, containing 216 houses, and 1288 inhabitants, is a chapel, at which divine service is performed every third Sunday. This estate formerly belonged to the Radcliffe family, but upon the attainder of Francis Radcliffe Earl of Derwentwater, in 1715 it fell to the Crown, and was soon afterwards settled by Act of Parliament on Greenwich Hospital. The number of workmen employed in the lead-mines occasions this parish to be very populous. The Alston mines appear to have been first worked by the Crown in the reign of Henry III., when the same privileges were granted to the miners which those in the other royal mines of Cumberland enjoyed; but it is not stated for what metal they were then worked,—perhaps for copper. The lead-mines are said to have been discovered and first worked by Sir Francis Radcliffe, afterwards Earl of Derwentwater, and were of much importance. In 1768 there were one hundred and nineteen lead-mines in the parish of Alston, one hundred and fifteen of which were then held on lease under the Hospital. According to a report on the mines of Greenwich Hospital in 1823, the lead-mines yielded 6000 tons per annum, and were under the direction of Mr. Dickinson Moor, Master. The British lead-mines produce two thirds of the whole consumption of lead in Europe. In the year 1822, 34,000 tons were raised within the British dominions, and it has been computed that all the known lead-mines do not produce more than 50,000 tons. The price of lead towards the close of the war with France, in 1815, fell from 40*l.* to 16*l.* per ton. In the smelt-mills at Langley, the lead is extracted from the ore by smelting in blast furnaces, called Hearths, after having been calcined in separate furnaces constructed for that purpose. In the southern mines the ore is melted in air or reverberatory furnaces, but a certain waste of lead is occasioned. It is, however, doubtful which process is best. In the Hearths peat is used, and in the air-furnace coal. Zinc works adjoin the smelting-house at Langley. There is a demand for zinc in the East India trade, but the article is furnished from Germany at much lower prices than it can be made in England.

CROGLIN, on the borders of Northumberland, 13 miles N. from

Penrith, contains 64 houses, and 348 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 8*l.*

DACRE, on the borders of Westmorland, 5 miles W. from Penrith, contains 151 houses, and 904 inhabitants, including the townships of Great Blencow, Newbiggin, Soulby, and Stainton. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in the chancel is a monument of one of the Dacre family. Dacre Castle, a quadrangular building with four turrets, erected about the reign of Henry VII., is occupied as a farm-house.

EDENHALL, on the banks of the Eden, 3½ miles E. from Penrith, contains 32 houses, and 251 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: in it are several monuments of the Musgrave family. Langwathby is a township of this parish. Eden Hall is the seat of the Rev. Sir Christopher John Musgrave, Bart.: it is remarkable for containing a curious and ancient cup, called the *Luck of Eden Hall*, on the preservation of which, according to tradition, the prosperity of that house depends. The celebrated Duke of Wharton wrote a ballad, commencing thus:

"God prosper long from being broke
The *Luck of Eden Hall*."

It is of green-coloured glass, ornamented with foliage, and of different colours in enamel; it is deep and narrow, and contains about a pint. The leathern case in which it is kept is adorned with scrolls of vine leaves, and on the top are the letters I. H. C. From the style of the ornaments it seems to be of the fifteenth century.

Tradition relates that a party of fairies were drinking and making merry round St. Cuthbert's well, near the hall, when, being interrupted by the intrusion of some curious people, they were frightened, and, making a hasty retreat, left the cup in question, one of the last screaming out:

If this cup should break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Eden Hall.

GREYSTOKE, 4 miles W. from Penrith, contains 50 houses, and 255 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 40*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* The church was made collegiate in 1382, by Alexander Nevile, Archbishop of York, and so continued till the abolition of colleges and chantries. In the chancel of the church are monuments of the Barons of Greystoke; amongst them is a brass plate with this inscription:

Icy gist William le Bon Baron de Greystoke, le plus vaillant noble, et curtois chivalier de son pays en son temps · que mourust le X joue de july l'ann de grace · milecclx · alme de que · Dieu ayt pity et mercy. Amen.

And near it is an altar-tomb with the effigies of a knight. The barony of Greystoke was given by Ranulph de Meschines to Lyulph, and was confirmed by King Henry I. to his son Phorne, whose posterity took the name of Greystoke. From this family the barony descended, through that of Dacre, to the Howards: the arms are *Barry of six, argent and azure, three chaplets gules.* Upon the death of the Duke of Norfolk in 1815, Greystoke Castle and manor, and other estates in the county, were bequeathed to Henry Howard Molyneux, Esq. and his issue, with remainder to the sons of Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby; to the son of Edward, brother of the present Duke of Norfolk; and the younger sons of Lord Viscount Andover, in succession. Greystoke Castle, built by William Lord Greystoke, in 1353, was garrisoned for the King in 1648, and was burnt by order of Major Cholmeley. The castle was rebuilt by H. C. Howard, Esq.; but the lower part of a large square tower, part of the original edifice, remains: this was raised, and considerable additions to other parts of the building were made by the Duke of Norfolk, about 1814. The castle stands at the southern extremity of the park, on a steep bank above a small stream, a branch of the river Petteril: in the rooms are several very interesting family portraits. The park contains upwards of three thousand acres of land, surrounded by a wall nine feet in height: the deer kept in the park are now reduced to a small number. Gobarrow Park, in this parish, extended three miles in length and one in breadth, on the northern side of Ullswater, but has been converted into farms, and the central part only left for red and fallow deer. The red deer have a free communication, across the water, with Martindale Chase in Westmorland. Hunts, on both sides of the water, are occasionally held in the months of August and September, the deer being frequently pursued across the lake. The parish of Greystoke is divided into the townships of Berrier and Murrah, Little Blencow, Hutton John, Hutton Roof, Hutton Soil, Johnby, Motherby, and Gill; and the chapelries of Matterdale, Mungrisdale, Threlkeld, and Water Millock; the entire parish containing 2419 inhabitants. Hutton John, or *Penruddock*, in the road from Penrith to Keswick, belonged for many generations to the family of Hutton, and descended by marriage to a branch of the Huddlestons of Millom: the hall is now the property and residence of Andrew Huddleston, Esq. The village of Threlkeld also lies in the road between Penrith and Keswick, at the foot of the Saddleback, which mountain is in this parish, and is here called Threlkeld Fell. Its height is 2787 feet, and its rock is a primitive clay-slate, similar to that of Skiddaw; the ascent is not easy, but it is better situated than Skiddaw for a view towards the south, and also of the neighbourhood of Lowther and Penrith; the western view from its summits is greatly intercepted. In walking along the ridge, it may be observed that the southern side is formed into a series of deep ravines and rocky projections, while the northern descends in a smooth grassy slope; and below a rocky precipice on the eastern end is a small tarn, singularly placed. A fair for sheep is held at Threlkeld on the first Thursday in September.

HESKET IN THE FOREST, 9 miles from Penrith, on the road to Carlisle, contains 78 houses, and 124 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Low Hesket. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: in the chancel is a monument of Bernard Kirkbridge of Ellerton, the last of an ancient family, who died in 1677. This parish is all within the forest of Inglewood, and comprises the townships of Itonfield, Petteril Crooks, Plumpton Street, and Calthwaite, containing 1799 inhabitants. The Forest courts are annually held on St. Barnabas Day at Court Thorn, a tree by the road side, between High and Low Hesket, where the inhabitants of above twenty townships attend, out of whom a jury is balloted and sworn. An Act was passed in 1803 for inclosing the forest of Inglewood. Armathwaite Castle, 2 miles eastward on the banks of the river Eden, was for several generations the seat of the Skelton family, who frequently represented this county and the city of Carlisle in Parliament: it is now the seat of Robert Saunderson Milbourne, Esq. Near Aiket Gate is Wadling Tarn, covering about one hundred acres of land, belonging to Mr. Milbourne: on a lofty eminence near this tarn anciently stood Castle Hewen. On the river, westward of Hesket, is Petteril Banks, the seat of Charles Parker, Esq.

HUTTON IN THE FOREST, 6 miles N.W. from Penrith, contains 33 houses, and 157 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: it was rebuilt in 1714. In the chancel is an ancient gravestone for one of the Hutton family, and monuments of the families of Fletcher and Vane. Mar school was built and endowed by Thomas Fletcher, Esq. in 1715. Hutton Hall is the seat of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart. The manor was anciently held by the service of keeping the forest in the Hay of Our Lord the King in Plumpton, and by the further service of holding the King's stirrup when he should mount his horse in the castle at Carlisle. Thomas Close, northward from the village, is a township of Hutton parish.

KIRKLAND, on the borders of Westmorland, 9 miles E. from Penrith, and 5 miles from Temple Sowerby, contains 33 houses, and 217 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Blencarn. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: it was rebuilt in 1768, but contains monuments of an earlier date of the Fleming family. The parish comprises the townships of Culgaith and Skirwith. Skirwith Hall, an old seat of the Flemings, has been pulled down, and a farm-house built on the site. Skirwith Abbey, a modern mansion, ornamented with extensive plantations, is the seat of John Orfeur Yates, Esq.: the estate derives its name of Abbey from a tradition that it was the site of a religious house. Bank Hall was

some time a seat of the Crackenthorp family: the manor is now the property of William Crackenthorp, Esq. Culgarth chapel was rebuilt in 1758; the minister is nominated by the vicar of Kirkland.

KIRK OSWALD, on the river Eden, 8 miles N.E. from Penrith, contains 153 houses, and 760 inhabitants. The town is situated on the declivity of a gentle eminence, which descends towards the margin of the river. A market is held on Thursday; and there are two annual fairs, on Thursday before Whitsuntide, and 5th of August, at which cattle are sometimes exhibited for sale. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. This church in 1523 was made collegiate for twelve secular priests. Queen Elizabeth in 1587 granted the college estates to Edward Downinge and Miles Doddinge. The property afterwards came into the possession of the Fetherstonhaugh family, who resided at the College-house near the church. In the chancel of the church are monuments of the loyal Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, who was beheaded at Chester in 1651; and others of his family. The belfry of the church is at a distance, a tower having been built for that purpose on a hill eastward of the town.

Kirk Oswald Castle is said to have been originally built by one of the Engayne family; it belonged in the reign of King John to Sir Hugh Morville, one of Sir Thomas à Becket's assassins, who acquired the estate in marriage with the heiress of Estoteville, and who inclosed the park. Thomas de Multon enlarged and fortified the castle; and Thomas Dacre, who married the heiress of Multon, beautified it at a great expense. Thomas Lord Dacre frequently resided at this castle in the reign of Henry VIII. It was nearly all pulled down in the seventeenth century, when the portraits of the Kings of England, formerly in the hall, were removed to Naworth Castle by Lord Dacre of the South: there are still some remains of the castle. Croglin Hall is now occupied as a farm-house; and Staffold Hall is the seat of Richard Lowthian Ross, Esq.

LAZONBY, on the river Eden, nearly opposite Kirk Oswald, 7 miles N. from Penrith, contains 93 houses, and 533 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The township of Plumpton Wall is in this parish. Here is Old Penrith, a Roman station, the Voreda of Antoninus's Itinerary. The fort, containing an area of about three acres, lies on the river Petteril, 3 miles S.W. from the village of Lazonby, very near the present road to Carlisle, which is the old Roman road. The ramparts are still high, and the fosse visible. In the year 1811 a considerable portion of the wall on the eastern side of this station was laid open for the purpose of obtaining ready-hewn stone for buildings on the adjoining farms. In consequence of this and subsequent excavations, many Roman altars, coins, and other antiquities were discovered. A Roman road from Ambleside falls into the great northern one at this station. The parish of Lazonby is part of the ancient forest of Inglewood.

MELMERBY, 8 miles N.E. from Penrith, on the road to Alston Moor, contains 50 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* Melmerby Hall is the seat of the Rev. Thomas Pattenson. There are two mineral springs in this parish, one of a sulphureous nature, situated under the mountains, about a mile from the village, much resorted to in the summer; the other is a chalybeate water, on the Fells, three miles distant from Melmerby.

NEWTON RIGNY, on the river Petterel, 3 miles W. from Penrith, contains 19 houses, and 124 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Carlisle. The parish comprises the township of Catterlen, and is part of the forest of Inglewood. Catterlen Hall, built by Rowland Vaux in 1577, has long been in a dilapidated state. The old hall at Newton is occupied as a farm-house; the estate belonged in the reign of Henry II. to the family of De Rigney, and was afterwards one of the earliest possessions of the Lowther family in this county.

OUSBY, or *Ulesby*, on a branch of the river Eden, 8 miles N.E. from Penrith, contains 49 houses, and 276 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. Thomas Robinson, who published "An Essay towards a Natural History of Cumberland and Westmorland," was rector of this parish from 1672 till his death in 1719. William Crackenthorp, Esq. of Newbiggin Hall in Westmorland, is lord of the manor.

PENRITH, 18 miles S. from the city of Carlisle, and 284 from London, contains 800 houses, and 5385 inhabitants, including the townships of Burrowgate, Dockeray, Middlegate, Sandgate, Nether-end-bridge, Carleton, and Plumpton Head. A market for provisions is held on Saturday, but the principal market-day for corn, &c. is Tuesday. Here are considerable cattle fairs, on 1st March, 24th and 25th April, and the third Tuesday in October, and also on the cutomary hiring days of Tuesday in Whitsun-week and Martinmas Tuesday. Here are manufactures of checks and ginghams; and the petty sessions for the Ward are held here. It is on record that the men of Penrith had a right to all trees blown down by the wind within the forest of Inglewood. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1722, and is large: the chandeliers were given by the first Duke of Portland to the inhabitants, for their loyalty in the year 1745. Several monuments taken from the old church are preserved; as those of Richard Coldall of Plumpton, ob. 1562; Sir Christopher Moresby, ob. 1499, &c.; and some of more modern date. Since the rebuilding of the church is the monument of James Wallace, Esq. of Carleton Hall, some time His Majesty's Attorney General, who died in 1783. In the churchyard are two shafts of ancient crosses, each about ten feet high; the upper parts are ornamented with various knots, nearly effaced.

At Penrith was a convent of Gray friars, of the order of St. Augustine, founded about the reign of Edward II.: the site of this monastery was granted by King Henry VIII. to Robert Tyrwhit. The Honor of Penrith, an ancient demesne of the Crown, was in 1242 granted to Alexander King of Scotland, to be held by the service of the annual render of a falcon to the Constable of Carlisle Castle. It is probable that Penrith Castle was built by Ralph Nevile Earl of Westmorland, in the reign of Richard II. On the death of Richard Earl of Warwick the castle reverted to the Crown, and was granted by King Edward IV. to his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester; and there is little doubt that he enlarged and repaired it, and resided here; as he was sheriff of the county for four successive years. The Honor of Penrith remained in the possession of the Crown till 1696, when it was granted to William Bentinck Earl of Portland. There are considerable remains of the castle, which stands on an eminence to the west of the town: it was dismantled after the civil war, and the lead, timber, and other materials sold. Penrith Beacon, on the summit of the Fell, overlooks the town, and commands a most extensive prospect, said to embrace seven different counties, closed in on every side by mountain scenery. The view comprehends the winding course of the Eamont, the woods of Lowther, the lofty and rugged barriers that encircle Ullswater, and the majestic range of mountains that terminate in Cross Fell. The tower, of thick walls with a few loop-holes in them, is in good preservation; the date, 1719, denotes a repair. Carleton Hall, in this parish, is the seat of Lord Wallace.

RENWICK, or *Ravenwick*, on Raven beck, 11½ miles N.E. from Penrith, contains 69 houses, and 364 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, value 4*l.*; the edifice was rebuilt in 1733.

GREAT SALKELD, or *Salkeld Regis*, on the banks of the Eden, 5 miles N. from Penrith, contains 78 houses, and 403 inhabitants. A free-school was founded here in 1515; the school-house was built by subscription in 1686, Archdeacon Nicolson having been the chief contributor to it. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The rectory is united with the archdeaconry of Carlisle, which is 150*l.* per annum. Dr. Paley was Archdeacon of Carlisle and rector of this parish from 1782 till his death, in 1805, but never resided here, except occasionally. The tower of the church is a regular fortress, and was no doubt so constructed about the same time that Penrith Castle was built by the Nevils, the village being frequently exposed to the invasion of the Scots, on account of their King's claim to the manor Hunter Hall is the seat of Edward Bachelor Harraden, Esq.: near it is Nunwick Hall. At Little Salkeld, in Addingham parish, is the largest and most complete circle of stones in the county, called Long Meg and her Daughters: it is three hundred and fifty feet in diameter, and consists of stones of various kinds and of unequal height; some above nine feet high, others hardly appearing above the surface of the earth; on the south side, at the distance of about seventeen paces from the circle,



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26 IVY LANE, JUNE 1, 1833

stands a single upright stone, eighteen feet high, from which this monument derives its name; and between this and the circle are two others of smaller size.

SKELTON, 6 miles N.W. from Penrith, contains 65 houses, and 332 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 43*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Christchurch, Oxford. Hardrigg Hall and Allonby Hall are two ancient mansions, belonging to Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart.; the former, which has a large square tower, was a seat of the Southaic family, and the latter is now a farm-house. Scales Hall is also a farm-house. The townships of Lamonby and Unthank are in this parish.

CASTLE SOWERBY, 9 miles N.W. from Penrith, and 15 miles S. from Carlisle, contains 181 houses, and 1012 inhabitants. The parish, which lies wholly within the forest of Inglewood, is divided into the townships of Bustabeck, How bound, Row bound, Southernby bound, and Stocklewath bound. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Raughton Head chapel, in this parish, was rebuilt in 1760. In this chapelry is Thackwoodnock, the seat of William Blamire, Esq., M.P. for the county. Southernby Hall is the seat of John Fallowfield, Esq. In the district of How bound is Castle Hill, the site of an ancient castle, from which the parish took its name; the land on which it stood is part of one of ten estates, whose owners held them by the service of riding through Penrith on Tuesday in Whitsun-week, brandishing their spears. Both the estates and their owners appear to have been called Red Spears. The custom is obsolete.

THE ISLE OF MAN

Is very centrically situated between England, Ireland, and Scotland, nearly opposite to the western coast of Cumberland, from which it is distant thirty miles. The extent of the island from the north-west to the south-east is about thirty miles; its breadth is about ten miles in the widest part, and its circumference between seventy and eighty miles. The name of MAN, or *Mann*, is supposed to refer to its situation with regard to the surrounding kingdoms, from the Saxon word *Mang*, signifying "among." Its ancient ensign was a ship, but the present heraldic bearing is *Gules, three legs conjoined in the fesse point in armour proper garnished and spurred or.* The kings of Man are often mentioned in history: a succession of kings of the Danish line were sovereigns of the island in the tenth century, and in the eleventh century the sovereignty was in the Norwegian line. These were succeeded by a line of Scottish Monarchs till the year 1344, when Sir William Montacute, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, was crowned by order of King Edward III., having enabled him to conquer it. In 1393 the island was sold to Sir William Scrope, on whose attainder it was granted by King Henry IV. to Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, in sovereignty by the service of bearing before the King at his coronation the Lancaster sword. In the year 1400 a grant was made to Sir John Stanley, ancestor of the Earls of Derby, of the island, Castle Peel and lordship of Man, and all the islands, lordships, regalities, &c. with the patronage of the bishopric, and all ecclesiastical benefices in as full and ample a manner as they had been possessed by any former kings or lords of Man, to be holden by homage, and the service of presenting to His Majesty and to his successors at their coronation a cast of falcons, by which ancient tenure the manor is still held. The Stanley family continued to be the sovereigns of the island till the year 1504, whem Thomas Earl of Derby voluntarily resigned the regal title and assumed that of Lord of Man.

The British Government making overtures of purchase, John, third Duke of Athol, agreed to resign the Island in 1765 for £70,000; and by the Revestory Act it became annexed to the British Crown. Parliament afterwards granted an annuity of £2000 to the Duke and Duchess of Athol by way of additional compensation. The kings of England always claimed sovereignty over the island as lords paramount; but they interfered not with its government. The lord's power was ample; he coined money, punished delinquents, &c.

The western isles, divided into two clusters, were, in the Norwegian language, called Sudor and Nordor, signifying "southern and northern," and Man was included in the Sudor. The two bishoprics of Sodor and Man were united under the Norwegian kings, and continued so until the island was conquered by the English: since which time the Bishop of Sodor and Man has retained the united title; and the Scottish bishops were styled Bishops of the Isles. By an Act of King Henry VIII. the bishopric of Sodor and Man was declared to be in the province of York. The diocese contains only twenty-one parishes, 6627 houses, and 40,081 inhabitants.

A high ridge of mountains runs nearly through the whole length of the island, and occupies a considerable portion of the centre. This mountainous tract gives rise to many springs and rivulets, and likewise affords pasturage for sheep, besides supplying heath and peat for fuel. The two extremities of the island consist of good arable and pasture land.

ANDREAS, or *Kirk Andreas*, 3 miles N. from Ramsey, contains 400 houses, and 2229 inhabitants. In this parish are several curiosities, particularly an entrenchment at Ballashury, situated on a natural eminence in a very level part of the country.

BALLAUGH, 7 miles N.W. from Ramsey, contains 274 houses, and 1467 inhabitants. In some parts of the Curragh, which extends from this village to Ramsey, is a remarkable layer of peat under a stratum of gravel, clay, or earth.

BRADDAN, or *Kirk Salmon*, probably so called from being situated on a river abounding with that fish, 2 miles W. from Douglas, contains 292 houses, and 1754 inhabitants, exclusive of the town of Douglas, which is a chapelry of the parish of Braddan. The church is very beautifully situated amidst a group of old trees. Although the land here is not the richest, it is considered to be the best cultivated in the whole island.

BRIDE, or *Kirk Bride*, the most northern parish in the island, near the point of Ayre, 5 miles N. from Ramsey, contains 189 houses, and 1001 inhabitants. The churchyard commands a full view of the bay of Ramsey, and of the bold shore towards the promontory of Maughold. Near the village of Bride is Croneyebollen, a high mound surrounded with stones, supposed to be sepulchral.

CONCON, or *Kirk Conchan*, 2 miles N. from Douglas, contains 233 houses, and 1451 inhabitants. Northward from Concon is Laxey, surrounded by high and steep mountains: three miles distant is Sna Fell, two thousand and four feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded by others of less magnitude, the principal of which are North and South Barrule; the view from the summit includes all the hills and valleys of the island; the ocean and the mountains on the coasts of Scotland, England, Ireland, and Wales; the ranges of Snowdon and Cumberland being visible to the eastward and southward; and the mountains of Morne and Fairhead appearing on the west side, and the Mull of Galloway, with the elevation of Crief Fell, rising in the northern horizon.

CASTLETOWN, 10 miles S.W. from Douglas, in the parish of Kirk Malew, contains 308 houses, and 2036 inhabitants. The streets of this town are spacious and regular, but the harbour is difficult of entrance. It derives its name from Castle Rushen, which stands in the centre of the town, on a rock overlooking the country, and is said to have been founded in the year 960 by Guthred, a Danish Prince. The castle is occupied as a residence by the governor, and a part is appropriated to barracks and the prison of the island. The courts of law are also held in this castle, and near it is the House of Keys. The constitutional officers, in whom the administration of the laws of the island is vested, are the governor, his council, two deemsters, and the House of Keys or the Manx Parliament; these four estates form the Tynwald court. The two deemsters are judges both in common and criminal causes, and have each a distinct court

for the northern or southern district, into which the island is divided; these courts are held weekly. The twenty-four Keys are chosen from the principal commons of the island, the possession of freehold property being a necessary qualification. Two miles from Castletown, on the banks of the same stream, is the hamlet of Ballasalla, the residence of the deemster; and near it is Rushen Abbey, founded in 1098 by M'Manis Lord of the Isles, where many of the ancient kings of Man were interred. The Abbey-bridge is also ancient. Two miles westward from Castletown is Derby Haven, an excellent harbour, of which Longness Point forms the south-eastern boundary, and St. Ann's Head the north-eastern. The Isle of St. Michael is joined to Longness Point by a breast-work of about one hundred yards in length; on it is a fort constructed by one of the Earls of Derby for defence of the haven; and near the tower, which remains, are the ruins of an ancient chapel.

Kirk Malew, 1½ mile N. from Castletown, contains 472 houses, and 2649 inhabitants. The church is situated in a romantic solitude. On a screen are carved the arms of the island, and of the Stanley family.

DOUGLAS, the principal town in the island, 48 miles W. from Whitehaven in Cumberland, and 80 miles from Liverpool, whence there is a regular post-office packet, and other frequent communication: it is in the parish of Kirk Bradden, and contains 736 houses, and 6054 inhabitants. The approach to the harbour is uncommonly fine. Douglas Bay extends nearly three miles from Banks How to Douglas Head; the highlands, by which it is environed, including Clay Head, secure the harbour, one of the best in the Irish Channel, from the tempests of the north, south, and west, but it is exposed to an eastern gale. The entrance is fenced on each side by a range of precipices, and guarded by a double stone pier and lighthouse, founded in 1793. The town rises on the bank of the river Douglas, near the southern shore of the bay, in a triangular form, and commands a view including a distant prospect of the Lancashire and Cumberland mountains. The house of the Duke of Athol was built by a merchant previously to the sale of the royalties. Near the mouth of the harbour is an ancient tower; and in the centre of the town is a chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, containing a monument of the Rev. Philip Moore, rector of Kirk Bride, and above forty years master of Douglas school: he was concerned in revising the translation of the Scriptures into the Manx dialect; he died in 1783. On an eminence, westward of the town, is St. George's chapel, built by subscription. The sands of Douglas afford a fine ride of two miles, and the shore is well adapted for bathing; the view of the bay is enriched by Castle Mona, the seat of the Duke of Athol. About a mile and a half south-westward from Douglas was a nunnery, said to have been founded by St. Bridget, in the sixth century.

KIRK ARBORY, 2 miles N.W. from Castletown, contains 256 houses, and 1455 inhabitants. At Pool Vash, on the coast, near this village, is a quarry of limestone, called Black Marble, whence the flight of steps leading to the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral London was taken and presented to the Dean and Chapter by Dr. Wilson, then Bishop of Sodor and Man. Here are also quarries of limestone near the sea, which are worked at low water, and employ the boats during the recess of the fishery. At Becmachen was formerly a house of minor friars, founded in 1373, and at Colby.

KIRK CHRIST, 3 miles W. from Castletown, contains 476 houses, and 2568 inhabitants. At this village are two lofty pillars standing at some distance from each other; and in the neighbourhood is Fairy Hill, a large tumulus, traditionally said to be the sepulchre of Reginald, one of the kings of Man. Three miles southward from Kirk Christ is the Calf of Man, separated from the main island at Spanish Head by a very narrow rocky channel, through which the sea rushes with impetuosity. The high rocky shores that extend from this point to Brada Head, present very interesting scenery when examined from below, although from above, the points of sight are not picturesque. The Calf of Man is about five miles in circumference, and feeds black cattle. Hares, partridges, and heath game are found in great plenty.

JURBY, 9 miles N.W. from Ramsey, contains 184 houses, and 1108 inhabitants. From the church here is a fine view of the three kingdoms, and of the northern side of the island.

KIRK MICHAEL, 9 miles W. from Ramsey, and 7 miles N. from Peel Town, contains 230 houses, and 1427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, is situated near the sea-shore: in the churchyard is a lofty pillar, covered with Runic knots, and with an inscription in memory of Thurult, a Norwegian; also a monument of Bishop Wilson, who died in 1755, aged 93. About a mile from the village is Bishop's Court, the episcopal residence.

KIRK PATRICK, 2 miles S. from Peel Town, contains 357 houses, and 2031 inhabitants: it is situated near the romantic Glen May. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, was rebuilt in 1710.

KIRK ST. ANNE, or *Santon*, 4 miles N.E. from Castletown, and 6 miles S.W. from Douglas, contains 129 houses, and 800 inhabitants. Eastward from the village is St. Anne's Head; the northern boundary of Derby Haven affording good anchorage and harbour for vessels that take the ground, excepting with strong easterly winds. Between Santon and Castletown is Mount Strange, a ruined seat of the Earls of Derby.

LONON, 7 miles N.E. from Douglas, contains 318 houses, and 1846 inhabitants. The church is dedicated to St. Lomanus. In this parish is the hamlet of Laxey, situated in a deep glen on the banks of a creek, extending towards the east, into a fine bay, forming a safe and convenient harbour for the boats employed in the herring fishery, for which this island is noted. In the vicinity are mines of lead and copper.

MAROWN, 5 miles W. from Douglas, contains 215 houses, and 1201 inhabitants.

MAUGHOLD, 3 miles E. from Ramsey, which is in this parish, contains 265 houses, and 1514 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Maughold, is built on a high point of land in an extensive churchyard, in which are several Runic inscriptions: the views hence are extensive. Near the village is St. Maughold's Head, under which is a fine spring called St. Maughold's Well. Sna Fell is also in this parish.

PEEL, on the western coast, 11 miles from Douglas, contains 300 houses, and 1909 inhabitants. Kirk German, or *Jarmyn*, contains 311 houses, and 1849 inhabitants. It is situated on Peel Isle, and the church is the cathedral of the bishops. The Peel river, a small stream, here terminates in the sea by a narrow valley, producing a prolonged basin, which by the erection of a parallel pier has been converted into an excellent harbour for small vessels. The bay abounds with a variety of fish, particularly the red or vermilion cod, which is extremely delicate. The southern extremity of the bay is formed by Peel Isle, or *Holm*: the channel, which divides it from the main island, at high water is very deep, but when the tide is out it is almost dry, being only separated by the rivulet which runs from Kirk Jarmyn mountains. The walls of Peel Castle inclose an irregular polygon, whose area contains about two acres; they are flanked with towers, and are remarkably rough, being built with a coarse gray whinstone, coyned and faced in many parts with a red grit found in the neighbourhood. This castle has derived celebrity from the allusions to it in Sir Walter Scott's Peveril of the Peak. The Tynwald Mount, about three miles from Peel, on the side of the road to Douglas, is artificial, and is covered with turf, having a flight of steps cut in its southern side for the convenience of ascending its summit. The form of the mount is that of an obtruncated cone, divided into three stages or circles regularly advanced above each other, but proportionably diminished, both in circuit and width, towards the top, which does not exceed two yards in diameter. Here, where the laws respecting the internal polity of the island are promulgated by immemorial usage, the governor is seated; while the other estates, comprising the twenty-four keys, the captains of the parishes, and the people, occupy the lower circles and the contiguous area. The whole was originally surrounded by a ditch and rampart of earth; and facing the steps is a chapel, dedicated to St. John, where the magistates attend divine service previously to the promulgation of any new law. In former times a court was regularly held here on St. John's Day.

RAMSEY, in the parish of Lezayre, 13 miles N. from Douglas, contains 262 houses, and 1523 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated under hills, in a fine state of cultivation, and bordering upon an extensive bay between St. Maughold's Head and the Point of Ayre. The vicinity of this town is considered the most beautiful part of the island. The chapel of Ramsey was built and consecrated in 1753. The principal river of the island rises by numerous branches from the declivities which surround Sna Fell, and passing in a tortuous course by the hamlet of Sulby, is discharged into the sea at Ramsey.

Lezayre, 1½ mile S.W. from Ramsey, contains 420 houses, and 2209 inhabitants. It is situated in the most beautiful part of the island.



DURHAM.

DURHAM.

REFERENCE to the WARDS.

Chester	1
Easington	2
Darlington	3
Stockton	4

Mouth of the R. Tees

DURHAM.—*Northern Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Northumberland; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by Yorkshire; and on the west by Cumberland and Westmorland. Its greatest length from east to west is forty-five miles; its breadth is thirty-six miles, and in circumference it is about one hundred and seventy-eight miles. Durham was included in the country of the Brigantes, the most populous of the whole province, according to Tacitus; and on the conquest of Britain by the Romans was included in the division named Maxima Cæsariensis. In the time of the Anglo-Saxons it became part of the kingdom of Northumberland, with which it remained connected till the union of the states under Egbert. This county is termed the Bishopric, from the power which the Bishop of Durham formerly possessed. It is a county Palatine, and derived many advantages from a grant made to St. Cuthbert the Apostle of the North, by Egfrid King of Northumberland in the year 685, of all the land between the rivers Wear and Tyne, to hold in as full and ample manner as the King himself held the same. The county of Durham arose gradually out of Northumberland, together with the increasing patrimony of the church; and besides, the main body of the county lying betwixt Tyne, Tees, and Darwent, includes several scattered members of that patrimony, viz., Norhamshire and Islandshire, including Holy Island and the Farne Isles, and a portion of the main land extending from the Tweed, north and north-west, to the sea on the east, and separated from Northumberland on the south partly by the course of the Till, and partly by an imaginary line;—Bedlingtonshire, lying in the heart of Northumberland, betwixt the rivers Blyth and Wansbeck: these are usually termed the North Bishopric;—and the insulated territory of Crake in the wapentake of Bulmer in Yorkshire. On the western side of the county a wild and irregular line of demarcation is indicated only by crosses and other boundary stones: it commences at Blanchland on Bolden Beck, and passing northward of Boltslaw, by Sheriffstone, Shorngate Cross, and Stoggle Cleugh Head, to Killhope Law, and hence runs by Kilhope Cross, Short's Cross, and Headstones, to the head of Tees, which rising in Yade Moss, here forms the boundary of the county on the western side of Harwood Common.

The Roman stations of most note in this county were Vindamora, Ebchester; Vinovia, Binchester; Glanoventa, Lanchester; Gabrocentum, Gateshead; Ad Tinam, South Shields; Magæ, Presbridge; Maiden Castle, near Durham: and on the banks of the Tees is an intrenchment. The castles of the early lords were at Brancepeth, Raby, Durham, Lumley, Witton, Staindrop, Hilton, Eden, Barnard Castle, Evermond, Ravensworth, Dalden Tower, &c.; besides the ancient manorial houses of the Bishops, usually termed castles, at Auckland, Middleham, and Stockton. There were Benedictine monasteries at Monk Wearmouth, Finchall, and Jarrow; and collegiate churches at Auckland, Chester, Darlington, Lanchester, Norton, and Staindrop; and hospitals at Gateshead and Shelburn. This county, besides the city of Durham, includes seven ancient boroughs,—Hartlepool, Barnard Castle, Auckland, Darlington, Sunderland, Stockton and Gateshead, and four other market towns, 120 parishes, 32,793 houses, and 207,673 inhabitants; and according to the Reform Bill of 1832, returns ten members to Parliament: two for the city of Durham, one for Gateshead, one for South Shields, two for Sunderland, and four for the county. Henry Lambton, Esq., and Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., of Whitburn, are members for the northern division, including Chester and Easington Wards; Joseph Pease, Jun. and John Bowes, Esq. are members for the southern division, including Darlington and Stockton Wards.

The general aspect of the eastern coast of Durham is bare and dreary, and the soil, excepting where improved by culture, generally a cold harsh clay, intersected by chains of limestone, whose monotonous forms, destitute of wood, and frequently ploughed to their summits, exclude the romantic grandeur of a mountainous region, and the softer features of the southern grazing district. There are beauties which the observing eye will not fail to discover; betwixt the swells of the country lie numerous dales, or denes, almost entirely concealed from the higher grounds. Every brook which falls to the sea has its banks adorned with a profusion of wild and varying scenery: the vales commencing imperceptibly together with the course of the streamlets, sometimes contract themselves into narrow glens, sometimes open into irregular amphitheatres of rock, covered with ash or hazel, or deepen into ravines resembling the bed of a rapid river, terminating on the coast either in wide sandy bays or in narrow outlets, where the stream winds its way under crags of the wildest appearance. The western side of the county is crossed by a ridge of hills, termed the English Apennines. Tees dale here presents a long and winding strip of fertility, surrounded by one of the wildest districts in the kingdom. This valley is more than thirty miles in length, from the source of the river to Barnard Castle at its eastern extremity; and here the principal lead-mines of the county are situated. Wear dale is also a wild and romantic district, and Tyne dale, on the northern border, may vie with either in natural beauty, while it is greatly superior in its cultivation. The central parts of the county include some beautiful and fertile valleys, and are pleasantly varied with hill and dale, alternately appropriated to the growth of corn and of pasturage. The principal eminences in the county are Beacon, Billy, Bail, and Brandon Hills; Teesdale Forest hills, Cock

Fell and Gateshead Fell, Bolt Law, Butterby Hill south from Durham, and Merrington church. The natural curiosities are High Force and Cauldron Snout, falls on the river Tees, Marston and Black Halls rocks, Hell Kettles, cavities in the earth at Oxen hall, and Hartlepool Promontory. The rivers of Durham are the East Allow, the Aurish, the Bolder, the Burdop, the Cockburn, the Darwent, the Done, the Gaunless, the Hude, the Kellop, the Langdon, the Lune, the Skern, the Team, the Tees, the Till, the Tweed, the Tyne, and the Wear. The Wear crosses the central part of the county, passes Bishops Auckland, the city of Durham and Lumley Castle, and falls into the sea at Sunderland. The Derwent rises northward of the Wear, in the same range of moors which border on Northumberland, and falls into the Tyne near Swalwell. The Tyne forms the northern boundary of the county from its mouth till it receives the Stanley Burn on the east of Prudhoe Castle; and the Tees, rising on the borders of Westmorland, forms the southern boundary, till it falls into the ocean below Stockton. The Hartlepool canal is the principal inland navigation. The manufactures of this county are numerous and important: the southern side of the river Tyne abounds with manufactories and coal staiths. At Swalwell and Winlaton are large iron works; and at Lumley is a manufactory for converting cast metal into malleable iron. Steel works are established at Shotley Bridge, Swalwell, and Gateshead. Carpets are manufactured at Durham; and at Darlington is a machine for spinning flax into yarn. There are cotton works at Castle Eden, Stockton, and Bishops Auckland; and sail-cloths are made at Stockton, Sunderland and South Shields. Raby Castle is the seat of the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Lieutenant of the county; and Bishop Auckland, of the Bishop of Durham, *ex officio* Custos Rotulorum of the county.

Chester Ward

Is bounded on the north by Northumberland; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south-east by Easington Ward; and on the south-west by Darlington Ward.

Eastern Division.

BEDLINGTON, or *Bedlingtonshire*, locally situated in Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. from Morpeth, contains 292 houses, and 1862 inhabitants, including the townships of Chambois and North Blyth, Choppington, Netherton, and East and West Sleckburn, all between the rivers Wansbeck and Blyth. This parish was formerly a franchise of the Bishop of Durham, and enjoyed its own courts and officers, of which it was deprived by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 27th year of Henry VIII. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. In this parish are considerable iron-works.

BOLDON, 4 miles N.W. from Sunderland, and the same distance S. from South Shields, contains 140 houses, and 733 inhabitants, including East Boldon. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. This village, on the north of the Boldon Hills, the source of the Done, or *Hedworth*, is noted for having given a title to the Boldon Boke, a manorial survey of the Palatinate, made in the year 1183 by order of Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, now preserved in the archives at Durham. It is said to have been so named from its frequent references to services within the manor of Boldon. Scotts House is the seat of T. Wilkinson, Esq.

GATESHEAD, on the river Tyne, opposite to Newcastle, 13 miles N. from Durham, and 276 miles from London, contains 1618 houses, and 11,767 inhabitants; but it is observed that seamen belonging to registered shipping seem to have been improperly included in this return of the population. The borough of Gateshead consists chiefly of the High street, extending from the end of Sunderland Road to the head of the Bottle Bank. The lower part of this street, extending from the west end of Hillgate to the Tyne bridge, is called Bridge-street. Its internal trade is very considerable, and its manufactures in iron and glass are extensive. At an early period this town was governed by a bailiff, appointed by the Bishops of Durham, but in 1695 the office was changed to two stewards, who are annually elected by the borough-holders and freemen. By the Reform Bill of 1832, the parish of Gateshead and part of the chapelry of Heworth, in Jarrow, send one member to Parliament; the present member is Cuthbert Rippon, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham: in the south transept is a painted window, containing a representation of the Assumption of the Virgin, the arms of the town, and of several families connected with the borough, presented in 1819 by Joseph Price.

The hospital of St. Edmund the Confessor and St. Cuthbert was founded and endowed in 1248 by Bishop Farnham. In 1544 its revenue was 7*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* per annum. After the Dissolution it remained in the hands of the Crown, and masters were regularly appointed; but it was refounded in 1610, by the name of King James's hospital, in Gateshead, and the appointments to it are made by the rector of Gateshead, as master of the hospital.

Gateshead Fell, an elevated ridge, formerly a wide spongy dark moor, was bounded on the east by a Roman causeway, on the south by Wreken Dyke, on the west by Eighton, Chowdene, and Darwin Crooke, and on the north by Saltwellside, Whinney, and Beacon House grounds. By a survey taken in 1647, it contained one thousand three hundred acres. In 1809, when the Act was obtained for dividing it, the whole Fell contained six hundred and thirty-one acres, twenty-one poles, exclusive of roads, quarries, wells, &c.

In 1825 a church was built on Gateshead Fell, pursuant to an Act passed in 1809, for making the Fell a distinct rectory and parish. In 1821 this new parish contained 472 houses, and 2420 inhabitants: the benefice is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham; and the Rev. William Hawkes, L.L.B., was the first incumbent.

The environs of Gateshead are well cultivated: the Windmill hills are the property of the borough. Red Heugh, the seat of Henry Askew, Esq., is about a mile westward from the town, on the banks of the Tyne, commanding a fine view of Newcastle. Saltwellside, about 2½ miles southward from the bridge, is the seat of Michael Dunn, Esq. Field House, half a mile southward from the town, is the seat of George Barras, Esq. Dekham Hall, eastward of the Old Durham Road, belonged to the late William James, Esq. Gateshead Park is the property of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., but the mansion, built by Mr. Coatsworth, is the residence of Isaac Cookson, Jun., Esq. The village of Wrekington, which bounds Gateshead parish on the south, is so named from the Wreken Dyke, a Roman road which led from the station at Lanchester to the estuary of the Tyne. A hiring, held on the second Monday of April, and the first Monday of November, was established here in the year 1822.

JARROW, on Hedworth brook, and the banks of the Tyne, 3 miles W. from South Shields, and 5 miles E. from Gateshead, contains 607 houses, and 3530 inhabitants, including Monkton, Hedworth, and Hebburn. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a curacy. The edifice is partly ancient, but was chiefly rebuilt in 1783. In the north wall is an inscription denoting the antiquity of the foundation, and in the vestry is preserved a large ancient chair of oak, rudely formed, called the seat of the venerable Bede, one of the most eminent fathers of the English church, who was born in the year 672, on the estate belonging afterwards to the abbeys of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Wearmouth and Jarrow. A monastery was founded here by Benedict Biscopius in 685, which was destroyed by fire no less than three times, but was refounded by Bishop Walcher, in the reign of William the Conqueror, for Benedictine monks, and was dedicated to St. Paul. Bishop William de Carilelpho confirmed the grants of his predecessor to this monastery, but removed

the monks to Durham, of which it afterwards became a cell. At the Dissolution its revenue was 40*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum. In 1544 the site was granted to William Lord Eure. The remains of the monastery occupy the summit of a ridge, near the church. About a mile westward of Jarrow is St. Bede's Well, a great resort on Midsummer Eve. Jarrow became of importance after the opening of an extensive colliery about 1802, by Simon Temple, Esq. Jarrow Slake extends eastward on the banks of the Tyne, towards South Shields, nearly a mile, and presents a surface of fine sand, but moist. The Hedworth brook, rising in the Bolden Hills, flows through the middle of it into the Tyne. Near Monkton is Hepburn House, the seat of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., sheriff of the county, by patent from the Bishop of Durham. In this parish are the townships of Harton, Heworth, South Shields, Westoe, and Templetown.

Harton, 2 miles S. from South Shields, contains 42 houses, and 235 inhabitants; near it is Down Hill and Wyrill Point. On the sea-coast, about a mile southward, is Biddick House, the seat of G. Taylor, Esq.

Heworth, or *Low Heworth*, 2 miles S.E. from Gateshead, contains 729 houses, and 3921 inhabitants, including Upper Heworth.

SOUTH SHIELDS, a seaport, at the mouth of the Tyne, 18 miles N.E. from the city of Durham, and 278 miles from London, contains 724 houses, and 8885 inhabitants. This town has arisen into importance on account of its very favourable situation for commercial purposes: it was formerly noted for its salt-works, but the ground occupied by the salt paces has been since converted into yards and docks for building and repairing shipping. The greatest part of the shipping registered at Newcastle Custom-house belong to South and North Shields. The seamen and pilots belonging to this port are considered to be the most skilful and expert in the kingdom. The market is held on Wednesday, according to a charter granted by the Bishop of Durham in 1770; and in the market-place is the town-house, at which the petty sessions are held. The chapel, built in 1768, is also in the market-place. In the middle of the chapel is suspended a model of the life-boat invented by H. Greathead in 1790, which has since proved so beneficial in saving the lives of hundreds. The appearance of Shields is singular, in consequence of the number of hills, some of which are built upon, that extend along the southern and eastern sides of the town, formed by the refuse of the glass-houses, and the Thames gravel, brought hither as ballast by the colliers, and thrown out on the banks of the river Tyne. An eminence on the southern point of the harbour, part of which is now occupied by the Law House, whence a grand sea view is afforded, is the site of a Roman station. where an altar, dedicated to Marcus Aurelius, coins, and other relics, have been found at different times. This station, situated at the end of the Wreken Dyke, has been called Ad Tinam, but it is not named in Antoninus's Itinerary. According to the Reform Bill of 1832, the respective townships of South Shields and Westoe return one member to Parliament: Robert Ingham, Esq. is the present member.

Westoe, one mile S. from South Shields, contains 790 houses, and 7618 inhabitants. It is an extremely pleasant village, situated on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the German Ocean, and consists chiefly of one street, formed by the houses of successful maritime adventurers, who have retired hither from South Shields.

MONK WEARMOUTH, at the mouth of the river Wear, north from Sunderland, contains 210 houses, and 1278 inhabitants, exclusive of Monk Wearmouth Shore, which contains 620 houses, and 4924 inhabitants. This town is of great antiquity, and probably had its origin with the monastery; but Monk Wearmouth Shore is of comparatively modern date, and derived consequence from the increasing commerce of the river Wear. Ship building and its dependent branches are carried on to great extent here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.: on the north wall of the chancel is a monument of the Hilton family. The church underwent restoration in 1811: it contains a monument of Sir Thomas Williamson, Bart. of North Wearmouth Hall, who died in 1703.

Monk Wearmouth Abbey was founded by Benedict Biscop in the year 674 for Benedictine monks, and dedicated to St. Peter. According to the venerable Bede, *Hist. Abbot. Weremuthen*, it had the earliest glazed church in England, before which time windows were either latticed, or fitted with linen stretched upon frames of wood. It was destroyed during the irruption of the Scots under King Malcolm in 1070. The monks fled to Jarrow, and sent forth a colony that settled at Melrose in Scotland, but soon afterwards returned to Wearmouth. Bishop Carilelpho in 1083 removed the monks to Durham, and the monastery became a cell to Durham. Its revenue at the Dissolution was 26*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and in 1545 the site was granted to Thomas Whitehead. Near the church are still some remains of the conventual buildings. This parish contains the townships of Fulwell, Hylton, and Southwick.

Fulwell, 2 miles N. from Sunderland, contains 23 houses, and 118 inhabitants. On Fulwell Hills are quarries of limestone, and in removing a ridge of one of these quarries in 1759, was found the skeleton of a human body, measuring upwards of nine feet in length, together with two Roman coins, and a small urn of unbaked clay. Rock Lodge is the seat of J. B. Watson, Esq.

Hylton, or *Hilton*, 3 miles N.W. from Sunderland, contains 37 houses, and 320 inhabitants. Hylton Castle was long the seat of a family of Hylton, barons of the bishopric, and of which was Robert de Hylton, who had summons to Parliament amongst the barons of the realm in 1349, the 23rd of Edward I., &c. The castle stands low and sequestered in the Vale of Wear: the centre only of the present building is ancient. The gatehouse on the west front remains nearly in the state in which it was originally erected in the reign of Richard II.: it is defended by square projecting turrets, with hanging parapets. Two round towers of later date connect the centre with uniform wings of modern architecture. On the west front are the royal arms and thirteen shields, immediately over the entrance in the gatehouse, and three shields of arms on each of the flanking turrets. On the east front are the arms of Hylton only, with the crest, Moses's head glorified, in profile, on a close helmet, over which falls a richly diapered mantling. Above all, in bold relief, is a stag couchant, collared and chained. Several of the turrets at Hylton Castle are crowned with figures in attitudes as combatants, and perhaps intended to deceive an approaching enemy, who could hardly tell at a distance whether the garrison were on the alert or not. The grounds, on the north and east, are laid out in slopes and terraces, at the highest point of which, on the north, stands a small handsome chapel, dedicated to St. Katherine: this chapel was formerly famed for its Irish oak, and its complete garnison of plate, books, and vestments. The portrait of John Hylton, Esq., the last male-heir of the ancient family, who died September 25, 1746, is preserved on a panel over the chimney-piece in the great chamber. By will he devised all his estates to his nephew Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., on condition of assuming the name of Hylton, and this estate was sold under an Act of Parliament. Hylton Castle is now the residence of Thomas Wade, Esq.; Hylton Place is the seat of Robert Reay, Esq.

Southwick, 1½ mile N. from Sunderland, on the banks of the Wear, contains 197 houses, and 1004 inhabitants. The situation of this village is extremely pleasant, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, the towns of Bishop Wearmouth, Monk Wearmouth, and Sunderland, together with the German Ocean.

WASHINGTON, 4 miles N.E. from Chester Le Street, contains 256 houses, and 1243 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. This parish abounds with coal, and contains considerable cast-iron and rope works. It includes the townships of Barmston and Usworth.

Barmston, on the river Wear, 4 miles W. from Sunderland, contains 7 houses, and 79 inhabitants.

Usworth, one mile N. from Washington, and 4 miles S. from Gateshead, contains 269 houses, and 1365 inhabitants, including Little Usworth, and North Biddick. Usworth House is the seat of Mrs. Peareth; and Usworth Place is the seat of Captain Shaw; Biddick House is the seat of G. Taylor, Esq.

WHITBURN, on the sea-coast, 3 miles N. from Sunderland, and 5 miles S. from South Shields, contains 144 houses, and 856 inhabitants, including the township of Cleadon. The village is situated on an eminence, and is frequented as a bathing-place. It is a rectory, value 39*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. Whitburn House is the seat of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P. for the northern division of the county. The manor was purchased in 1747, by Sir William Williamson, the fourth baronet, who also became sheriff of this county by patent from the

Bishop in 1723,—an office long inherited by this family. Great quantity of fine fish taken off the coast is sent to Sunderland and Shields markets. The shore between Sunderland and South Shields is bounded by high rocks, particularly about a mile northward from the Suter Point, where Marston rock has been detached from the coast by the violence of the sea, and at high water it is fifty or sixty yards from the land. All the intermediate part has been washed away, and a large aperture formed in the body of the rock, through which sailing boats frequently pass at convenient stages of the tide. Near Marston rock are other large and irregular masses that have been separated from the land. Cleadon, a hamlet of Whitburn, lies in the road to South Shields, about a mile northward from the village, and on the western side of the Lizard a considerable eminence.

Middle Division.

CHESTER LE STREET, 6 miles N. from Durham, contains 258 houses, and 1892 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the Cockburn, a branch of the river Wear, and on the Roman road leading to Newcastle; the houses are chiefly arranged in one street, nearly a mile in length. A bridge was built in 1821. In the vicinity of the town are several collieries and iron works. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert, is a curacy; it is a stone edifice, and the spire, usually called *Chester Broach*, one of the finest in the North of England, is one hundred and fifty-six feet high. Here is a singular arrangement of monuments, with effigies of the ancestry of the noble family of Lumley. The series is as follows:—Liulph, the minister of Bishop Walcher, who was slain at Gateshead during the reign of William I.; Uchtred, son of Liulph; William de Lumley; Sir William Lumley; William de Lumley; Roger, temp. Edward I.; Robert de Lumley; Sir Marmaduke de Lumley, temp. Edward III.; Ralph, first Lord of Lumley, temp. Henry IV.; Sir John Lumley, 1421; George Lord Lumley, temp. Edward IV.; Sir Thomas Lumley, temp. Henry VII.; Richard Lord Lumley, temp. Henry VIII.; John Lord Lumley, temp. Henry VIII. These monuments, although from so early a period, are not older than the reign of James I. Bishop Eardulph being forced to fly with the body of St. Cuthbert from Lindisfarne, fixed his episcopal see here A.D. 883, and built a church for the reception of the body. Egelric, fourth Bishop of Durham, dissatisfied with the humble wooden church his predecessor had raised, erected a more magnificent fabric. During the progress of the work, much treasure was discovered, which the Bishop transferred to aggrandise the monastery of Peterborough, where he had been a monk. After the see was removed to Durham, this place, divested of its state and authority, became a parochial rectory, till Bishop Beck in 1286, in memory of St. Cuthbert's body having been so long here, made the church collegiate, consisting of a dean, seven prebendaries, five chaplains, three deacons, and other ministers. Thus it continued till the Dissolution, when what was valued in the reign of Edward I. at 146*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, had no higher estimation than 77*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

The Deanery, the seat of the ancient family of Hedworth, is delightfully situated; it commands a fine view of Lumley Castle, and is surrounded by excellent meadow grounds. The manor of Chester Deanery is copyhold, belonging to the Bishop, and its jurisdiction is very extensive: it has a coroner, and gives name to the Ward. On the adjoining moor is a race-course.

At Whitwell, or *Whitehill*, about a mile from Chester le Street, is a blast furnace, which makes iron metal from iron stone, dug out of pits in the neighbouring Fells. These Fells have been very much worked for ironstone,—supposed by the Danes when they were in possession of the kingdom, as appears from the great quantity of scoria or cinder found upon the Fells,—and extend many miles westward. The method in those times had been to melt the ironstone with charcoal, in a large smithy hearth called a bloomery, and then in another hearth to melt it down again, and reduce it to bar iron for all manner of country uses; when the wood failed, they removed their hearths to where it was more plentiful; so that evidently they must have blown their bloomery bellows either by hand or with horses, or have known the use of air furnaces, as the most scoria is found upon the high grounds where no water could be obtained. About three miles west from Chester, is a place called the Old Foundry; the bellows had been blown with a water-wheel, as appears by the cut of a water race to convey it to the wheel from an upper part of the burn. On the opposite side of the stream is the alum well, so named from the water having a strong aluminous smell and taste. The method of making metal is by putting into a large furnace, about thirty-four feet in height, and twelve or thirteen wide in the broadest part, but contracted at top and bottom, a certain number of baskets of coals or cinders, to a certain number of boxes of ironstone, calcined for the purpose, and a quantity of limestone sufficient to flux it; when there is enough melted into the hearth, or basin, at the bottom of the furnace, it is then tapped with an iron bar, and run off into metal pigs, or large vessels prepared in loam, a composition of sand, clay, &c., for different uses, such as brewing vessels, soap pans, engine pumps, cylinders, cannon of all sizes; the ironstone and coal used here are allowed by the best judges at His Majesty's Warren at Woolwich, to make the strongest and soundest cannon that are proved there.

The following townships are in the parish of Chester le Street:—

Beamish, on the Team, 5½ miles S.W. from Gateshead, containing 330 houses, and 1643 inhabitants. At Tanfield, partly in this township, and partly in that of Lintz Green, is a chapel, dedicated to St. James. Here is an extensive colliery.

Birtley, 4 miles S. from Gateshead, containing 212 houses, and 1386 inhabitants. A singular salt-spring, discovered here about 1800, produced for nine years twenty thousand gallons per day, four times stronger than sea-water.

Edmondsley, 5 miles N.W. from Durham, containing 35 houses, and 205 inhabitants.

Harraton, 8 miles N. from Durham, containing 405 houses, and 2217 inhabitants. Lambton Hall, formerly Harraton Hall, the seat of Lord Durham, is situated on the northern bank of the Wear, between Durham and Sunderland. Here the river, abandoning the level country through which it had flowed for some miles, romantically winds through the wooded banks and undulating grounds that form the scenery of Lambton Park. The mansion is placed on a steep eminence, immediately overhanging the river, and is almost completely sheltered by the woods which crown the valley on every side except the western, where the banks recede, and the blue hills of the western moors are seen bounding the horizon. The park contains about one thousand two hundred acres, and is diversified by extensive woods and plantations. The hall was taken down by the late William Henry Lambton, Esq., and rebuilt on an extended scale. The present proprietor, who was created Lord Durham 17th January, 1828, has erected a bridge of one arch over the Wear, in the valley beneath the house, whence it is visible, and forms a beautiful feature in the landscape. The interior of Lambton Hall is ornamented by many valuable pictures. In the library, amongst others, are an excellent portrait of William Lambton, Esq. by *Sir Joshua Reynolds;* a head by *Titian;* a priest by *Bassano;* and a portrait of the late William Henry Lambton, Esq. by *Angelica Kauffman.* The saloon contains Glover's view of Durham Cathedral; two landscapes by *Domenichino;* and several pictures by *Salvator Rosa, Raffaelle, Both,* and other eminent masters, both ancient and modern. The approach to the Hall from the north has been improved by the erection of lodges on the great north road; the entrances from Durham and Sunderland are from designs by *Ignatius Bonomi.* A tradition exists that an enormous worm or serpent which infested the river near this spot was destroyed by one of the Lambtons, by means of a coat of razors; and a mutilated statue or effigy is pointed out to give credence to the tale. A conical eminence in the neighbourhood is also called Worm Hill, with reference to the same story.

Hedley, containing 9 houses, and 49 inhabitants.

Kibblesworth, 3½ miles S. from Gateshead, containing 43 houses, and 237 inhabitants.

Lamesley, on the banks of the Team, 3 miles S. from Gateshead, containing 385 houses, and 1720 inhabitants. Here is a chapel.

Lintz Green, 8 miles S.W. from Gateshead, containing 133 houses, and 714 inhabitants.

Pelton, 8 miles N. from Durham, containing 116 houses, and 522 inhabitants.

Plawsworth, 3¾ miles N. from Durham, containing 46 houses, and 227 inhabitants. About two miles south-west from this village is Finchale Priory.

Ravensworth, 3½ miles S.W. from Gateshead, containing 29 houses, and 161 inhabitants. Ravensworth Castle, the seat of Lord Ravensworth, is situated to the west of the river Team, from which

the ground gently rises to a considerable extent. The present mansion, occupying the site of an ancient castle, was rebuilt about 1824. On the north and west it is sheltered by a fine forest of oaks; to the east the castle commands a pleasant view over Lamesley Vale, and immediately opposite in the distance is Gateshead Fell. Ravensworth and some other manors were granted by Bishop Flambard to his nephew Richard, to hold by homage and the service of half a knight's fee. It afterwards passed through various families to a branch of the Lumleys, which became extinct in Isabel, who married Sir Henry Boynton about the commencement of the reign of Henry VII. Their daughter and heiress married Sir Henry Gascoigne, whose descendant Sir William Gascoigne, in the year 1607, sold it to Thomas Liddell, Esq. ancestor to the present owner. His son Sir Thomas Liddell was created a baronet November 2, 1642. Sir Henry Liddell, the fourth baronet, was created Lord Ravensworth 29th June 1747, but dying without male issue the title became extinct. Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, the sixth baronet, was created Lord Ravensworth 9th July 1821.

Urpeth, or *Orpeth*, 8 miles N. from Durham, containing 131 houses, and 650 inhabitants.

Ouston, or *Ulstan*, 8 miles N. from Durham, containing 49 houses, and 304 inhabitants.

Waldridge, three quarters of a mile S.W. from Chester le Street, containing 18 houses, and 125 inhabitants. This parish extends into Easington Ward, where are the following townships:—

Lambton, on the Wear, 8 miles N. from Durham, containing 60 houses, and 293 inhabitants. Part of Lambton Park is in this township. Two brine springs, producing salt, issue from the coal-pits in the vicinity.

Lumley, on the eastern bank of the Wear, 5½ miles N. from Durham, containing 228 houses, and 1240 inhabitants. Lumley Castle is the seat of the Earl of Scarborough. This ancient baronial residence stands between Durham and Newcastle, about a mile eastward of Chester le Street, in an elevated and beautiful situation; its form is that of a perfect quadrangle, with an area in the centre, having at each angle massy square towers, embattled and machicolated; the whole is built with free-stone, of a bright and beautiful tint. The principal gateway is on the west, the entrance is formed by a double flight of steps to a platform, filling the whole space between the towers, whence is a beautiful prospect; at the bottom of the avenue, which leads to the castle, is a fine basin of water, a salmon lock, and fisherman's cottage; on the opposite elevated land is a view of Chester le Street, with the deanery-house and church, beyond which is the House of Flatts, the village of Pelton, backed by irregular grounds interspersed with cottages and farms. At the foot of the eminence, on which the castle is situated on the western side, winds the river Wear, which continues its course to the south, where the front of the building presents a more modern character; it extends sixty-five paces in length. Towards the east, the castle hangs on the brow of the hill, overlooking a deep and well wooded valley, through which the little Beck meanders till it joins the Wear. The majestic and ancient structure on this front preserves its original form; a bold and stately entrance tower, with its machicolated gallery, flanked by turrets, forms the centre: over the gate are six shields and crests carved in the stone, which denote the date of the alteration in the reign of Richard II., a licence having been obtained by Sir Ralph Lumley. The castle was originally founded by Sir Robert Lumley in the reign of Edward I., and enlarged by his son Sir Marmaduke Lumley. On the east front, a narrow terrace between the walls and brink of the precipice is guarded by a curtain, above which, the castle rises to the height of three stories, having mullioned windows, barred with iron; the front to the north is obscured by offices.

The great hall, ninety feet long, is arranged for a display of feudal splendour, having a gallery for minstrels, a knight in armour on horseback, and a collection of portraits, illustrative of the genealogy of the family. 1. Liulphus; 2. Uchtred; 3. Gulielmus; 4. Sir William de Lumley; 5. William Lumley; 6. Sir Robert de Lumley, founder of the castle; 7. Sir Marmaduke de Lumley; 8. Ralph Lord Lumley; 9. Sir John de Lumley; 10. King Richard II., in a chair of state; at his feet kneels Lord Lumley presenting a petition, which the King seems most graciously to receive; the back ground is formed by a green curtain, and above the portrait R. R. 2 An. Dni. 1385. A. Reg. 8; 11. Thomas Lord Lumley, temp. Henry VI.; 12. George Lord Lumley; 13. Thomas Lumley, who married Elizabeth Plantagenet, natural daughter to Edward IV.; 14. John de Lumley; 15. Richard de Lumley; 16. George Lumley; 17. Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Darcy of Chiche, second wife of John Lord Lumley, temp. Elizabeth. The great dining-room is situated in the south-west tower; the roof is groined, and the windows command a delightful prospect. In the little dining-room are several fine portraits; among them John Lord Lumley, 1563; this nobleman collected an extensive library, which was afterwards purchased by James I., and now forms part of the British Museum; Joanna Fitz Alan, daughter of Henry Earl of Arundel, and first wife of John Lord Lumley. In the music-room are Thomas Ratcliffe Earl of Sussex; and Robert Earl of Salisbury. In the drawing-room are portraits of And. Doria, inscribed *Pater Patriæ;* he died at Genoa, 1560, æt. 94; Sir Anth. Browne; Sir George Saville; Lady Sydney, by *Holbein*; Henry Earl of Surrey, beheaded in 1546; Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, 1587; Henry Fitz Allan, last Earl of Arundel of that name: he died in 1579.

Little Lumley, on the Wear, 5 miles N. from Durham, containing 64 houses, and 351 inhabitants.

West Division.

EDMUND BYERS, on the borders of Northumberland, and on a branch of the Derwent, 11 miles N. from Walsingham, and 18 miles S.W. from Newcastle, contains 71 houses, and 358 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Hunstonworth, or *Hunstanworth*, containing 70 houses, and 411 inhabitants, is a township of this parish. Here is a chapel.

KIMBLEWORTH, or *Kimblesworth*, 3¼ miles N. from Durham, containing 4 houses, and 32 inhabitants, is an extra-parochial district. It is a rectory with Witton Gilbert, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham; but the church is in ruins.

LANCHESTER, 8 miles N.W. from Durham, contains 118 houses, and 659 inhabitants. It is situated on the Smallhop Beck, which at the distance of a mile unites with the river Browney. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, value 14*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham: it is a handsome edifice, with a square tower and battlements. In a recess of the north aisle is a recumbent figure of an ecclesiastic clasping a chalice, supposed to be the effigy of Dean Austell, who died in 1461. Lanchester was a very large Roman station, and town; the precise site of which occupies an eminence about half a mile south-west from the village, bounded by still higher grounds, within the distance of four miles. The Watling-street passes it within a few yards on the western side; and a great many inscriptions, coins, and other Roman antiquities have been found here. The following townships are in Lanchester parish:—

Benfield Side, on the borders of Northumberland, and banks of the Darwent, 12 miles S.W. from Gateshead, containing 70 houses, and 341 inhabitants.

Burnop, on the river Browney, 5½ miles N.W. from Durham, containing 26 houses, and 127 inhabitants, including the township of Hamstels.

Butsfield, 11 miles W. from Durham, containing 41 houses, and 226 inhabitants.

Collierly, 8½ miles S.W. from Gateshead, containing 109 houses, and 556 inhabitants, including Dipton and Pontop.

Conside, or *Conset*, on the borders of Northumberland, 12 miles N.W. from Durham, containing 23 houses, and 141 inhabitants, including the township of Knitsley.

Billingside, 9½ miles S.W. from Gateshead, containing 9 houses, and 45 inhabitants.

Ebchester, on the borders of Northumberland, and banks of the Darwent, 12 miles S.W. from Newcastle, containing 48 houses, and 200 inhabitants. It is situated on the brow of a steep declivity. The chapel, dedicated to St. Ebba, is in the presentation of the Master and Brethren of Sherbourn Hospital. St. Ebba, daughter of Ethelfrid King of Northumberland, afterwards Abbess of Coldingham, built here, about A.D. 660, a monastery, which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes. Ebchester was a Roman station, and many Roman remains have been found here.

Esh, or *Ash*, 5 miles N.W. from Durham, containing 65 houses, and 470 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. Esh Hall is a seat of Sir Edward Joseph Smyth, Bart.: it appears from two shields now on the gatehouse, to have been built about 1687, by Sir Edward Smyth, Bart.

Greencroft, 9 miles N.W. from Durham, containing 40 houses, and 229 inhabitants. Greencroft Park, a seat of Sir Thomas John Clavering, Bart., occupies an elevated and commanding situation, whence the view of Lanchester and the winding vale is extremely beautiful. The grounds are pleasant, and contain some fine woods. The mansion is a spacious structure, sheltered by plantations.

Crook Hall, about a mile and a half north-west from Greencroft, formerly the estate of the Hiltons, and afterwards the property of the Baker family. Thomas Baker, the historian of St. John's College Cambridge, was born here in 1656. Crook Hall is the seat of James Parker, Esq.

Heelyfield, containing 27 houses, and 161 inhabitants.

Holmside, or *Holmset*, 7 miles N.W. from Durham, containing 43 houses, and 228 inhabitants.

Iveston, 10½ miles N.W. from Durham, containing 50 houses, and 238 inhabitants.

Kyo, or *Kyo Leigh*, 9½ miles S.W. from Gateshead, containing 75 houses, and 448 inhabitants.

Langley, 5 miles N.W. from Durham, containing 13 houses, and 97 inhabitants. The remains of Langley Hall, a mansion reared in the high style of the Tudor age, was built by Henry Lord Scrope of Bolton, probably about 1520: it contains an oven of extraordinary dimensions. Near the south angle of the remains is a small chamber, with an access constructed in the thickness of the wall.

In the Antiquarian Repertory is an engraving of a chimney-piece formerly here, with the arms of Scrope, and this inscription.

HENRICUS · SCROPE · MIL · XI · DOMINUS · DE · BOLTON.
ET · UXOR · EJUS · FILI · DACR · ET · GRAISTOKE.

The corbels of an east window present two exactly similar shields. 1. Scrope quartering Tiptoft. 2. Scrope impaling Dacre and Clifford quarterly. These memorials serve with certainty to point out the founder of the edifice. The hall is situated on the south side of a hill, moated partly by the Langley Burn, which falls into the Brune, or *Browney*; and commands a view over the vale of Brune, wild and varied, including knoll and dell, and stream and scattered wood. Full in front to the east the cathedral rises majestically over the Durham hills.

Medomsley, on the borders of Northumberland, 11 miles S.W. from Gateshead, containing 77 houses, and 461 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham.

Satley, 12 miles W. from Durham, containing 22 houses, and 103 inhabitants. Here is a chapel. A mile and a half northward is Woodlands, built by Thomas White, Esq. The aqueduct that supplied the station at Lanchester runs through the grounds.

The township of Cornsay, or *Cornsey*, belonging to this parish, is in the north-west division of Darlington Ward. It is 9 miles W. from Durham, and contains 56 houses, and 249 inhabitants.

MUGGLESWICK, on the borders of Northumberland, and banks of the Darwent, 14 miles S.W. from Gateshead, contains 57 houses, and 278 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

RYTON, on the borders of Northumberland, and on the banks of the Tyne, 7 miles W. from Newcastle, contains 101 houses, and 445 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 42*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The edifice is spacious, and has a square tower, terminated by an octangular spire one hundred and eight feet in height. Near the north wall of the churchyard is a large barrow, about twenty-feet in perpendicular height, planted with trees. Ryton Woodside contains 190 houses, and 1057 inhabitants.

In Ryton parish are the following townships:—

Chopwell, on the borders of Northumberland, 8½ miles S.W. from Gateshead, containing 45 houses, and 237 inhabitants.

Crawcrook, 7½ miles W. from Gateshead, containing 66 houses, and 308 inhabitants.

Stella, on the banks of the Tyne, 5½ miles W. from Gateshead, containing 71 houses, and 421 inhabitants. Stella Hall, a magnificent old gable-ended house, is supposed to have been built by Sir Nicholas Tempest, who was created a baronet December 23, 1622. It is now the seat of — Dunn, Esq.

Winlaton, on a high ridge of land, between the Darwent and Tyne rivers, 5 miles W. from Gateshead, containing 549 houses, and 3295 inhabitants. About the year 1690 Sir Ambrose Crowley fixed on this situation to establish the extensive iron works which still bear his name. Winlaton Mill, about a mile and a half south-eastward, was originally built for grinding corn; but having been appropriated to the use of iron works in 1691, has since given rise to a pleasant village. The chief branches carried on here, are the making and grinding edge tools, manufacturing files, and slitting bars of iron in long narrow pieces for making nails.

Axwell Park is the seat of Sir Thomas John Clavering, Bart., whose ancestor Serlo de Burgh came into England with the Conqueror; the surname of Clavering, from their manor in Essex, was given to the family by Edward I. Sir James Clavering of Axwell was created baronet 8th June 1661. The mansion is modern, erected after designs by *Payne*; it occupies a pleasant and elevated site, and is surrounded by grounds beautifully diversified by irregular swells, embellished with plantations of forest trees. The east front commands a prospect of the Tyne and the towns of Newcastle and Gateshead; the south front, the woodlands of Gibside and the adjacent country. The Claverings were first seated at Axwell in the reign of James the First.

WHICKHAM, or *Wickham*, 3 miles W. from Gateshead, contains 185 houses, and 788 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. Gibside, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, was originally built by Sir William Blakeston in the reign of James I. The south front has been rebuilt in the style of its ancient architecture; it is embattled, and has deep bay windows, divided by stone mullions and transoms. Over the porch are the arms of Blakeston quartering Marley, and this inscription:

W · I · April 12 · 1620 · RESTORED · I · B · S · 1805.

In the interior the old drawing-room is entire; caryatides of Sampson and Hercules support an immense mantel-piece, above which are the arms of the founder, Sir William Blakeston. The mansion is situated on the eastern banks of the Darwent, and contains numerous family portraits, besides a few pictures by the old masters. In different parts of the grounds are various beautiful views, and particularly from a walk near the back of the house, on the brink of a steep descent, whence the Darwent is seen flowing through a deep vale, inclosed on the north by hanging-woods; but on the south, bounded by cultivated lands, rising from the river in irregular swells. The park is about four miles in circumference. In the ground is a Doric column one hundred and forty feet high, surmounted by a statue of Liberty twelve feet high. Sir Ralph Blakeston of Gibside was created a baronet 30th July 1642.

The following townships are in this parish:—

Fellside, 1½ mile S. from Whickham, containing 100 houses, and 455 inhabitants.

Lowside, on the river Browney, 4 miles N.W. from Durham, containing 236 houses, and 1150 inhabitants.

Swalwell, on the Darwent, 3½ miles W. from Gateshead, containing 259 houses, and 1320 inhabitants. Here are extensive iron works, originally established here about the year 1691, by *Ambrose Crowley*, who vigorously persevered in promoting the trade and manufactures of his country. An immense variety of articles is manufactured, and almost every form of which iron or steel is susceptible, is here produced. Anchors of the largest size, mooring chains, saws, nails, mattocks, hoes, spades, cast-iron pots, kettles, &c. are among the goods manufactured and conveyed to the various dockyards, the East and West Indies, and many other parts of the world.

John, the eldest son of John Taylor, Esq. of Swalwell and West Chopwell, died August 5, 1822. In Genealogical and Antiquarian pursuits, to which a portion of his time was devoted, this gentleman had attained a considerable eminence. His MSS. are now in the possession of C. G. Young, Esq.—*York Herald.*

WITTON GILBERT, on the banks of the Browney, 3 miles N.W. from Durham, contains 81 houses, and 364 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 55*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

2. Darlington Ward

Is the largest of the four divisions of the county, and is bounded on the north by Chester Ward; on the east by Stockton Ward; on the south and south-west by Yorkshire; and on the west by Cumberland and Westmorland.

South-eastern Division.

AYCLIFF, on the banks of the river Skerne, 6 miles N. from Darlington, and 3½ miles S. from Rushyford, contains 190 houses, and 807 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Acca, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: the edifice occupies an elevated site at some distance from the village. Aycliff was part of the ancient possessions of the see of Lindisfarne, and was assigned by Bishop Aldwin to the Earls of Northumberland, and was not for several ages restored to the church. Ralph Flambard Bishop of Durham in 1099, received a confirmatory grant of Aycliff from the Crown, specifying that it was one of the places unjustly claimed by the Earls of Northumberland against St. Cuthbert and the see of Durham. This parish includes the townships of Brafferton, Preston Le Skerne, and Woodham.

Brafferton, about a mile southward from the village, on the opposite bank of the Skerne, contains 38 houses, and 263 inhabitants.

Preston Le Skerne, about a mile northward from Aycliff, on the same stream, contains 25 houses, and 126 inhabitants.

Woodham, on a branch of the river Skerne, a mile southward from Rushyford, contains 33 houses, and 183 inhabitants. Between Woodham and Aycliff, on the high road, is Travellers Rest.

CONISCLIFF, on the river Tees and borders of Yorkshire, 4 miles W. from Darlington, contains 84 houses, and 391 inhabitants, including the township of Low Coniscliff. The church, dedicated to St. Edwin, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. Northward from the village are Coniston Fells, containing many slate quarries and abundance of copper ore. At the foot of these is a lake seven miles in length, the banks of which afford most beautiful scenery. One mile eastward from Coniscliff is Pierse-bridge, over the river Tees; near which was Magæ, a Roman station; an altar has been found on the spot near the entrance of the Watling-street from Yorkshire; an onyx, with a figure of Psyche, and a fine silver Otho, now in the Pembroke collection, have also been found here. Near the bridge are the remains of a chapel, founded by Baliol King of Scotland. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. a skirmish happened here between the Royalists under the Marquess of Newcastle and the Parliamentarians, in which Colonel Howard was killed.

DARLINGTON, or *Darnton*, on the banks of the river Skerne, 19 miles S. from the city of Durham, and 243 from London, contains 876 houses, and 5750 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Oxenhall, or *Oxneyfield*. This is the chief town of the Ward, and is situated on the eastern side of an eminence, at the foot of which flows the river, a branch of the Tees, which it joins near Croft-bridge, about three miles and a half southward. Darlington is a borough by prescription under the Bishop of Durham, and the petty sessions are held here. The market-place is very spacious, having in its centre the town-hall, a building of the Doric order, erected in the reign of George III. Near it is the site of the ancient cross, a usual ornament of the market-place; the spot is now marked by a short column raised on a graduated basement. Here the afflicted poor used to solicit alms, and the phrase *he begs like a cripple at a cross*, was expressive of their particular earnestness of entreaty; but the zeal of the Reformation left very few perfect specimens of these beautiful emblems of devotion. The market, held weekly on Monday, is abundantly supplied with corn, cattle, sheep, wool, &c.; and there are annual fairs on Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, on Monday fortnight after Whitsun Monday, and on 22nd November. On the margin of the river Skerne are still the remains of the episcopal palace, built originally by Hugh Pudsey, nephew of King Stephen, and Bishop of Durham in the reign of Richard I.: it was restored by Antony Beke, who was bishop in the reigns of Edward I. and II., as an occasional residence for his successors. The palace had fallen into a state of dilapidation, and was repaired by Bishop Cosin in the reign of Charles II., as an abode for his son-in-law Charles Gerarde, Esq.; since which time being perfectly supernumerary as an episcopal residence, it has been purchased from the see of Durham, and is now the parish workhouse. Near the Bishop's Palace is an excellent free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth in 1567. The large church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the chief ornament of the town, also built by Bishop Pudsey, stands at the south-western angle of the market-place; it was once collegiate, but was dissolved in 1550: it is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Cleveland. The church is built on the plan of a cross, with a tower and spire rising from the centre, one hundred and eighty feet high. The stone of which it was built is supposed to have been quarried on Cockfield Fell. Southward of Darlington is Blackwell Grange, the seat of George Allan, Esq., commanding very fine views of the town and the surrounding country. The library at Grange is rich in topographical collections relative to the palatinate, besides the MSS. of George Allan, the antiquary, who died here in 1800; it contains the greater part of Randal's MSS., and a large portion of the MSS. of Gyll, Hunter, Mann, Hodgson, and Swainston. Hutchinson's History of Durham, in 3 vols. is founded almost entirely on the copious materials preserved at Grange, which afterwards proved of infinite value to the County History, published by Robert Surtees, Esq. of Mainsforth. At Grange is also an extensive museum of natural history, and a small collection of pictures.

Oxenhall is two miles S. from Darlington: near this hamlet are Hell Kettles, cavities in the earth, to which are attached many fabulous conjectures. In the records of Bishop Skirlaw there is mention of certain lands called Hell, which afterwards came into possession of the Eure family, and it is probable that the pools took their name from this land. The diameter of the largest is not less than one hundred and fourteen feet, and that of the smallest seventy-five feet; the depth of the largest is only nineteen-feet and a half, and the smallest five feet and a half, and the name has been conjectured to have been derived from *halen* salt, and *kiddle* a dam, *Hal Kiddles*, salt-pits. Four miles south from Darlington is Croft-bridge, over the Tees into Yorkshire.

Darlington parish includes the townships of Archdeacon Newton, Blackwell, and Cockerton, and the entire parish contains 6551 inhabitants.

The Darlington and Stockton rail-road, opened in 1825, presents a continued level or line of very gentle declination for the space of twenty miles, from Brusselton plain to Stockton. A steam-engine on this rail-way draws after it twenty or twenty-four waggons, each containing a chaldron of twenty-three hundred weight of coal, in about four hours; but in returning, the empty waggons, having a continual ascent, take five hours. The waggons are also employed in the carriage of lead from the mines in the interior to the shipping port at Stockton. Coaches regularly ply between the two towns; each is drawn by a single horse at the rate of ten miles an hour. The coach has no springs of any kind, yet the motion is easy, and it can be drawn backwards or forwards, the horse being merely unyoked from one end and yoked to the other.

HAUGHTON LE SKERNE, 2 miles N.E. from Darlington, contains 93 houses, and 466 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron, father of the present Lord Byron, was rector of this parish, and died at the rectory-house 5th November 1811, æt. 83. Haughton parish includes the townships of Barmpton, Great Burdon, Whessoe, Coatham Mundevile, and Sadburge, besides the hamlets of Great and Little Morton.

Sadburg, 4 miles E. from Darlington, contains 89 houses, and 315 inhabitants. The eminence upon which the village stands rises on each side with an easy ascent, and commands a fine view over the south-eastern part of the county, and up Tees dale as far as the high grounds of Barnard Castle. Sadburg was part of the original patrimony of the church, and was anciently a county in itself, having its own sheriff, coroner, &c. From the survey made

by order of Bishop Hatfield, it appears to have been held by military service. It was divided into two Wards, and had the privileges of a wapentake, of which it is also asserted, that Barnard Castle, Marwood, Cleathan, Eggleston, Langton, Middleton in Tees dale, Newbiggin, Stainton, and other places in the western extremity of the county, were component members. The Bishop of Durham, in right of his see, is still Earl of Sadburg. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew; the ground on which it stands is most elevated, and is trenched round; whence it is presumed that here stood the castle and court-house in ancient times. The stones of which the present chapel is built appear to have been taken from ancient structures, such materials being very scarce in this part of the county. Common edifices are constructed only of brick.

Coatham Mundevile, on the Skerne, 4 miles N. from Darlington, contains 33 houses, and 184 inhabitants. Coatham Hall Garth is the seat of John Trotter, Esq.

HEIGHINGTON, 6 miles N.W. from Darlington, and 5 miles S.W. from Rushyford, contains 130 houses, and 557 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. This parish includes the townships of Coastamoor, Killerby, Midridge, Redworth, School Ay Cliff, and Walworth.

Redworth, 7 miles N.W. from Darlington, contains 67 houses, and 307 inhabitants.

Walworth, 5 miles N.W. from Darlington, contains 24 houses, and 162 inhabitants. Walworth Hall, the seat of General Arthur Aylmer, is a spacious mansion, with its principal front towards the south, commanding a view over grounds sloping towards the river Tees. On the north front is a hill. The house is said to have been erected by Thomas Jenison, auditor of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. The windows are mullioned, and were formerly filled with painted glass of the arms of great personages contemporary with the founder; these have chiefly been removed, but some portions remain, containing the arms of the Queen, and of Cecil. King James the First rested at this seat April 14, 1603, at which time it was the residence of the widow of the founder. Ralph Jenison of Walworth was Master of the stag-hounds to King George II., but his widow, about the year 1759, sold the estate for 16,000*l.*

MERRINGTON, situated on the ridge of a hill, 3 miles N.W. from Rushyford, and 3 miles E. from Bishop Auckland, contains 64 houses, and 290 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: it has the appearance of great antiquity, and was built on the plan of a cross, with a tower rising from the centre, which is extremely massive, and about sixty feet high. The prospect from this church is at once extensive and beautiful: the hill on which it stands is part of a ridge, rising with a gradual ascent from the north and south, so as to command the finest landscapes within the county. The eastern end of the ridge, being bounded with hills of almost equal eminence, affords comparatively little prospect. The western termination is at Westerton, a mile and a half distant. The valley of the Wear lies open to the view near Bishop Auckland, extended up to Witton, and along the winding of the river almost as high up as Wolsingham. On the north-west is Brancepeth Castle, and on the south-west the prospect is bounded by the distant eminence of Cockfield Fell, above Raby Castle. Due north rises the city of Durham, and the view is terminated by the hills of Penshaw and Wardenlow, which pleasingly break the horizontal line. Southward the Yorkshire hills towards Northallerton and Thirsk are seen, and the Hamilton and Cleveland hills extend eastward towards the Vale of Tees. The Pike of Roysbury, all the chain of hills to Hunscliff, and the environs of Flamborough Head, are comprehended within the prospect, together with the mouth of the Tees, and a wide expanse of sea. On the intermediate ground, Sedgefield, Hardwick, and a sweep of country to Elwick and the Beacon are distinctly seen.

Ferry Hill, a large township of this parish, is situated on part of the same ridge of hills, in the road to Darlington, 7 miles from Durham, and contains 125 houses, and 574 inhabitants. Merrington parish also includes the townships of Chilton and Hett.

WHITWORTH, 6 miles S.W. from the city of Durham, contains 63 houses, and 409 inhabitants, including the township of Tudhoe. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Whitworth Hall, on the banks of the Wear, is the seat of R. E. D. Shafto, Esq.; and Old Park, southward from the village, is the seat of — Oldham, Esq.

South-west Division.

COCKFIELD, 7 miles N.E. from Barnard Castle, contains 113 houses, and 533 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 18*s.* in the patronage of the Duke of Cleveland. On Cockfield Fell are many lines, and ancient entrenchments; but the most remarkable appearance here is that of the dyke or break in the strata, by which the seams of stone and of coal, with which this district abounds, are thrown up to the southward three fathoms. The break is about fifteen or sixteen yards in width, filled with the same kind of substance as Derbyshire toad-stone, and in other respects presenting similar appearances to the dislocated strata of that country. One of the shafts of a colliery on the Fell is used for the purpose of casting shot. In this operation, the lead, when sufficiently heated, is poisoned with arsenic, and poured through an iron sieve, with different sized perforations, into a large tub of water, placed to receive it at the bottom of the shaft. The shot attain their globular form by this process, and are then shaken in a barrel with black-lead dust, by which means they become polished for use. The depth of the fall is twenty-five fathoms. Between two and three tons of shot are easily made by this method in one day.

GAINFORD, on the borders of Yorkshire, and banks of the Tees, 9 miles E. from Barnard Castle, contains 110 houses, and 500 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 39*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. In this parish are the following townships:—

Barnard Castle, on the borders of Yorkshire, and banks of the Tees, 25 miles S.W. from Durham, and 246 miles from London, containing 393 houses, and 3581 inhabitants. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on Easter Monday, Wednesday in Whitsun week, and St. James's Day, for cattle, horses, and sheep; and it is well known that *Barney Castle gingerbread is the best in the world*: the corn-market is one of the largest in the North of England. The ruins of the once extensive castle, from which this town takes its name, stand upon an eminence, about eighty feet perpendicular above the river, amidst the wildest and most beautiful landscape scenery in the kingdom; the rapid river, buried within deep rocks and steep wooded banks, almost encircles the ancient town, and dashes through the bridge beneath the walls of the castle: it was originally built by Bernard son of Guy de Baliol, of Bywell in Northumberland, to whom William II. made a grant of Tees dale forest and the lordships of Middleton and Gainford, in the county of Durham. John, third in descent from Bernard, was the founder of Baliol college in Oxford; and by his marriage with Devorgille, the daughter of Alan Earl of Galloway, was the father of John Baliol, King of Scotland in 1290. This castle was formerly of importance, and is thus described by Leland, who wrote in the time of Henry VIII.: "The castelle of Barnard stondith stately upon Tese: the first area hath no very notable thing in it but the fair chapelle, where be two cantuaries. In the middle of the body of this chapelle is a fair marble tumbe, with an image and an inscription about it in French. Ther is another in the south waul of the body of the chapelle, of fre-stone, with an image of the same. Sum say that they were of the Bailliolles. The inner area is very large, and partly motid, and welle furnished with toures of great logging. Ther belong two parks to this castelle, the one is caullid Marwood, and thereby is a chase, that berith also the name of Marwood, and that goith on Tese Ripe up into Tese dale." It was then in possession of the Crown, but in 1635 Sir Henry Vane, Cofferer to the King, obtained from Charles I. a grant of free-warren, with the offices of Master Forester, and Chief Warden of all forests and chases within the demesne of Barnard Castle, for him and his heirs. From him descended Christopher Vane, who was created Lord Barnard in 1699, one of the titles of the present noble owner, the Duke of Cleaveland, whose seat, Raby Castle, is about six miles distant. The remains of Barnard Castle cover six acres and three quarters of ground. The western side of the court contained the state chambers; over an oriel window in one of which is the cognizance of a boar. Adjoining these apartments, on the north-west corner of the fortress, is a circular tower, with the stairs channelled in the wall.

In the Flatts, the adjoining grounds, is a large reservoir called the Ever: water was collected and conveyed there in pipes, to supply the garrison and cattle, inclosed within the walls of the outer areas in times of public danger. The outer area of the castle is now used as a pasture for sheep; and other parts inclosed by the walls have been long converted into orchard ground. Many portions of the ruins are covered with ivy, and present very fine views, particularly from the south bank of the river. The bridge which crosses the Tees was rebuilt in 1596, and consists of two elliptical arches. The environs of the castle are remarkably beautiful, the Vale of the Tees abounding with picturesque and romantic prospects. On Barnard Castle Moor is Bail Hill, which has been fortified by a breastwork, and deep trench, terminating in a morass. Near this spot many coins of Edward I., and some of Alexander King of Scots, have been found. The view from the summit commands a very extensive tract of country. Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III., obtained licence from King Edward IV., in 1477, to found a college in the castle here, for a dean and twelve secular priests, ten clerks, and six choristers, to the Honor of Christ Jesus, the Virgin Mary, St. Margaret, and St. Ninian, and to purchase lands, &c., not exceeding the yearly value of four hundred marks.

Bolam, 8 miles N.W. from Darlington, containing 23 houses, and 121 inhabitants. This was the birth-place of Sir Samuel Garth, a celebrated poet and physician who died in 1718.

Cleatlam, 4½ miles E. from Barnard Castle, containing 24 houses, and 126 inhabitants. This township extends into Staindrop parish.

Headlam, 9 miles E. from Barnard Castle, containing 21 houses, and 232 inhabitants.

Ingleton, 8½ miles E. from Barnard Castle, containing 78 houses, and 295 inhabitants.

Langton, 8 miles E. from Barnard Castle, containing 18 houses, and 90 inhabitants.

Marwood, part of Tees dale Forest, on the borders of Yorkshire, 1½ mile N. from Barnard Castle, containing 27 houses, and 212 inhabitants.

Morton Tynemouth, 8½ miles N.W. from Darlington, containing 6 houses, and 31 inhabitants.

Pierse Bridge, or *Priest's Bridge*, on the river Tees and borders of Yorkshire, 5 miles W. from Darlington, containing 50 houses, and 236 inhabitants. The chapel is in ruins.

Staunton, or *Stainton en les Craggs*, 1½ mile E. from Barnard Castle, containing 43 houses, and 251 inhabitants, including the township of Streatlam. Streatlam Castle, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, is situated in a vale encircled by lofty and irregular hills, and the park is well stocked with deer. The first castle that stood on this spot is supposed to have been erected in the thirteenth century, and was rebuilt about two hundred years afterwards, by Sir William Bowes. The present mansion was erected at the commencement of the last century, on the site of the second castle, several of the apartments belonging to which are retained in it.

Summerhouse, 7 miles N.W. from Darlington, containing 40 houses, and 189 inhabitants.

Westwick, on the borders of Yorkshire and banks of the Tees, 2 miles S.E. from Barnard Castle, containing 21 houses, and 97 inhabitants.

Whorlton, on the Tees and borders of Yorkshire, 4½ miles S.E. from Barnard Castle, containing 55 houses, and 300 inhabitants. Here is a chapel. Near it and on the banks of the river is a petrifying spring.

Gainford parish extends into the south-east division of Darlington Ward, in which are these townships:—

Denton, 5½ miles N.W. from Darlington, containing 27 houses, and 125 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, value 46*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Vicar of Gainford.

Houghton-Le-Side, 6 miles N.W. from Darlington, containing 22 houses, and 122 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON IN TEES DALE, on the borders of Yorkshire and banks of the Tees, 9 miles N.W. from Barnard Castle, contains 166 houses, and 1263 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 25*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here is a free-school. The parish extends nearly twenty miles from west to east, and between two and three from north to south. The whole of the northern half is one series of lead-mines, in which, the country being exceedingly mountainous, the mode called Hushing is chiefly practised. The hushings frequently raise and discolour the waters of the Tees, destroying the fish in great quantities. Some horse levels have been carried beneath the hills to an extent of five miles. The western side of the parish was anciently part of the forest of Tees dale, or *Marwood*, and was well stocked about 1459, when the Bishop made John Nevill Earl of Westmorland its forester. Near Middleton is Step Ends, a ford of the Tees into Yorkshire, which is dangerous, the stream being at times very rapid, and all passengers are obliged to wade through it. Two miles higher up is Wynch-bridge, constructed with wood, and suspended on two iron chains, that reach from side to side, and are secured in the rocks. This fabric is sixty-three feet in length, though scarcely more than two feet wide; its height above the river, which falls in repeated cascades, is fifty feet. Three miles from Wynch-bridge is High Force, or *Force Fall*, a cataract, darting its waters over an immense rock of black marble seventy feet high: above the fall the river is closely pent up, and here precipitates itself into a reservoir more than sixty feet deep. The force and boiling of the waters at the bottom of the fall have excavated several caverns in the solid marble, but of difficult access, except during severe frosts. The noise of the fall may be heard many miles round the country; and at some distance below it, the rocks rise in square columns to the perpendicular height of one hundred feet. Cauldron Snout, another cataract on the Tees, is about four miles above High Force: this, with its wild and romantic adjuncts, forms a spectacle of vast sublimity. The river issues from a deep and lethargic pool, or mountain lake, called the Weeld, and precipitating itself over an immense barrier of basaltic rock, is dashed from steep to steep in sheets of foam, forming a chain of cascades through a descent of six hundred yards. Over the deepest part of the gulf, where the rocks approach nearest to each other, is thrown a beam of timber, serving for a bridge. The Weeld is about a mile and a half in length, and receives the waters of the Tees after their descent from the deep and narrow glens which accompany their progress from the elevated regions of Cross Fell. Middleton House is the seat of John Stagg, Esq. In the parish of Middleton in Tees dale are the following townships:—

Eggleston, on the borders of Yorkshire and banks of the Tees, 5½ miles N. from Barnard Castle, containing 68 houses, and 464 inhabitants. The chapel is in the patronage of the rector of Middleton. In this district are lead-mines, which have been worked from the time of Edward VI.; various ancient workings have also been traced here, and by the different implements found in them, are supposed to have been wrought by the Romans. On the average, ten ounces of silver are extracted from each fother of lead produced in Tees dale. Near Eggleston, on the north, are extensive works, for smelting, refining, and reducing lead. Here are also some very ingenious machinery and mills, for breaking and cleansing the ore and slag, the invention of *Mr. Hall*. The prospect from Nemal Edge, northward of the mills, is one of the most extensive and diversified in the county; on the east it commands the whole variegated Vale of Cleveland, with the sea near Hunscliff Point; and on the south-west, the beautiful windings of the Tees, with the distant mountains of Yorkshire, Westmorland, and Cumberland. One mile north from Eggleston are the Standing Stones, an ancient remain: this originally consisted of a cairn in the centre, surrounded by a trench, and that again encompassed by a circular arrangement of rough stones, many of which have been removed and broken to repair the roads. Near a brook, at a small distance, is a large barrow, crossed from east to west by a row of stones. Eggleston House, the seat of William Hutchinson, Esq., occupies a lofty site on the banks of the river Tees, and is screened from the north by plantations growing on the slopes of the hills. The garden contains a very fine botanical collection; and several pleasant walks are cut through the rocks bordering on the river. Eggleston chapel stands in the midst of the gardens.

Shipley House, now belonging to the Earl of Strathmore, was a hunting-seat of James II., and well chosen for the purpose, as the neighbourhood abounds with foxes. It was then a residence of Simpson, the King's huntsman. Shipley formerly abounded with furnaces for making iron, and vast heaps of iron scoria yet remain on the land.

Forest and Frith, 11 miles N. from Barnard Castle, including Ettersgill, Middle Forest, and Harwood, containing 83 houses, and 723 inhabitants.

Newbiggin, 12 miles N.W. from Barnard Castle, containing 59 houses, and 416 inhabitants.

STAINDROP, 5 miles E. from Barnard Castle, contains 247 houses, and 1273 inhabitants. It is an ancient town, seated in a beautiful vale, watered by Staindrop Beck, a branch of the Tees; and has a market on Saturday. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Duke of Cleveland: it was formerly collegiate. In the east window are the arms of Nevile, with quarterings, and the arms of England. In the choir formerly stood a superb alabaster monument to Ralph Nevile Earl of Westmorland, who founded this church in 1410; on it lie the effigies of himself and two wives; but his first wife, Margaret, was buried at Bancepeth: the Earl is represented in complete armour, except the helmet, on which the head is rested, bearing the crest,—a bull's head; the scull-cap, which is much broken, has on the front I. H. S.; the hands are elevated; on the breast is the cross, and the feet are resting on a lion. The ladies' heads are rested on cushions, supported by cherubs, and at the feet of each figure is a desk, with two kneeling clerks. Around the tomb are niches, ornamented with tabernacle work; but there is no inscription. The monument of Henry, the fifth Earl of Westmorland, who died in 1564, is of wood, and has three recumbent figures, also cut in wood. Round the edge is an inscription:—

This tomb made in the yere of Elizabeth bi the grace of God quene of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, bi the commandment of the Right Honourable Hen. Erle of Westmerland, for himself and his thre wives, that is to say, Anne doughter to the erl of Rutland, Jane, Margaret, doughters . . . .

There is no more of it remaining. On the sides of the monument, within a kind of colonnade, formed by small carved pillars, are figures of the children, and above them their names. The arms of the family are carved on the ends. In the church are several other ancient tombs. The aisles are divided from the nave by pillars, supporting arches. Near the altar is a white marble monument to the memory of Henry Earl of Darlington, who is represented in a reclining attitude; beneath is a representation of Raby Castle: he died in September 1792.

In Staindrop parish are the following townships:—

Hilton, 8½ miles E. from Barnard Castle, containing 22 houses, and 113 inhabitants.

Langley Dale, 4½ miles N.E. from Barnard Castle, containing 32 houses, and 198 inhabitants, including the township of Shotton.

Raby, 6 miles E. from Barnard Castle, containing 45 houses, and 203 inhabitants, including the township of Keverstone. Raby Castle is the seat of the Duke of Cleveland. This large and noble pile was principally erected by John de Nevile, in the year 1379, a licence having been obtained from Thomas Hatfield, then Bishop of Durham, for that purpose; some parts of the building are referred even to the time of the Anglo-Saxons. Many alterations have been made, and a new arrangement given to a part of its plan, none of which materially affect its external form.

The castle occupies a rising ground, and is built on a rocky foundation; the embattled wall, with which it is surrounded, incloses about two acres of land. The entrance to this area is on the north, by a gateway, defended by two square towers. Within this court is the grand entrance to the castle on the west; on the exterior are three shields, bearing the arms of Neviles; the arch is groined, and has a gate at each extremity; this is also flanked by two square towers. There is another entrance made by the late Earl of Darlington, of a modern character, leading to the hall. At irregular distances are strong bulwarks or towers, denominated, from their founders, the "Clifford Tower," and the "Bulmer Tower;" from the top of the last is a most extensive prospect, and near the summit two large B's, for Bulmer, are cut in stone. The hall is uncommonly grand; the roof is groined and supported by columns; at one end is a flight of steps leading to the presence chamber, music-room, billiard-room, &c.; over this is a spacious apartment, ninety feet in length, thirty-four feet in breadth, and thirty-six feet in height: in this chamber the ancient festivals were held, and seven hundred knights, who held of the Neviles, are recorded to have been entertained at one time. The kitchen is a square of thirty feet, with an arched roof, and lighted from the centre: there are also five windows, and a gallery running round the whole interior; it has three chimneys, and narrow passages are cut in the massive walls, through which provisions were conveyed to the banquet. The ancient oven was proportioned to the munificence displayed by its princely possessors; and is mentioned by Pennant as being converted into a wine-cellar "the sides being divided into ten parts, each holding a hogshead of wine in bottles."

Raby Castle also contains a most curious museum of natural history, collected with much care by the present Countess of Darlington. The riding-house and hunting-stables have been erected upon the most extensive scale.

The park and pleasure-grounds, together with large plantations, correspond in their extent and beauty with the magnificence and dignity of the castle; many parts command most beautiful prospects over a diversified tract of country, well wooded, the distant eminences of which bound the horizon: one terrace is upwards of seven hundred and fifty yards in length. Upon the estate is an extensive farm: the farm-yard is excluded from the castle by an embattled screen, and over the gateway is an ancient sculpture of a bull, bearing an ensign, with the arms of Nevile; this was removed from Bulmer's Tower. The stables and out-buildings are judiciously situated, not detracting from the grandeur of the castle, and forming good objects in the various prospects from the grounds. Raby Castle was the chief residence of the great family of Nevile, Earls of Westmorland, and was among the estates forfeited for the rebellion in the north, by Charles, the last Earl, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. King James consigned them by grant to certain citizens of London for sale, and of them the castle and demesne of Raby were purchased by Sir Henry Vane, Knt., whose grandson, Sir Christopher, was created Baron Barnard, of Barnard Castle, July 8, 1699, by King William III. His immediate descendant, Henry, the third lord, was by King George II. created Viscount Barnard and Earl of Darlington, by letters-patent April 3, 1754. The present nobleman, third earl of that title, was created Marquess of Cleveland September 17, 1827, and was further advanced to the dignity of Duke of Cleveland in 1833. He is also Vice-admiral and Lord-lieutenant of this county.

Wackerfield, or Walkerfield, 8 miles N.E. from Barnard Castle, containing 24 houses, and 105 inhabitants.

Woodland, 5 miles N.E. from Barnard Castle, containing 33 houses, and 155 inhabitants.

WINSTON, on the banks of the Tees, and borders of Yorkshire, 6 miles S.E. from Barnard Castle, contains 46 houses, and 287 inhabitants. It occupies the ridge of a hill rising from the river, over which is a stone bridge of one arch, erected in 1764 from a design by the late Sir Thomas Robinson. The span is 111 feet. Here the Tees quits the romantic scenes which accompany it from its source, and instead of hurrying its waters over craggy rocks, and thickly wooded banks, flows into a level country, and assumes a more placid though scarcely less beautiful character. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the presentation of the Bishop of Durham. The view from the rectory-house is extremely fine. The Winston canal, to Stockton, runs from Cockerton to Darlington; across the great north road, and also across the river Skerne, and thence to Bank Top. About a mile eastward from the town is Sellaby Hall, the seat of Jacob Mande, Esq.: it was rebuilt by the late Earl of Darlington. The view near Sellaby is exceedingly rich and extensive: it comprehends nearly the whole Vale of Tees dale, from this point to the cloud-capt blue mountain of Cross Fell in Cumberland.

In Winston parish are Barford, Newsham, Osmondcroft, and Stub-house. The last, a modern building, is the seat of Thomas Harrison, Esq.

North-west Division.

ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND, situated in a valley near the banks of the Gaunless, 5 miles W. from Rushyford, and 10 miles S.W. from the city of Durham, contains 26 houses, and 119 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Durham. This church was formerly collegiate, and was amply endowed by Bishop Antony Beke: in the chancel is a monument with the figure of a cross-legged knight, in wood, supposed to be one of the Pollard family. About a mile northward from the village is Bishop Auckland, a township of this parish, delightfully situated on an eminence; bounded on the north by the river Wear, and on the south-east by the Gaunless, a stream which flows into the Wear a little above the town. The ground on which it stands is nearly a hundred and forty feet above the level of the plain below; the descent on each side is partly formed

into gardens, and the buildings occupy the brow and the remaining portion of the declivity.

Bishop Auckland contains 394 houses, and 2180 inhabitants: it is an ancient borough by prescription, and has a weekly market on Thursday; and annual fairs on Ascension Day and the day following, Corpus Christi Day and the day following, and on the 10th Oct. The petty sessions are held here, and a grammar-school was established in the reign of James I. The chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, is a modern structure; a tower at the west end was built from designs by *Atkinson*. The manor belongs to the Bishops of Durham, whence the prefix to the name. The castle, or episcopal palace, was orginally built by Bishop Antony Beke in the reign of Edw. I.: it stands on the northern side of the town, and with the various courts and offices attached, covers about five acres of ground. The following Bishops are recorded to have contributed at various periods to the erection of the ancient castle: Bishop Skirlaw added a gatehouse; Bishop Ruthall made considerable additions, and began to build a great dining-hall, which he left unfinished at his death in 1538; Bishop Fox inclosed the deer park. After the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the palace was granted to Sir Arthur Haselrigg, who, attracted by the beauty of the situation, built himself a mansion with the materials of the ancient castle. After the Restoration Bishop Cosins rebuilt the whole almost from the ground, and built a new chapel in 1665: in this chapel Bishop Cosins, who died in 1674, lies interred. Other additions have been made at different periods. The gatehouse and screen at the entrance from the town were erected by Bishop Shute Barrington, from designs by *Wyatt*; Bishop Egerton completed a suite of chambers in the south side of the palace, which had been begun by his predecessor; he also repaired the great room, and erected a lodge and gate at the north-eastern entrance to the domain. The same prelate also lowered the walls of the court and bowling-green to improve the views, and extended the park wall; amongst other pictures preserved here is that of the Cornaro family by *Titian*. The park and grounds connected with the castle contain eight hundred acres; near the edifice it is chiefly laid out in terraces, commanding a varied prospect; the near landscape is composed of woodlands, and the more distant view of richly cultivated grounds on the winding banks of the Wear. The river Gaunless flows at the foot of the lawn, and is crossed at some distance by a stone bridge. Three miles southward from Bishop Auckland is the village of West Auckland, situated on the river Gaunless, and containing 247 houses, and 1106 inhabitants. On the opposite bank of the same stream is Auckland St. Helen, containing 53 houses, and 220 inhabitants. The chapel is in the presentation of the Bishop of Durham. Auckland St. Andrew is a very large parish, and includes the several townships of Byers Green, Coundon Grange, Eldon, Middlestone, Midridge Grange, Old Park, Sunderland-bridge, Westerton, and Windleston, in the south-eastern division of the Ward. But most part of the parish is in this division, including the townships of North and South Bedburn, Barony, Binchester, Coundon, Evenwood, Hamsterley, Hunwick, and Helmington, Lynesack, and Softley, Newfield, Newton Cap, Pollards Lands, Shildon and East Thickley.

Byers Green, 4 miles N. from Bishop Auckland, contains 50 houses, and 231 inhabitants. Byers Green Lodge was built in 1756, by Thomas Wright, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, who died here in 1786: it stands in a valley, through which flows the Wear, surrounded by woods, and commands a view of the river and Durham Cathedral towards the north-east.

Bedburn, on a branch of the Wear, 5 miles W. from Bishop Auckland, contains 71 houses, and 351 inhabitants. South Bedburn, about a mile distant, contains 63 houses, and 366 inhabitants.

Binchester, one mile N. from Bishop Auckland, contains 5 houses, and 49 inhabitants. The manor has been possessed by the family of Wren from the time of James I., about the commencement of whose reign the house appears to have been erected by Sir Charles Wren; its environs present a variety of beautiful prospects. Binchester is the site of a Roman station, the Vinovium of Antoninus's Itinerary; its figure and extent seem to be similar to the station at Lanchester, but it is difficult to ascertain its exact dimensions. Binchester occupies the brow of an eminence on the eastern side of the river Wear; the area commands an extensive prospect, particularly on the north and south. The Rykneld-street, or street of the upper Iceni, said to begin at the mouth of the Tyne, ran by Chester le Street to Binchester, where it joined the Watling-street, and continued with it to Catterick, the Roman Isurium. Few of the Roman stations lie in a more fertile and abundant soil; and probably in its environs cattle were bred under the auspices of Bacchus, to whom Vinovium is supposed to have been dedicated. Near the village is a Roman circus, two miles in compass, which was restored in the year 1778, by a subscription raised in the neighbourhood, and is said to be the finest piece of race-ground in the North of England.

Coundon, 2 miles E. from Bishop Auckland, contains 44 houses, and 222 inhabitants. Coundon Grange, a mile southward, contains 5 houses, and 28 inhabitants.

Eldon, 3 miles S.E. from Bishop Auckland, contains 24 houses, and 94 inhabitants. In 1799 Sir John Scott was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Eldon of Eldon, by patent, dated 18th July; on July 6, 1821, he was created Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon by King George IV.

Evenwood, 5 miles S.W. from Bishop Auckland, and the same distance N.E. from Staindrop, contains 79 houses, and 306 inhabitants. Evenwood Castle, an ancient seat of the Downes family, is in ruins. This place is distinguished by the names of Evenwood and the Barony; but when it obtained the latter appellation is not known, nor are there recorded any special privileges here, excepting such as are appendant to a manor and park of the Bishop. Barony is a distinct township, and contains 104 houses, and 479 inhabitants.

Hamsterley, on an eminence, 6 miles W. from Bishop Auckland, contains 106 houses, and 552 inhabitants. Here is a chapel, dedicated to St. James.

Hunwich, 2 miles N. from Bishop Auckland, contains 31 houses, and 160 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Helmington.

Lynesack, 7 miles N. from Barnard Castle, and 10 miles W. from Bishop Auckland, contains 159 houses, and 732 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Softley. The bailiff of Lynesack and Bedburn is a patent officer under the Bishop.

Middlestone, 3 miles E. from Bishop Auckland, and the same N.W. from Rushyford, on one of the highest hills in the county, part of the ridge on which the village of Merrington stands, contains 22 houses, and 117 inhabitants.

Midridge Grange, 2 miles S.W. from Rushyford, and 4 miles S.E. from Bishop Auckland, contains 8 houses, and 58 inhabitants.

Newfield, 3 miles N. from Bishop Auckland, contains 2 houses, and 11 inhabitants; and Old Park, another township of this parish, 2 miles N. from Bishop Auckland, contains 3 houses, and 30 inhabitants.

Newton Cap, one mile N.W. from Bishop Auckland, contains 26 houses, and 145 inhabitants. A bridge over the Wear was erected here by Bishop Skirlaw about the year 1390. On the northern bank of the river is a seat of the Bankes family, in a lofty situation, commanding an exceedingly beautiful prospect.

Pollards Lands, a township adjoining Bishop Auckland, on the banks of the Gaunless, contains 21 houses, and 117 inhabitants. These lands were formerly held by the Pollard family, by the service of presenting a falchion to the Bishop of Durham, on his first coming hither after attaining that dignity. The ceremony is said to be still continued, and accompanied with the following address: "My Lord, I, in behalf of myself as well as some other possessors of Pollards lands, humbly present your Lordship with this falchion at your first coming here; wherewith, as the tradition goeth, he slew of old a venomous serpent, which did much harm to man and beast; and by performing this service we hold our lands."

Shildon, 3 miles S.E. from Bishop Auckland, contains 22 houses, and 115 inhabitants. East Thickley, on a branch of the Skerne, contains 2 houses, and 11 inhabitants.

Sunderland by the Bridge, 3 miles S. from Durham, contains 24 houses, and 204 inhabitants. Near it is a bridge over the Wear, which is here joined by the river Brownie.

Westerton, 2 miles E. from Bishop Auckland, contains 13 houses, and 77 inhabitants.

Windleston, 1½ mile W. from Rushyford, contains 38 houses, and 173 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Rushyford on the river Skerne. Windleston Hall is the seat of Sir Robert Eden, Bart.

BRANCEPETH, on a branch of the Wear, 4 miles S.W. from Durham, contains 68 houses, and 539 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Brandon, is a rectory, value 60*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*: in the chancel are several interesting monuments of the Nevile family and its branches. Brancepeth Castle, the seat of Matthew Russell, Esq., an irregular but stately pile, was erected by one of the Bulmer family, in the early part of the reign of Stephen, and originally consisted

of four quadrangular towers. Emma, daughter and heiress of Bertram Bulmer, married Robert, son of Gilbert Nevile, who came into England with the Conqueror. Henry Nevile dying without issue, in the reign of Henry III., his sister Isabel became his sole heiress, and married Robert Fitz Maldred, Lord of Raby: from the descendants of this marriage, who assumed the name of Nevile, sprung the Earls of Westmorland, who retained possession of this castle till the reign of Elizabeth. In 1398 Ralph Nevile Earl of Westmorland is stated to have made great additions to Brancepeth; and the Earl, of the same title and family, in the reign of Henry VIII. considerably added to the ancient structure. The principal court of the castle is octangular in plan, and is entered by a gatehouse, flanked by two square turrets, from which to the east and west a curtain connects it with the main building. Between the castle and the gatehouse on the eastern side are two large square towers. Many alterations were made about the year 1820, when the interior was made conformable to modern ideas of convenience.

The castle stands on a precipitous bank, nearly forty feet above the rivulet, and the irregularity of the edifice gives it a very romantic appearance. Brancepeth parish includes the townships of Brandon and Byshottles, Crook and Billy Row, Hedley Hope, Hemlington Row, Stockley, and Willington.

Brandon, 3 miles W. from the city of Durham, contains 102 houses, and 609 inhabitants, including West Brandon and Byshottles. Brandon Hill is so situated as to command a view of no fewer than eight castles, and a vast range of country; on the summit is a remarkable tumulus, almost twenty-four feet in perpendicular height.

Crook, on a branch of the river Wear, 5 miles S.W. from the city of Durham, contains 36 houses, and 228 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Billy Row, about a mile northward on the same stream.

Hedley Hope, on the banks of the river Derness, a stream which joins the Brownie, and 7 miles W. from the city of Durham, contains 8 houses, and 51 inhabitants.

Hemlington Row, 4 miles S.W. from Durham, contains 29 houses, and 154 inhabitants.

Stockley, 6 miles W. from the city of Durham, contains 11 houses, and 103 inhabitants.

Willington, 4 miles N. from Bishop Auckland, and the same distance S.W. from Durham, contains 45 houses, and 221 inhabitants.

ESCOMBE, on the banks of the river Wear, one mile W. from Bishop Auckland, contains 52 houses, and 232 inhabitants: it is a curacy or parochial chapelry to St. Andrew Auckland.

STANHOPE, on the river Wear, 21 miles W. from the city of Durham, on the road to Alston Moor in Cumberland, contains 185 houses, and 1584 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Friday. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a rectory, value 67*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The edifice is ancient, and stands on rising ground on the north of the town. On the western side of the town is Castle Hill, an eminence rising one hundred and eight feet above the river, upon which are some remains of a castle, traditionally said to have been demolished during an incursion of the Scots. Stanhope Hall is an old manor-house, formerly the seat of the Featherstonhaugh family. Near the town on the northern side is a cavern, said to abound with stalactites, and to extend nearly a mile in length. Stanhope parish is very extensive, and includes Forest and Park quarters, and the township of Newland Side; and the entire parish contains 7341 inhabitants.

Stanhope Park is a large tract of elevated land belonging to the see of Durham, upwards of twelve miles in circumference, formerly inclosed with a stone wall. In this park the Bishop held his great forest hunts; the tenants being obliged to erect a tabernacle, and to furnish necessaries for him and his suite, to maintain his dogs, &c. It was under the care of a master forester, bow-bearer, &c.

St. John's Weardale is a chapelry of Stanhope parish: the town stands in a narrow part of the Vale of the Wear, and the hills rise with a steep ascent from the river, and at about the distance of two miles northward are mountainous. The chapel was rebuilt by the late Sir Walter Blacket. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on 4th July for cattle. The neighbourhood abounds in lead, iron ore, and coals; and the town derives many advantages from the lead-mines. Near Harthope Burn is *the castles*, an inclosure of an oblong form in plan, at the foot of a ridge of hills; the interior space, an inclining plain, is defended on every side by a vallum of loose stones with an outward ditch. Large oaks and birch trees grow amongst the pebbles, and what is remarkable, juniper trees also come to a vast size upon it. The interior appears to have been ploughed.

WITTON LE WEAR, 10 miles W. from Rushyford, and 12 miles S.W. from the city of Durham, contains 96 houses, and 531 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, is a curacy. Witton Castle was the ancient seat of the family of Eure, a branch of the baronial family of Clavering, who held it of the Bishop of Durham by military service. Sir William Eure of Witton was created Lord Eure by Henry VIII., February 24, 1543; and according to the minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,

> "Lord Eurie was as brave a man
> As ever stood in his degree;
> The King has sent him a broad letter
> All for his courage and loyalty."

Other authorities also state that he was ennobled on account of the vigour with which he prosecuted the Border warfare. He was slain in the battle of Ancram Moor, fought between him and the Earl of Angus in 1546. The sixth Lord Eure fell in the battle of Marston Moor in 1645, and on the death of Ralph, the eighth Lord Eure, without issue, the title is presumed to be extinct. In the time of King Charles II. Witton Castle, their venerable mansion, was in the occupation of James Darcy, Esq.; and afterwards, while undergoing repair, great part was unfortunately consumed by fire. The castle was restored by Thomas Henry Hopper, Esq., and is now the seat of Colonel Chaytors. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Wear, which here winds through a woody and romantic valley. The domain is finely cultivated; while on the northern side of the Wear, the hills in the distance rise to a considerable height.

WOLSINGHAM, or *Walsingham*, 14½ miles W. from Durham, and 256 miles from London, contains 390 houses, and 2197 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in the Vale of the Wear, on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Wear and the Weserow. The petty sessions are held here. The market is on Tuesday, and a fair is held on 18th May. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Stephen, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. Near it are some remains of a considerable building, inclosed with a deep moat, said to have been a manor-house of the Bishops of Durham. The views down the Wear from the hill above Wolsingham, include a very extensive and beautifully diversified tract of country. Between this town and Stanhope the commencement of the lead district is everywhere intimated by large parcels of lead lying near the sides of the road, and from the blue, unwholesome vapours arising from the smelt-mills at Bollihope. On Bollihope Common, in the year 1749, was found a Roman altar, with an inscription. Wolsingham parish consists of Bradley, Helm Park, Thornley, Wolsingham Town Quarter, East Side Quarter, Park Quarter, and South Side Quarter. Bradley Hall, the seat of Thomas Bowes, Esq., lies in a fine valley, bordering on Houslip Beck: it was built in the reign of Henry VI., and embattled by licence from Bishop Langley; being also fortified with deep moats and a curtain wall. In the front is a projection, apparently of the age of James I., with large windows, and in a more finished style than the other parts of the building. The lower apartments are vaulted.

3. Easington Ward

Is bounded on the north by Chester Ward, from which it is divided by the river Wear; on the east it is bounded by the German Ocean; on the south by Stockton Ward; and on the west by Chester Ward and Darlington Ward, where the boundary is very irregularly formed by the windings of the Wear.

Northern Division.

BISHOP WEARMOUTH, or *South Wearmouth*, adjoining the

town of Sunderland on the west, 10 miles S.W. from Gateshead, and 13 miles N.W. from the city of Durham, contains 1361 houses, and 9477 inhabitants. The town occupies the southern acclivity of an eminence on the banks of the river Wear, about a mile and a half distant from its junction with the sea, and is connected with Monk Wearmouth by Sunderland-bridge. The ancient passage of the river at this town was by two ferry-boats—the Pann Boat, a little below the situation of the present bridge, and the Low Boat, which still continues nearer to the harbour. In the year 1792 Rowland Burdon, Esq., of Castle Eden, obtained an Act of Parliament for throwing an arch of cast iron over the Wear. The use of iron had been already introduced in the construction of the arch at Coalbrook dale in 1779, and in bridges built by *Payne*; but the novelty and advantage of the plan adopted here on Mr. Burdon's suggestion consisted in retaining, together with the use of a metallic material, the usual form and principle of the stone arch, by the subdivision of the iron into blocks answering to the archivolt of a common arch, and which, with a much greater degree of lightness when brought to bear on each other, have all the firmness of the solid stone arch. The blocks are of cast iron, five feet in depth and four in thickness, having three arms, and making part of a large arch; the middle arm is two feet in length, and the other two in proportion; on each side of the arms are flat grooves, three quarters of an inch deep and three inches broad, in which are immersed bars of wrought iron which connect the blocks with each other, and are secured by square bolts driven through the shoulders and arms of the blocks and bar iron fastened by cotterells. The whole structure consists of six ribs, each containing one hundred and five of these blocks, which abut on each other like the *voussoirs* of a stone arch. The ribs are six feet distant from each other, braced together by hollow tubes or bridles of cast iron, and thus the blocks being united with each other in ribs, and the ribs connected and supported laterally by the bridles, the whole becomes one mass, having the property of arch-stones cramped together. The whole weight of the iron prepared by Messrs. Walker of Rotherham is two hundred and sixty tons, forty-six tons of which is wrought, and the rest cast. The abutments are piles of nearly solid masonry, twenty-four feet in thickness, forty-two in breadth at bottom, and thirty-seven at top. The southern pier is founded on a solid rock: on the north, from the less favourable nature of the ground, the foundation is carried ten feet below the bed of the river. The arch is the segment of a very large circle, of which the chord or span is two hundred and thirty-six feet, the height from low water to the spring of the arch sixty feet, and its versed sine thirty-four feet, producing so flat an arch, that ships of three hundred tons pass the arch within fifty feet of its centre with great facility, having ninety-four feet clear at low water, and abundance of depth in the mid-stream. The spandrils of the arch are filled with iron circles, diminishing from the abutment to the centre. The superstructure is of timber, planked over, and supporting the carriage road, formed of marl, gravel, and limestone. The whole breadth is thirty-two feet, with foot-paths on each side, laid with flags and bounded by an iron balustrade.

The whole of this magnificent structure was completed within three years, under the able and zealous direction and inspection of *Thomas Wilson* of Bishopwearmouth. The arch was turned on a light scaffolding, which gave no interruption whatever to the navigation of the river; and the mode of bracing the ribs was so expeditious, that the whole structure was put together and thrown over the river in ten days, and the frame immediately removed. The foundation-stone was laid September 24, 1793, and the bridge was opened August 9, 1796. The whole expense of the undertaking was 26,000*l.*, of which 22,000*l.* was subscribed by Mr. Burdon: the sums thus advanced are secured on tolls, with 5 per cent. interest, and all further accumulation goes in discharge of the capital. In 1816 this magnificent bridge was disposed of by lottery, consisting of six thousand tickets, and one hundred and fifty prizes of the value of from 100*l.* to 5000*l.*, to the total amount of 30,000*l.* The lottery was decided at Sunderland on October 31st.

The church of Bishopwearmouth, situated on an eminence, is dedicated to St. Michael, and is a rectory, value 89*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, one of the richest livings in the county, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. During a repair of this church, in 1807, a monument of one of the Middleton family was removed from the north aisle into the churchyard: it is an altar-tomb, on which are the effigies of a knight, with an inscription in the ledge:

Hic jacet Thom Middylton Armiger—mcccc—

The parish of Bishopwearmouth includes the townships of Wearmouth Panns, Burdon, Ford, Ryhope, Silksworth, and Tunstall.

Wearmouth Panns contains 47 houses, and 483 inhabitants; and Burdon, on the east side of Warden Law, 4 miles S. from the town, contains 26 houses, and 149 inhabitants.

Ford, or *High Ford*, on the Wear, 3½ miles W. from Sunderland, contains 96 houses, and 791 inhabitants. Ford House is the seat of G. Fenwick, Esq.; and Ford Lodge is the seat of J. Gates, Esq.

Ryhope, on the sea-coast, 2 miles S. from Sunderland, contains 60 houses, and 368 inhabitants. Ryhope House is the seat of J. Carr, Esq.: near it is Ryhope Dean and Ryhope Bay.

Silksworth, 3 miles S.W. from Sunderland, contains 30 houses, and 210 inhabitants: near it, on the E., is Tunstall, containing 9 houses, and 64 inhabitants. Tunstall Lodge is the seat of J. Robinson, Esq.

In the vicinity of Bishop Wearmouth are the following seats:—Thornhill, of Shakspeare Reed, Esq.; High Barns, of the Rev. William Ettrick; Low Barns, of Richard Pemberton, Esq.; the Grange, near Deptford, of Rowland Webster, Esq.; Salem House, of the Rev. Samuel Turner; Middle Hendon, of Mrs. Robinson; Hendon House, of Thomas Hopper, Esq.; Hendon Lodge, on the sea-coast, of George Robinson, Esq.; and Building Hill, of John Renner, Esq.

DALTON LE DALE, 5 miles S. from Sunderland, contains 11 houses, and 49 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The parish includes the townships of Dawdon, or *Dalden*, Cold Hesleton, and East Morton; and the entire parish contains 211 inhabitants. Dalden Tower is a peel or castelet, which probably had formerly a walled court for the protection of cattle. A chapel was a common appendage to this species of structure. In the year 1325 Sir Jordan de Dalden obtained licence to establish an oratory within his manor-house at Dalden: it afterwards became a favourite seat of the Bowes family, who inherited it from the Daldens, by marriage of Sir William Bowes of Streatlam with Matilda, the daughter and heiress of Sir Jordan de Dalden, about 1375. Adjoining Dalden Tower, on the east, is a mansion, probably built by the Collingwood family, in the reign of James I.: little remains now excepting a gatehouse, &c. After the union of the Crowns, most of these castelets had mansions added to them, and the old towers were gradually suffered to fall to decay.

HOUGHTON LE SPRING, on a branch of the river Wear, 6 miles N.E. from the city of Durham, and the same distance S.W. from Sunderland, contains 405 houses, and 2905 inhabitants. It is situated at the head of a beautiful valley opening to the west, and sheltered from the north and east by a chain of hills. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 124*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, one of the richest livings in the county. The church stands on rising ground, in the centre of a square area formed by the buildings in the lower part of Houghton: it is built on the plan of a cross, with a low tower, terminating in a spire rising from the centre. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Rowland Belasise of Bewley, time of Henry III.: his family resided at Morton House in this parish; and other monuments of them remain in the church. The celebrated Bernard Gilpin, who obtained the name of the Northern Apostle, was rector of this parish, and died here in 1583. He built and endowed a grammar-school at Houghton, in the churchyard, with a master's house adjoining. Houghton Hall, the residence of Ralph Anderson, Esq., in its external structure is an oblong square, the corresponding sides exactly uniform, and the principal front to the west equally plain with the rest of the edifice. The windows are regular, divided into five and three lights by stone mullions, and the leads of the roof are surrounded by a plain parapet. The house, built with a massive solidity, has undergone little either of repair or alteration, and presents at this day one of the most perfect specimens extant of the plain durable style of architecture which distinguished the old hall house, the residence of the middling gentry in the age of James I. *Surtees's Hist. of Durham.* Robert Hutton, Prebendary of Durham and Rector of Houghton, from 1589 to 1623, acquired a considerable property within the manor, and his grandson Robert was captain of a troop of horse-guards in Cromwell's army, and served with Monk at the storming of Dundee. With the plunder thus obtained he is said to have defrayed the expense of erecting Houghton Hall: he died in 1680, but the building itself affords strong evidence of an earlier date, and is

more probably ascribed to Robert Hutton, the rector and founder of the family, and from whom it descended to the Rev. John Hutton, M.A. The parish of Houghton is very extensive, and includes within its boundaries the townships of South Bidick, Bourn Moor, Cocken, Great and Little Eppleton, East, West, and Middle Herrington, Hetton le Hole, Moorhouse, Moorsley, Morton Grange, Newbottle, Offerton, Painshaw, East and West Rainton, and Warden Law. The entire parish contains 12,550 inhabitants.

South Bidick, or *Bidick Waterville*, near Lambton Hall, 6 miles W. from Sunderland, contains 37 houses, and 167 inhabitants.

Bourn Moor, 2 miles N. from Houghton, contains 193 houses, and 1139 inhabitants.

Hetton Le Hole, 2 miles S. from Houghton, contains 107 houses, and 919 inhabitants: the population of this township, together with the townships of Newbottle, and West Rainton, is greatly increased in consequence of the extension of collieries in the vicinity.

SEAHAM, on the sea-coast, 4 miles S. from Sunderland, and 11 miles N.E. from the city of Durham, contains 20 houses, and 103 inhabitants. A harbour has very lately been made at this port by the Marquess of Londonderry. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Sir Ralph Noel, of Seaham, was created a baronet August 7, 1661. The estate descended to Sir Ralph Milbank. The parish contains the township of Seaton, which, including the hamlet of Slingley, contains 20 houses, and 95 inhabitants. A rock, twenty feet high or more, ranges along for a considerable way, forming one side of Seaham Dene. In an opening of this rock a number of bones were found in 1819.

SUNDERLAND, 13 miles N.E. from Durham, and 268 miles from London, contains 1618 houses, and 14,725 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, on the north by the river Wear, by which it is separated from Monk Wearmouth; and on the west and south by the parish of Bishop Wearmouth. The Wear has its source in the wild range of moors on the borders of Cumberland, towards Penrith: the very romantic district through which the river flows, celebrated for its lead-mines, is called Weardale, and is interspersed with many pleasant villages, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the lead-works. The river takes its course beneath the town of Bishop Auckland, and the highly embellished territory of the Bishops of Durham, near that place: the winding stream then buries itself in deep dales, until it is arrested near the centre of the county, by the heights crowned with the cathedral and city of Durham, where the towers of the castle overhang the river from the summit of a perpendicular rock. Below Chester-le-Street, the steep and wooded banks of the Wear present romantic scenes around the stately towers of Lumley Castle, and the modern residence of Lambton Hall: sublime and abrupt precipices overhang the river above Sunderland-bridge, where the numerous and valuable collieries are the source of a vast revenue to the district. Here the village of Southwick is placed in a commanding situation, amidst the most beautiful views of the surrounding country. Sunderland-bridge, over which is the road to Newcastle and Shields, is fully described under "Bishop Wearmouth:" it is as beautiful in its form as it is useful in its application to the purposes for which it was intended, and confers honour on the projector, Rowland Burdon.

Sunderland and Bishop Wearmouth are now so intimately connected by buildings and other local circumstances, that they may be said to form only one town, though the parishes are distinct.

The harbour of Sunderland is formed by two piers, situated on the north and south sides of the river; that on the south is of long standing and has undergone several repairs. The north pier has been constructed since 1788, and greatly contributes to the security of the shipping, by enabling the ebbing tide to acquire greater force to scour away the sand which forms a bar at the entrance of the harbour. By this improvement, the tide now flows sixteen feet, and admits vessels of three hundred and four hundred tons burthen, which formerly could only take in their whole lading from the keels on the outside of the bar. Near the extremity of the north pier a circular lighthouse was erected in 1802, from the designs of *Pickersnel*. The trade of Sunderland has long been in a state of progressive improvement; but its augmentation during the present century has been very rapid. The imports are corn, flour, wines, spirituous liquors, timber, tar, deals, flax, iron, &c.; and the exports are coal, lime, glass, earthenware, grindstones, and copperas. The coal trade is the principal, and furnishes employment for about six hundred vessels, independent of the keels which convey the coals from the staiths to the ships. The keels are flat-bottomed craft, each made to contain ten Newcastle chaldrons, and marked with nails at the head and stern, that it may be readily known when they have their proper lading. The coal is chiefly conveyed to the metropolis, though great quantities are sent to the different ports of the Baltic, and in time of peace, to France and Holland; the whole quantity annually exported from Sunderland amounts to about 315,000 Newcastle chaldrons, or 16,695,000 cwt. The number of persons dependent on this trade is very great. The lime is principally sent to the coasts of Yorkshire and Scotland.

On the banks of the river is a patent ropery; also manufactories of bottles and broad glass, and of white and brown earthenware; as well as a copperas-manufactory; various yards for building and repairing ships; and free-stone quarries in the neighbourhood. The market is on Friday, and fairs are held on May 12 and October 12. This borough possesses the same liberties and free customs as Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The parish of Sunderland, and the several townships of Bishop Wearmouth, Bishop Wearmouth Panns, Monk Wearmouth, Monk Wearmouth Shore, and Southwick, return two members, by the Reform Bill of 1832, who are at present Sir William Chaytor, Bart., and Captain Honourable Henry George Barington.

The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham: it is a spacious edifice; the east end has a particularly light appearance, the altar being placed in a circular recess, surmounted by a dome. Here is also a chapel, built in 1769, and dedicated to St. John. In 1719 an Act of Parliament was obtained for making the town of Sunderland a distinct parish from that of Bishop Wearmouth. On the moor eastward from the town are extensive and commodious barracks, capable of holding one thousand eight hundred men. At a short distance to the south, on the very edge of the sea-banks, is a strong chalybeate spring, said to be scarcely less powerful than that at Harrowgate: its situation renders the supposition extremely probable that it will, ere long, be destroyed by the ravages of the sea.

Southern Division.

CASTLE EDEN, or *Castle in the Dean*, 10 miles E. from Durham, contains 55 houses, and 281 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. Castle Eden formerly belonged to the prior and convent of Gisburne. The mansion rebuilt by Rowland Burdon, Esq. is a castellated edifice, situated on the top of a wooded precipice that forms the southern boundary of a romantic defile, or *Dean*, commanding a fine land and sea prospect. The Dean extends about three miles from the sea-shore, and taking a winding course constitutes some of the finest scenery in the county, being deep, woody and rocky. In many parts of the Dean the rocks so exactly agree in their strata, and approach so nearly with correspondent angles, as to justify the idea of their having been torn asunder by some natural convulsion. Various detached masses that seem to have been rent from the summit lie in the bottom of the Dean, with trees and brushwood growing upon them. At the head of the Dean is a natural cascade, which issues from the crevice of a rock, and falls into a basin or Guntus pool. Hardwick Hall, the seat of — Maire, Esq., is on an eminence about a mile eastward, commanding a fine sea-view.

THE CITY OF DURHAM, on the banks of the Wear, 258 miles from London, 14 miles S. from Newcastle, and 17 miles N. from Darlington, contains 1152 houses, and 9822 inhabitants, exclusive of hamlets in the parish of St. Oswald. The city is situated on a rocky eminence, rising near the central part of the county, and almost surrounded by the river Wear, over which it has three bridges: Elvet-bridge, the entrance to the city from the south; the Banks-bridge, and Framwellgate-bridge, on the north. Elvet-bridge, built by Bishop Pudsey about 1170, consists of seven arches over the river, and many other land arches, constructed for the desirable purpose of making the ascent to Saddler-street more gradual. The very curious old buildings of the city are crowded on the rising hill, pile upon pile, from the brink of the river, the battlements of the castle crowning the summit of the eminence. Upon this bridge, which is distinguished as the New Bridge from Framwellgate or the Old Bridge, were formerly two chantry chapels, subordinate to the church of St. Nicholas. The

bridge had exhibited symptoms of decay, when Bishop Fox, in the reign of Henry VIII., granted an indulgence to those who should contribute to its repair, and to this circumstance is probably owing its preservation: it was considerably widened in 1806. When King James the First, on his northern progress, came in state to Durham in the year 1617, the mayor and aldermen were commanded to give their attendance upon His Majesty at some convenient place within the city, which was accordingly done "upon Elvet bridge, near the toure thereof, being new rayled with pales of wood for that purpose." After a speech delivered by the mayor, who offered the mace, &c., a silver gilt bowl and cover was presented to the King; certain verses were then recited by an apprentice of the city, at the conclusion of which the mayor, bearing the mace, rode before His Majesty to the cathedral. New and Old Elvet extend along the opposite bank of the Wear. Hall Garth branches eastward from New Elvet, and is the site of Elvet Hall, an ancient residence of the priors of Durham, perhaps deriving its name from *élevé*, lofty; its situation being high. New Elvet-street is terminated by the parish church of St. Oswald. The county gaol is at the head of Old Elvet. Durham market is held weekly on Saturday; and here are annual fairs on 31st March, Whit Tuesday, and 10th September. The corporation of the city consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen, a town clerk, and other officers. The assizes in the summer circuit are held here. The guildhall, situated in the market-place, was rebuilt in 1555. The arms of the city are *azure, a cross or*. The city of Durham first sent representatives to Parliament in the reign of Charles II., the right of election having been vested in the corporation and freemen. The present members for the city are W. R. C. Chaytor, Esq. and William Charles Harland, Esq. The earliest historical notice of this city is found in the Legend of St. Cuthbert, from whose votaries Dunholme, as it was then called, accumulated its celebrity and riches. The see was originally fixed at Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, but from this spot it was obliged to be removed in consequence of the invasion of the Danes. The see was next established at Chester Le Street, where it remained nearly two hundred years, and finally settled at Durham, and at the same time were deposited the bones of St. Cuthbert in the cathedral, which was dedicated to his memory. The Bishops of Durham had anciently very great power and authority, but many of their privileges were curtailed in the reign of Henry VIII. His power is still considerable as Count Palatine of the bishopric, and Earl of Sadburge in the county of Durham. In point of precedence he ranks next to the Bishop of London, and the bishopric is deemed the richest in the kingdom, the prebends being usually styled the golden prebends of Durham. The diocese contains the whole counties of Durham and Northumberland, excepting the jurisdiction of Hexham: it has also one parish in Cumberland, and consists of one hundred and thirty-five parishes, of which eighty-seven are impropriate. The see is valued in the King's books at 2821*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, but is computed to be worth annually 8700*l.* To the cathedral belong a dean, a chancellor, two archdeacons of Durham and Northumberland, twelve prebendaries, and many other officers. In May 1827 a curious discovery was made in the cathedral; in carrying into effect certain alterations at the eastern end of the church, in that part known as the chapel of the nine altars, the tomb of the patron saint, St. Cuthbert, was opened, whose restless body, in the 309th year after his first burial, was, with all funeral pomp, enshrined in the White church at Durham in the year 995. Within the coffin, together with the body of the saint, were found robes, relics, and inscriptions of a period long before the Conquest, and an account of which was published by the Rev. James Raine, Librarian of Durham Cathedral, in his memoir of the saint. By an inscription on the embroidery, the robes appear to have been the gift of Ælfled to Frithstan, which fixes their date to the earlier part of the tenth century. Upon the removal of the see to Durham by Bishop Aldwin there appears to have been a cathedral, with a provost and secular canons, who having been expelled by Bishop William de Carilelpho, with consent of the Pope and the King, a prior and Benedictine monks were established here, who continued till the general Dissolution. King Henry the Eighth named it the cathedral church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin. The cathedral and castle of Durham, from their elevated situation, present a striking object: looking up the river Wear in a south-westerly direction, these buildings rise with inconceivable majesty. The cathedral, in point of site, stands unrivalled by any in the kingdom, and the entire church, excepting an additional transept to the east, being of Anglo-Norman architecture, remains conspicuous as the most perfect example of the splendour of that massive style. It was erected by William de Carilelpho about the year 1093, on a plan brought by him from Normandy, where he was Abbot of St. Vincent's. Other parts of this noble edifice were completed by his successors in St. Cuthbert's patrimony, a name usually given to the see. The Galilee, or chapel, at the west end, was erected by Hugh Pudsey about sixty years after the building of the cathedral, and contains the altar of St. Bede, one of the most eminent fathers of the English church, whose talents and virtues have procured him the name of the Venerable Bede. The name of the chapel is derived from Galilee, the most remote part of the Holy Land, as it is placed at the porch the most distant from the sanctuary. The interior of the nave of this cathedral is a fine specimen of the Anglo-Norman style:—round massive columns, with semicircular arches springing from them; the enrichments, the bold torus, the simple fillet, the wavy chevron, are in true character with the antiquity of the surrounding parts. The massiveness of the composition produces a grandeur of effect which impresses on the mind awe, reverence, and wonder. The total length from east to west is four hundred and twenty feet, and of the transepts from north to south is one hundred and seventy-six feet. The height of the centre tower is two hundred and twelve feet, and of the towers at the west end one hundred and forty-three feet. The cloisters are one hundred and forty-five feet square on the plan, and the chapter-house eighty feet by thirty-eight; the east end circular, according to Carter's plans in the *Vetusta Monumenta*. The remodelling of the cathedral, under the direction of *James Wyatt*, took place in the year 1795.

From the Palace Green, whence the cathedral is generally approached, the whole of the north front is at once beheld; the entire range preserves its Anglo-Norman character, with occasional introductions of windows and tracery in the pointed style. The door within the porch bears a curious ancient ring or knocker. On the south side of the nave is the monument of Ralph Lord Nevile of Raby, who won the battle of Red Hills, or *Nevile's Cross*, in 1346: he died in 1367, and was the first secular person that had sepulture within the cathedral; near it is the tomb of his son John Lord Nevile of Raby, who died in 1388. The choir is inclosed by an oak screen, carved in a very bold style, with fruits, flowers, &c. The length of the choir is one hundred and twenty feet, with prebendal stalls, finished with tabernacle work, having the episcopal throne on the south side. The Bishop is here always preceded by a sergeant-at-arms, bearing a massive gilded mace, denoting his secular power. The throne is considerably elevated, and beneath is the ancient and curious tomb of Bishop Hatfield, who died in 1381. On the sides of the altar are stalls for the assisting priests, deacons, and sub-deacons to sit in during the sacrament, the ancient consessus clericorum. The altar-screen, of very elegant workmanship, was given by John Lord Nevile of Raby. Immediately behind this screen is the feretory, where the shrine of St. Cuthbert was anciently deposited, and which is reported to have been the richest in the kingdom. During a vacancy in the bishopric the keys of the castle were formerly placed on the shrine till claimed. The chapel of the nine altars terminates the cathedral eastward. The cloisters adjoin the south side, and were erected between the years 1389 and 1438, at the expense of Bishop Skirlaw and Cardinal Langley; they are ceiled with panels of Irish oak, which were originally enriched with shields of arms of benefactors to the church. On the western side of the cloisters is the dormitory, and on the eastern side is the Frater House, or Monks' Hall, converted into a library for the Dean and Chapter about the year 1680. Various Roman inscriptions found in the bishopric are here deposited. The chapter-house, where many of the ancient prelates were entombed, has been demolished: at the east end of it was the stone chair, or throne, used for the installation of the Bishops.

The College is a spacious oblong square, occupying the most pleasant part of the city. Here are the Deanery, formerly the prior's lodgings, and the prebendal houses. The original kitchen of the monastery remains; it is octangular in plan, and very large in its dimensions. The gatehouse of the College was erected by Prior Castell about the year 1515.

The Palace Green extends northward of the cathedral, and on the north side of it is the castle, the residence of the Bishops of Durham, which overhangs the Wear near Framwellgate-bridge: the various buildings have been erected at different times. The castle was restored by Bishop Hatfield in the reign of Edward the Third, who built the keep on a mount forty-four feet high, said to be the most ancient

part; he also rebuilt the Bishop's Hall and the Constable's Hall. The gatehouse and tower, on the side of the green, were built by Bishop Tunstall. Parts of the castle remain that were built in the reign of Henry VI. by Bishop Nevile. The Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., gallantly attended, was entertained for three days in this castle by Bishop Fox, when a splendid feast was given in the great hall on the 23rd July 1502. The princess was then on her way to Scotland, and the next year was married to King James IV. at Edinburgh. Bishop Fox made great improvements in the hall of the castle: his badge, the Pelican in her piety, still remains there. The hall is one hundred and eighty feet by fifty in dimension. Bishop Egerton repaired the present drawing-room, and enlarged the stables, &c. Bishop Barrington made several improvements, when a fine Anglo-Norman arch in the gallery was opened. On the east side of the keep is the northern gatehouse, erected by Bishop Langley, now used as a gaol; and on the eastern side of the Palace Green is the Exchequer, erected by Bishop Nevile about the year 1450, adjoining which is the Bishop's library, built by Bishop Cosin, who also contributed towards the erection of the law courts. The castle precinct and the college are extra-parochial, independent of which and the cathedral, the city of Durham contains six parish churches; the principal church, or the city church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated in the market-place; it is a curacy. There are also the churches of St. Giles or Gilly-gate church, a curacy; St. Mary le Bow, or North Bailey church, rebuilt in 1685, a rectory, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Northumberland; St. Mary the Less, or South Bailey church, a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Oswald's, or Elvet church, a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham; and St. Margaret's, or Cross-gate church, a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter. St. Giles's church is an ancient edifice: in the chancel is a monument of one of the Heath family, who died in 1591. The views from the churchyard upon the south are extensive and rich; the meadow grounds form a steep descent to the river, on one side closed by Pelaw wood, on the other by the city. At the foot of the hill the river Wear winds almost a mile in length from Elvet-bridge to Old Durham and its woody inclosures. On the opposite shore is the race-ground, whence rise New and Old Elvet; over the meadows in the centre appear Marden Castle Scar, the village of Shincliff, its bridge of three arches, and Houghall House; the woods of Butterby and Croxdale, with distant hills, and the villages of Merrington and Ferry-hill. St. Oswald's parish extends into Chester Ward and into Easington Ward. Oswald House, the seat of Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., was erected in 1807; it stands on an eminence about a mile south-west of the city, and commands on every side interesting and beautiful views, including the river Wear, the Cleveland-hills, and the highly picturesque scenery of the intermediate space, in which are Shincliff, Croxdale, and Whitworth Halls: the city of Durham and its magnificent cathedral present a beautiful appearance; and about four miles distant Brancepeth Castle is clearly perceived.

Broom, 2 miles W. from Durham, contains 20 houses, and 93 inhabitants.

Eastward from the city is Old Durham, supposed to have been occupied by the Anglo-Saxons previously to the foundation of the present city. On the opposite side of the river is Maiden Castle, on the summit of a cliff, said to have been a Roman station.

Shincliff, a township of St. Oswald's parish, 1½ mile S.E. from the city, contains 70 houses, and 367 inhabitants. Shincliff Hall, the seat of Robert Scott, Esq., is on the banks of the Wear; and on the opposite side of the river is Hough Hall, an ancient manor-house, erected by Prior Hotoun, forming part of the prebendal estates of Durham.

Butterby is 2½ miles S. from the city of Durham, on the river Wear. The hall is the property of — Ward, Esq., of Sedgefield; near it the river falls swiftly over a rough channel under high rocky shores and hanging woods, where the adjacent lands make a considerable plain. From a fissure of the rock in the bed of the channel, about forty feet from the shore, flows a considerable spring of salt water. Between Butterby and Durham is a plantation of nine acres in extent, belonging to the Dean and Chapter, and intended as a nursery for the supply of the prebendal estates. Croxdale Hall, the seat of William T. Salvin, Esq., about a mile southward from Butterby, occupies a lofty site near the banks of the Wear, commanding a rich prospect. Round the western extremity of the grounds flows a beck, the channel of which is a romantic dell, where a cross is said to have been erected, which gave name to the lands. Croxdale Scar, a neighbouring cliff, commands a very beautiful prospect of the valley. Burn Hall is on the banks of the Browney, which falls into the Wear near this place was formerly a seat of the Smith family, but now of Bryan Salvin, Esq.

Finchale Priory is 4 miles N.E. from Durham, on the banks of the Wear, and near the cliffs of Cocken. Randal Bishop of Durham, in the reign of Henry I., granted a hermitage here to the monks of Durham about the year 1128. By their consent Godric, a holy man, afterwards canonized, enjoyed the same many years, and devoted the spot particularly to the service of St. John the Baptist. According to the legend preserved in the archives of Durham, St. Godric frequently stood whole nights up to his chin in the Wear engaged in prayer, &c. After St. Godric's death in 1170, several monks retired hither; and Henry Pudsey, son of the Bishop of that name, founded a priory of the Benedictine order, subordinate to that of Durham. In 1534 the revenue of the priory was 146*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Newton Hall, a seat of Lord Ravensworth, occupies a lofty site a mile and a half south from Finchale Priory; near it is Beaurepaire, or *Bear Park*, part of the Dean's estate: the ruins of a chapel, refectory, and dormitory remain.

EASINGTON, 9 miles E. from Durham, contains 114 houses, and 593 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, annexed to the archdeaconry of Durham: in the chancel is a monument of Sir John Conyers, Bart. of Horden, and Frances his wife, daughter of John Groves of York; their son Sir Christopher Conyers died in 1692, and was also buried here.

Easington Hall is the seat of the Rev. Dr. Prosser. The manor-house of Horden stands in the parish of Easington, about a mile from the village, on the coast, at the head of a small but romantic vale, opening to the sea. The estate came into the possession of the Claxton family in the reign of Richard II., and was held by them about a century. It descended by marriage to the family of Conyers. Richard, second son of Sir John Conyers, K.G. of Hornby Castle in Yorkshire, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Claxton of Horden, and was grandfather of the founder Christopher Conyers, Esq. the father of Sir John Conyers of Horden, who was created a baronet by King Charles I. 14th July 1628; but the title is extinct. The house, which was built in the reign of James I., is small, with gable ends to the east and west, and a projecting centre on the south front. On the porch are the arms of the Conyers family, eight quarterings, with the motto VIRTVS · VERA · NOBILITAS: over it is a bay window. The staircase, of oak, has the balustrade ornamented with figures and tracery; and in the great parlour is a chimney-piece of oak, in two compartments of which are carved shields of arms of Conyers and Claxton. At the time this house was built there existed nearly twenty flourishing families of the name of Conyers in Durham, Yorkshire, and Northumberland, besides several branches established in the southern part of the kingdom. The families of Hornby Castle and Winyard were extinct before the time of King James I., and at present no estate is held by the name of Conyers within the bishopric, although several of the chief families derive their blood and possessions from the families alluded to. Conyers of Malton is the only Yorkshire branch that is supposed to exist; and that of Conyers of Copped Hall in Essex is perhaps the only southern branch which retains its hereditary station in society. Horden is the property of the Rev. Ralph Brandling of Shotton. In this parish are the following townships:—

Haswell, 6½ miles E. from Durham, containing 17 houses, and 115 inhabitants.

Hawthorn, 9½ miles E. from Durham, containing 25 houses, and 140 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on a hill about a mile from the sea, and contiguous to Hawthorn Dean, on the south side of which is Beacon-hill, where fires were formerly lighted to warn mariners from this dangerous coast. The shore is rocky, and broken into a multitude of deep caverns, and the offing is full of rocks and shoals. In the mouth of a deep and narrow creek, where the rocks are most broken, rugged and romantic, Admiral Milbanke built a summer retreat, which he named Sailors' Hall; at high tide it almost overhangs the waves.

In this part of the country are retained some ancient customs, evidently derived from the Romans, particularly that of dressing up a figure of Ceres during harvest, which is placed in the field whilst the reapers are labouring, and brought home, on the last evening of reaping, with music and great acclamation; after this a feast is made, called the Mell Supper, from the ancient sacrifice of mingling the new meal.

Shotton, 8½ miles E. from Durham, containing 55 houses, and 264 inhabitants.

KELLOE, 6 miles S.E. from Durham, contains 18 houses, and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. Thornlaw Porch, or Pity Porch, which projects from the north side of the nave, seems to have been originally a chantry, founded by the Kellaws in 1347: it was endowed with lands, which at the Dissolution were valued at 10*l.* The church and parsonage stand above half a mile from the village, in a long hollow vale on the north of Kelloe Beck, a small trout stream. In this parish are the following townships:—

Cassop, 4 miles S.E. from Durham, containing 11 houses, and 78 inhabitants.

Coxhoe, 4½ miles S. from Durham, containing 27 houses, and 132 inhabitants. Coxhoe House is the seat of Anthony Wilkinson, Esq.

Quarrington, 4½ miles S.E. from Durham, containing 33 houses, and 177 inhabitants.

Thornley, or *Thornlaw*, 5 miles S.E. from Durham, containing 9 houses, and 60 inhabitants.

Wingate, or *Windegate Grange*, 6 miles S.E. from Durham, containing 25 houses, and 131 inhabitants.

MONK HESLETON, 11 miles E. from Durham, and 12½ miles N. from Stockton, contains 29 houses, and 164 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. In this parish are the following townships:—

Hulam, or *Holom*, containing 2 houses, and 16 inhabitants.

Hutton Henry, 12 miles N. from Stockton, containing 39 houses, and 174 inhabitants.

Nesbit, containing only one house, and 13 inhabitants.

Sheraton, 11 miles N. from Stockton, containing 23 houses, and 116 inhabitants.

Thorpe Bulmer, containing 3 houses, and 24 inhabitants.

PITTINGTON, 3½ miles E. from Durham, contains 177 houses, and 808 inhabitants, including the townships of Hall Garth, Shadforth, and Sherburn. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

SHERBURN HOUSE, about 2 miles S.E. from Durham, is extra-parochial. This hospital was founded in the reign of Henry II., by Hugh de Pudsey Bishop of Durham, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen: its yearly revenues were certified by the commissioners of Henry VIII. to be worth 142*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* The hospital still exists, and the mastership of it is in the gift of the Bishop of Durham.

TRIMDON, 7½ miles S.E. from Durham, contains 61 houses, and 302 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy.

WHITWELL HOUSE, 2 miles S.E. from Durham, is extra-parochial.

4. Stockton Ward

Is bounded on the north by Easington Ward; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the river Tees and Yorkshire; and on the west by Darlington Ward.

North-eastern Division.

BILLINGHAM, on a branch of the river Tees, 3 miles N.E. from Stockton, contains 90 houses, and 395 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The parish contains the townships of Cowpen Bewley and Newton Bewley, and the chapelry of Wolviston. Billingham Grange is the seat of W. Chilton, Esq.; and Haverton Hill is the seat of J. Bamlet, Esq.

Wolviston, 2 miles N. from Billingham, contains 113 houses, and 541 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. Near Wolviston is Roseville, the seat of R. Appleby, Esq.

BISHOPS MIDDLEHAM, on the river Skerne, 9 miles S. from the city of Durham, and the same distance eastward from Bishop Auckland, contains 80 houses, and 404 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 2*d*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here was formerly one of the manorial houses of the Bishops of Durham, which was occasionally occupied as a residence by different prelates, from the time of William the Conqueror to the end of the fourteenth century: it was situated on a brow overhanging the Skerne, but the last remaining portion of the mansion was removed several years since. Robert de Insula, Bishop of Durham in 1274, died at Middleham Castle on the 9th June, 1283, as did Bishop Kelloe in 1316. His successor, Bishop Beaumont, built a hall and chapel here. Richard Aungerville, commonly known by the name of De Bury, who was Bishop of Durham and Treasurer of England in the reign of Edward III., is celebrated for his bountiful disposition: every week he made eight quarters of wheat into bread, and gave it to the poor; and when he travelled between Durham and Middleham he distributed a hundred shillings: he died in 1345, and was buried in the south part of the cross aisle of Durham Cathedral.

Middleham parish contains the townships of Cornforth, Garmondsway Moor, Mainsforth, and Thrislington.

Cornforth, on a branch of the Wear, 3 miles N. from Bishops Middleham, contains 68 houses, and 330 inhabitants. Mainsforth is the seat of Robert Surtees, Esq., author of a very valuable and highly interesting history of this county, in three volumes.

ELWICK HALL, 8 miles N. from Stockton, contains 24 houses, and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham.

GREATHAM, 7 miles N.E. from Stockton, on the banks of a fleet or brook which falls into the sea two miles distant, contains 106 houses, and 446 inhabitants. Robert de Stichil, Prior of Finchale and Bishop of Durham, in the year 1262 built and endowed a hospital here in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert, which is yet in being, the mastership of it being in the presentation of the Bishop of Durham. In 1761 Dormir Parkhurst, then master, rebuilt the hospital; and the chapel was rebuilt in 1788 by John William Egerton, then master. Claxton is a township of this parish.

GRINDON, 6 miles N. from Stockton, contains 56 houses, and 255 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Thorp Thurly. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the master and brethren of Sherburn Hospital. The township of Whitton, in this parish, contains 12 houses, and 59 inhabitants. Near Grindon Rigg are Dudal ruins. Wynyard, the seat of the Marquess of Londonderry, (who is also Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham,) is one of the most handsome and convenient mansions in the county; it stands, without much advantage of prospect, in a situation probably preferred for the sake of preserving a part of the old house, which forms the centre of the modern mansion: the pleasure-grounds are varied, and by a judicious mixture of wood and water the scenery is rendered attractive from particular points of view. Wynyard was successively the seat of the families of Langton, Conyers, and Claxton, but early in the last century was purchased by John Tempest, Esq., whose daughter and heiress Frances married the Rev. Sir Henry Vane, Prebendary of Durham Cathedral, who was created baronet July 13, 1782, and whose granddaughter is the present Marchioness of Londonderry. Wynyard is about a mile eastward from the village of Grindon.

HART, on a beck which falls into the sea at Hartlepool, 11 miles N. from Stockton, contains 44 houses, and 231 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The parish includes the townships of Dalton, Percy, Elwick, and Throston. Elwick, 2 miles southward from Hart, contains 51 houses, and 213 inhabitants. Sir George Pocock of Hart was created a baronet July 27, 1821.

HARTLEPOOL, situated on a promontory nearly encompassed by the German Ocean, 17 miles S.W. from the city of Durham and 14 miles N.E. from Stockton, contains 259 houses, and 1249 inhabitants. Here is a considerable fishery, which chiefly supplies the inland part of the county: a valuable turbot fishery was established about the year 1810, whence the metropolis is supplied. The slake,

a broad expanse, covered at high water, on the western side of the town, is intended to be made productive of much benefit; a company having been formed for the purpose of constructing a harbour at this spot. It is proposed to excavate the slake, which is composed of limestone rock, and is situated conveniently for that purpose: this is intended for an outer dock; and the inner one, at present very small, is to be considerably enlarged. The two together will hold some hundred sail. The bay on the south of the town, which is formed by the promontory, with the addition of a pier, will afford safe anchorage from all winds, —an advantage nowhere else to be found on this coast. A rail-road is also to be laid down, by which the produce of the extensive coal-field near Hartlepool may be conveyed to the port for shipment. The civil government of the town is vested in a mayor, twelve burgesses, a recorder, and other officers of the corporation, who have a town-hall for the transaction of public business. Here is also a custom-house. A weekly market is held on Monday; and annual fairs on 14th May, 21st August, 9th October, and 27th November.

The church, dedicated to St. Hilda, is a vicarage, formerly in the parish of Hart; the edifice was constructed at different periods, and in different styles of architecture. At or near Hartlepool was the ancient monastery of Heorthu, founded upon the conversion of the Northumbrians to Christianity, about A. D. 640, by St. Bega, of which St. Hilda was some time Abbess. A house of Grey friars was also founded at Hartlepool before the year 1275. After the Dissolution, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Henry VIII., it was granted to John Doyley and John Scudamore, and a mansion built on its site, now the poor-house.

Few places in the kingdom give so perfect an idea of the fortifications of former times as Hartlepool;—a long extended wall, strengthened by demi-bastions at intervals, some rounded, others square, various gates and sally-ports, secured by machicolations and the portcullis, some of the gates defended by angular, others by square turrets; all the variety appearing which had grown into use in that age. As the wall runs along the edge of the creek, behind the point of land which projects itself into the sea, and thence turns to cross the isthmus to the opposite cliff, the figure it forms is not regular, giving first a triangle, and then running with a sweep or bend northward and eastward. At the Ness end, or north-east point of the wall to the sea, it finished with an acute angle, rising on the brow of lofty rocks; the foundation having been wasted by the washing of the waves, that part of the wall is now gone: it was exactly similar to the Ness, or point of the Roman wall opposite the castle of Carlisle. For a considerable space from the sea the wall is much broken, and at the distance of about twenty paces are the remains of a square bastion; thence, about forty paces, is a round bastion, projecting from the wall about two thirds of a circle, in girt nearly thirty feet; in the front of this bastion, at the distance of about five yards, is a high ridge of earth, probably cast up by assailants. From the round bastion, at about forty paces, is a square bastion, about ten feet in front, and projecting about seven feet from the line of the wall; thence, at about forty-six paces, is a round bastion, somewhat larger than that before described, making a projection of about ten feet, not so prominent as the others.

In all the part described, the wall forms a straight line, and the ground gradually inclines, and falls from the edge of the cliffs where the wall begins. At the distance of about thirty paces the wall forms an obtuse angle, guarded with a turret or bastion, whence is a kind of horn-work, projecting into a field for a considerable distance, of an angular figure, having two terraces one above another, with the remains of a glacis; the mason work appears through the broken turf. Thence is an extensive prospect of the sea and coast towards Sunderland, commanding Hawthorn Hive, or the Beacon Point, Easington, Elwick Beacon, and a long tract of country. At about thirteen paces from the angle there is the appearance of a sally-port, but the wall has been repaired and altered; so that it is not possible to ascertain more concerning it. At the distance of about sixty paces is a round bastion; at about sixty paces further is the great land-gate, being the chief entrance to Hartlepool from Durham, opening upon a road forced over a level marsh, easily broken up or flooded in a siege: this gate seems to have been strengthened with a wet ditch, and had probably a draw-bridge.

The whole wall, towers and gatehouses are of excellent masonry, being built of limestone, which is worked from the sea-banks, of so soft a nature in the bed or quarry, that it may be squared with an adze, but when exposed to the air becomes remarkably hard and durable. The arch of this gatehouse is ribbed, and, besides double gates, had its portcullis; the width of the passage is ten feet, and of the whole gatehouse tower about thirty feet, but the projection is not much above a foot from the face of the wall. The approach to the town at this gate was by the side of the haven, which must have made a fine appearance, as the basin formed by the present slake or morass consisted of several acres.

From this gatehouse the wall which secured the haven begins, and runs in a direct line, the water, at high tide, coming up to the gate: it is somewhat more than eight feet thick, faced on each side with dressed stones, with a parapet guarded by a breast wall and embrasures, now greatly decayed. There is a water-gate in this wall, formed by a low pointed arch, about twenty-four feet in space, and ten feet high, for small craft to pass in and out of the haven without removing the boom chains. This gateway projects from the wall about eighteen inches, has had flood-gates and also a watch-tower, as appears from the remains. Thence, at the distance of about seventeen paces, is a square bastion, about eight feet in front; and nearly one hundred paces distant is another square bastion; and thence, about seventy paces, is a lofty round tower, remaining very perfect, excepting the parapet; opposite to it, at the distance of thirty-six feet, stood another tower, exactly similar in dimensions, as the foundation plainly shows. This was the principal entrance into the haven, and was guarded by large boom chains stretched from tower to tower. At ten paces distant is the foundation of a round bastion, near which is a modern gate, presumed to have been intended for the convenience of persons landing from boats; at twenty-four paces distant the wall forms an angle, and turns towards the sea; this angle is defended by a half-moon.

The entrance into the haven was perfectly secured, as vessels coming from sea must necessarily double the cape of the isthmus, and then proceed along the whole range of the south wall, within reach of the engines of war, and must pass the half-moon which guarded the angle of the wall. At the distance of sixty paces from the angle is a square bastion, and near it a large breach in the wall. From the square bastion about one hundred and twenty paces, is a round bastion, and next stands the gatehouse, now called the Water-gate, which only communicates with the land at low water, and leads to the High Street. From this gate the wall advances to, and abuts upon the rock near its point, where the pier and mole begin. The whole of this southern part appears more modern than the northern and western sides.—*Hutchinson's History of Durham.* In Sir Cuthbert Sharp's History of Hartlepool, the present state of the walls is also described, and illustrated by plans and views at almost every point.

Since the account by Hutchinson was written, the fortifications of Hartlepool have been repaired, and additional batteries constructed. Within a few yards of the water-gate is a chalybeate spring, covered every tide by the sea. In the summer months the town is much frequented for sea-bathing. The surrounding prospects are interesting, and the rocks which skirt the coast northward of the town, being for some distance excavated and rendered cavernous by the waves, afford agreeable retreats at low water. About five miles northward from the town is a singular cluster of rocks, called Black Halls, from the various caverns formed by the force and constant action of the waves.

SEDGEFIELD, 10 miles S.E. from the city of Durham, and 6 miles E. from Rushyford, contains 298 houses, and 1268 inhabitants. Here is a linen-manufactory, and on a stream near the town is a mill-forge for spades, axes, &c. The market is held weekly on Friday; and there is an annual fair on 12th May. The centre of the town forms a large square, in which is a market-cross; and on one side is a hospital, founded by Thomas Cooper in 1703, and adjoining is a free grammar-school. In the same square is the church, dedicated to St. Edmund the Bishop: it is a rectory, value 73*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The chancel is inclosed by a richly carved oak screen, with three canopied stalls on each side. The rectory-house, formerly castellated, was rebuilt in 1792 by the Rev. G. Barrington. Sedgefield parish consists of the townships of Bradbury, Butterwick, Embleton, Fishbourn, Foxton, and Shotton, the two last situated on the Bellingham beck, and Morden. The entire parish contains 1955 inhabitants. Hardwick, the seat of Matthew Russell, Esq., stands on the western side of Sedgefield, and is much admired for the beauties of its pleasure-grounds, laid out under the direction of John Burdon, Esq. about 1750. Westward of Morden

is The Isle, an insulated district on the Skerne, purchased by Lord Eldon in 1821.

A very singular and destructive ice storm took place at Sedgefield and its neighbourhood on July 17, 1792: it happened between the hours of eleven and one in the day, and was preceded by an almost total darkness, and a noise resembling reverberated thunder. The streets of the town were filled to the depth of two feet, with pieces of rugged ice, varying in size from that of a marble to the bigness of a man's head. All the windows which had a southern aspect were entirely broken, and many houses presented a dreadful picture of its violence and devastation. It began near Preston, and continued to rage in a south-easterly direction to beyond Kelloe. All the corn exposed to its fury was destroyed; the trees were stripped of their leaves; numerous birds were killed; the cattle broke from their pastures, and with visible expressions of terror fled to the habitations of man for security. The cause of this uncommon kind of tempest does not appear to have ever been adequately investigated.

GREAT STAINTON, or *Staynton le Strata*, 8 miles N.W. from Stockton, contains 21 houses, and 126 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here is an endowed school. The parish includes the township of Elstols.

STRANTON, near the sea-coast, 10 miles N.E. from Stockton and 2 miles S.W. from Hartlepool, contains 68 houses, and 371 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 16*s.* The parish contains the townships of Brierton and Seaton Carew; the last is situated on the coast, two miles southward from Stranton, and is frequented in the bathing season by the neighbouring gentry: the prospects to the north and south are very beautiful. The village contains 71 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The chapel here is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket.

South-western Division.

BISHOPTON, 7 miles N.E. from Darlington and 6 miles N.W. from Stockton, contains 73 houses, and 365 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the master and brethren of Sherbourn Hospital. The parish contains the townships of East and West Newbiggins, and Little Stainton. Bishopton is rendered memorable from having been the place where Roger Conyers, ancestor of the baronial family, afterwards seated at Sockburn, successfully opposed the troops of William Cumin, who usurped the see of Durham in 1144. The spot chosen by Conyers for his strong hold is a plain eastward of the village, completely overlooked by an adjacent eminence: here a conical mount, encompassed by trenches and rising with a steep acclivity, is still remaining; northward the ground is marshy, and capable of supplying the ditches with water; on the south it rises gently. The circumference of the mount is about two hundred paces; its height about sixty feet perpendicular: the summit is nearly level, and without any marks of buildings.

CRAIKE, locally situated in the wapentake of Bulmer, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 13 miles N.W. from the city of York, contains 109 houses, and 538 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. Egfrid King of Northumbria, in the year 685, granted this town, with all the land three miles round it, to St. Cuthbert, who founded a monastery here, which existed for the space of two hundred years. Craike lies in the forest of Galtres, and is entirely surrounded by the county of York; but as a member of the county palatine of Durham, the jurisdiction of the palatinate equally extends here as to any place situated between the rivers Tyne and Tees. The ancient Forest of Galtres extended to the very walls of the city of York, as appears from a perambulation made in the year 1299, 28th Edward I. In the reign of James I. it was famed for a horse-race, the prize at which was a golden bell.

DINSDALE, or *Dittinsdale*, on the river Tees, 6 miles S.E. from Darlington, contains 17 houses, and 111 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The manor belonged at a very early period to the family of Surtees, who are supposed to derive their name from their residence on the river's bank, *sur Tees:* it was held of the lord of Barnard Castle by military service. The manor-house exhibits solid masonry of the reign of Henry VIII., or perhaps earlier: the rooms are low, with heavy beams and rafters, and there is an oak staircase which retains its prudential wicket. The ancient gatehouse probably stood within the south fosse. "It is evident," says Mr. Surtees, in his History of the County, vol. iii., "that the chief confidence of the occupants, against assault or surprise, must have rested on the facility with which they could flood the trenches; a mode of defence extremely common amongst the lower order of castelets, or fortified manor-houses, and which sometimes was adopted in castles of the highest class in preference to all more obvious advantages of situation,—witness the noble remains of Ravensworth Castle in Yorkshire, which, scorning all the vantage ground of Kirkley Hill, has stood in the vale, trusting only to its own iron towers and to the circling morass. It is needless to point out the numerous manor-houses which trusted solely to the safeguard of the moat. Dinsdale manor-house, surrounded by its double fosse, and The Isle insulated by the morasses of the Skerne, serve as instances in this immediate neighbourhood."—p. 67. The Place family acquired Dinsdale in the year 1542. Francis Place, a man of taste in various pursuits, and well known as an engraver, was the son of Rowland Place of Dinsdale: he engraved portraits in mezzotinto of Bishop Crewe, Archbishop Sterne, and of Dr. Comber, Dean of Durham: he died in 1728.

The sulphur baths at Dinsdale were discovered in 1789, by Mr. Lambton's agent, in searching for coal: having bored through red rock and whinstone, about seventy feet, a stream of water, of a strong sulphurous smell, burst out, and continued flowing with great rapidity, about twelve gallons in a minute.

EGGLESCLIFF, or *Eagle's Cliff*, on the river Tees and borders of Yorkshire, half a mile N. from Yarm, and 4 miles S. from Stockton, contains 85 houses, and 332 inhabitants. Here is an iron bridge over the Tees, communicating with the town of Yarm, and constructed in 1805: the span of the arch is one hundred and eighty feet. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 28*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. In the parish are the townships of Aislaby, or *Aslackby*, and Newsam, both situated westward on the banks of the Tees.

ELTON, 3½ miles W. from Stockton, contains 21 houses, and 105 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

HURWORTH, on the banks of the Tees and borders of Yorkshire, 4 miles S. from Darlington, contains 174 houses, and 811 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* The parish includes the township of Neasham, or *Nysam*, a mile and a half eastward on the same river. Neasham Hall is the seat of William Wrightson, Esq. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, founded by the ancestors of the Lord Dacre: in 1534 it was valued at 26*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* per annum; and after the Dissolution in 1540 the site was granted to James Lawson. Westward of Hurworth is Red Hall.

MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE, on the banks of the Tees, 5 miles E. from Darlington, and 4 miles W. from Yarm in Yorkshire, contains 46 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 4*l.*

LONG NEWTON, 4½ miles W. from Stockton-on-Tees, contains 64 houses, and 338 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham.

NORTON, 2 miles N. from Stockton-on-Tees, contains 257 houses, and 1186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 31*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham: it was formerly collegiate, and consisted of eight prebendaries or portionists. It is supposed that these prebends, together with those of Darlington and Auckland, were founded by Bishop William de Carilelpho for the support of the secular canons, whom he removed out of the cathedral church of Durham; but the two latter colleges being known to be of later date, it may be presumed that the foundation of Norton was not so early, the first mention of prebends here being in the year 1227. These prebends were valued in the Lincoln taxation, A.D. 1291, at 6*l.* each; but in 1534, 26th Henry VIII., at no more than 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, and 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the whole.

RED MARSHALL, 4 miles N.W. from Stockton-on-Tees, contains 13 houses, and 75 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St.

Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham: the parish includes the chapelries of Carleton and Stillington. Carleton, only half a mile eastward from the village, contains 27 houses, and 140 inhabitants.

SOCKBURN, on the river Tees and borders of Yorkshire, 7 miles S.E. from Darlington, contains 9 houses, and 43 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the master and brethren of Sherbourn Hospital. The tombs of the Conyers family, the ancient lords of the manor, stand in a chapel on the north side of the church; one is supposed to commemorate Sir John Conyers, who married Elizabeth daughter and co-heiress of William de Aton, in the reign of Richard II. Several other monuments of this family remain: amongst which is a slab with an inscription in brass, at one end of which is a sword, at the other a shield, charged with a manch, the arms of Conyers:—

Hic jacet Johēs Conyers miles Dūs de Sokburn qui obiit nonodecimo die februarii Aō Dūi Mo CCC nonogesimo quarto cūis aiē pp̄iciet deus. amen.

The family was settled here about the time of the Conquest, and were barons of the palatinate. Roger Conyers of Sockburn was by William the Conqueror constituted constable of Durham Castle and keeper of the armory there, an office which was entailed on his heirs male for ever, by grant under the seal of William de Carilelpho, Bishop of Durham. Bishop Bury granted free warren to Sir John Conyers, in his lands at Sockburn, &c., and Bishop Booth granted his licence to Sir Christopher Conyers for castellating his manor-house here, on the site of which now stands a farm-house. Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Conyers, married Francis Talbot, eleventh Earl of Shrewsbury, whose daughter and heiress Mary married John Stonor of Stonor in Oxfordshire, who sold Sockburn, with the manor of Bishopton, to Sir Edward Blacket, in whose family it still remains.

The ceremony of presenting a falchion to the Bishop of Durham at his first entrance into the county is said to be performed by the lord of the manor of Sockburn, who meets the Bishop in the middle of the Tees at Neasham, where the water is fordable, or at Croft bridge. The same service is performed by the representative of the Pollard family.—*See p.* 319 *ante.*

The parish of Sockburn extends into the North Riding of Yorkshire, in which the townships of Over Dinsdale and Girsby are situated.

STOCKTON, on the river Tees, 11 miles E. from Darlington, 18 miles S.E. from the city of Durham, and 249 miles from London, contains 893 houses, and 5006 inhabitants. This town is considered one of the handsomest in the North of England, on account of the breadth of its principal street and its general neatness. On the north-east side is a spacious square, inclosed and planted. The situation of the town, on the north bank of the Tees, at a convenient distance from the sea, renders it extremely favourable for trade. In the town are manufactures of sail-cloth, and damask and diaper linens; here are also ship-yards, dry docks, &c. A salmon fishery is carried on in the Tees; near the town and adjoining the mouth of the river is a fishery for cockles, which are gathered by women from the ridge of sand left dry at the ebb tide in the middle of the stream. In the market-place, which is very spacious, is a Doric column, standing on the spot formerly occupied by an open cross. The markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, are amply supplied with provisions, particularly with fine fish. Here are annual fairs on 18th July, for cattle and horses, on the last Wednesday in January, Wednesday before 13th May, Wednesday after 6th October, and Wednesday before 23rd November, for horses. Stockton is a town corporate by prescription, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and six aldermen: it is divided into two distinct constabularies, one of which consists of the burgesses, who hold their borough court and court leet. The manor has a copyhold court, a bailiff, a constable, and other officers. The petty sessions are held here. Stockton is a place of great antiquity; and although it is reckoned a member of the wapentake of Sadberge, was part of the possessions of the Bishops of Durham before the grant of that Earldom. The castle was a residence of the Bishops of Durham from the time of Bishop Pudsey. King John was entertained here by the Bishop in the year 1214. Bishop Farnham resigned his see and "betoke himself to contemplac'on" at Stockton Castle in 1249. It was demolished by order of Parliament in 1647, or by Oliver Cromwell, in 1652, who is thus alluded to in a popular stanza:—

"Old Noll in his day, out of pious concern,
This castle demolish'd, sold all, but the barn."

The site was appropriated in the year 1890, by the Bishop of Durham, for the purpose of forming a milk-farm for the use of the poor. Stockton was originally a chapelry to Norton, and was constituted a distinct parish in 1711, when a new church was erected, and was opened 21st August 1712. In the vestry is a parochial divinity library. A new bridge of five arches, over the Tees, was erected about 1770, and in 1825 the Stockton and Darlington railway was constructed: it is twenty-five miles in length, and opened the London market to the collieries in the western part of this county. The line of railway extends in a direction nearly from west to east, and from Witton Park and Etherly, near West Auckland, to Stockton, with branches to Darlington, Yarm, &c.,—*see p.* 315 *ante.* The rail-road is chiefly composed of malleable iron. At the western extremity of the line is a deep ravine, near the river Gaunless: on the summit of the hills, on each side, steam-engines are fixed for the purpose of conveying the goods across the two ridges.

The parish of Stockton includes the townships of Hartburn and Preston-upon-Tees. Hartburn, or *East Hartburn*, one mile and a half westward on the road to Darlington, contains 33 houses, and 121 inhabitants. Preston is situated two miles and a half higher up on the river Tees, and contains 10 houses, and 57 inhabitants.

5. Islandshire.

This part of the county of Durham, comprising Holy Island, the Farn Islands, and the adjacent coast, is locally situated northward of the county of Northumberland, and adjoining Berwick upon Tweed; on the east it is bounded by the North Sea, and on the west by Scotland. The districts of Norhamshire, Islandshire and Bedlingtonshire comprise what is usually termed North Durham. In these districts were situated the principal places of strength for the protection of the eastern marches, and their remains exhibit the few and almost only memorials of that ancient rivalry which for ages existed between two gallant nations.

ANCROFT, 10 miles N. from Belford, and 6 miles S. from Berwick upon Tweed, contains 255 houses, and 1378 inhabitants: it is a curacy, and was formerly a chapelry to Holy Island. Westward of the village is the Watling-street.

HOLY ISLAND, anciently *Lindisfarne*, 2 miles E. from the coast of Northumberland, and 8 miles S. from Berwick upon Tweed, contains 139 houses, and 760 inhabitants. The island is two miles and a quarter long, and one mile and a half broad, being about eight miles in circumference. The island is one continued plain, with the village, consisting of scattered houses; and upon the southern and most elevated side of the island was formerly a castle of considerable strength. Under the castle is a harbour, defended by a battery, where a life-boat is kept for the preservation of shipwrecked mariners, and which, on a signal made from Bamborough Castle, instantly puts off in every weather. The sunken rocks and shifting sands of this coast had been a terror to the mariner for ages; but under the will of Nathaniel Lord Crewe of Stene in Northamptonshire, and Bishop of Durham, Dr. Sharpe, then Archdeacon of Durham, fitted up the keep of Bamborough Castle, a fabric of vast strength and magnitude, for the reception of suffering seamen, and of property which might be rescued from the fury of the deep. Regulations were also adopted both to prevent accidents on the coast, and to alleviate misfortunes when they had occurred. A nine-pounder, placed at the bottom of the great tower, gives signals to ships in distress; and in case of a wreck, announces the same to the custom-house officers and their servants, who hasten to prevent the wreck being plundered. In addition to which, during a storm, horsemen patrol the coast, and rewards are paid for the earliest intelligence of vessels in distress. A flag is always hoisted when any ship is seen in distress on the Fern Islands or Staples, or a rocket thrown up at night, which gives notice to the Holy Island fishermen, who can put off to the spot when

no boat from the main land can get over the breakers. Life-boats have been added to the establishment;

" And Pity, at the dark and stormy hour
Of midnight, when the moon is hid on high,
Keeps her lone watch upon the topmost tower,
And turns her ear to each expiring cry."

The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a vicarage, value 36*l.* In the year 635, upon the first coming of St. Aidan out of Scotland to establish Christianity amongst the Northumbrians, King Oswald gave him this Island, where he fixed of himself and his successors, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who had here also a chapter of an abbot and monks. The great and just boast of this monastery is the Venerable Bede, who was educated and spent his whole life here, and was preeminently distinguished in a peculiarly dark age, between the years 672 and 735. An account of his writings is an account of the English learning in that age, taken in its most advantageous view. The cathedral church, dedicated to St. Peter, continued in esteem till Bishop Eardulf was obliged to leave it for fear of the Danes in the year of our Lord 875. Upon the settlement of the monastery at Durham, by Bishop William de Carilelpho in 1082, the episcopal church of Lindisfarne, with all that belonged to it, was made part of the endowment, upon which here was afterwards established a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the priory of Durham, which was valued in 1534, 26th Henry VIII., at 60*l.* 5*s.* per annum. It still continues part of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, to whom it was granted in 1541.

St. Cuthbert, who was born in the North of England in the beginning of the sixth century, stimulated by the fervency of pious zeal to convert the Saxons to the Christian religion, settled in this island for that purpose. Egfrid King of Northumberland invited him to his court, where he converted and baptized many of his retainers, and acquired such reputation that he received episcopal ordination at York as Bishop of the Northumbrian Saxons. He afterwards retired to Lindisfarne, since called Holy Island, where he founded a monastery, and living here to a great age, died in the year 686, leaving behind him a great number of disciples. Whatever may be said of those zealous monks who lived before the eighth century, it is certain they were better men than their successors have represented them. They never pretended to work miracles, but the latter monks have made them perform many even after their deaths. There is little doubt that St. Cuthbert was interred in Holy Island, where he resigned his breath; but the monks, ever fertile at invention, have told many stories concerning him. They say he was first buried at Norham, but afterwards appeared in person to his monks, and desired them to carry his bones to Melrose, about twenty miles further up the Tweed: his request was complied with, but Melrose not being agreeable to him, he again appeared to his monks, and desired them to put his body into a stone boat and sail with him down the Tweed to Tilmouth, where he rested some years. The stone boat was left with a farmer, who applied it to domestic uses, which enraged St. Cuthbert, who came in the night time and broke it to pieces. The monks were obliged to travel with him once more, and rested at Chester le Street, but that place not being agreeable they carried him to Durham, where his bones rested in peace until the disinterment; *see p.* 323 *ante*. For the miracles ascribed to him, see the 4th Book of Bede's Ecclesiastical History.

Near Holy Island, on the south, are some smaller islands, as Widopens and Staple Island, with Bronsman, and two less than these, called the Wambes, besides groups of little isles and rocks; these constitute the Farn Islands, seventeen in number, opposite to Bamborough in Northumberland, 4 miles E. from Belford. The nearest isle to the shore is House Island, about a mile from the coast, and the most distant is about seven or eight miles. Their produce is kelp, feathers of sea fowl, and a few seals, which are shot for the sake of the oil and skins; some of the islands bear a little grass, and serve to feed a cow or two which are transported hither. At the House Island St. Cuthbert passed the two last years of his life; and here was afterwards established a priory of Benedictines, subordinate to Durham. At the northern end of the isle is a deep chasm from the top to the bottom of the rock, communicating to the sea, through which in tempestuous weather the water is forced with vast violence and noise, and forms a cascade of sixty feet; this is called by the inhabitants of the opposite coast *The Churn*. Certain stony concretions thrown up by the tides on the shores of Holy Island are called St. Cuthbert's Beads, of which a very particular account is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1792, but is too long to be extracted.

KYLOE, 5 miles N. from Belford, and 10 miles S. from Berwick upon Tweed, contains 185 houses, and 990 inhabitants. It is a curacy, and was formerly a chapelry to the vicarage of Holy Island. Haggerstone Castle, the seat of Sir Thomas Haggerstone, Bart., whose ancestor was so created 15th Aug. 1643, is three miles northward from the village; and about a mile eastward from Kyloe is Fenwick, a hamlet of this parish, situated on the Great North road. Ross, a township of Belford parish, but in Islandshire, is on a point of land projecting northward towards Holy Island.

TWEEDMOUTH, on the southern bank of the river Tweed, and only separated from Berwick by the bridge of fifteen arches, contains 759 houses, and 4673 inhabitants. Here is an extensive salmon fishery. The fisheries on each side of the river Tweed, which forms for many miles the boundary between England and Scotland, are all private property, excepting those belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, which last are not liable to tithe. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy, and was formerly a chapelry to Holy Island.

Nothing can be more wild and dreary than the early course of the river Tweed, as it is fed by innumerable torrents from the bare hills it divides, and seems to collect its forces in the pleasant vale in which its first town, Peebles, is situated, bearing the appropriate name of Tweedale. After this, the country throughout continues rude and bleak, excepting on the immediate banks of this river, which here forms, for a great distance, the principal boundary between England and Scotland, and the surrounding tracts on each side having been for ages the theatre of disputes, national contests, and mutual hostilities. A little below Selkirk the beautiful remains of Melrose Abbey strongly arrest the attention of the traveller; and the Tweed is soon afterwards crossed by a Fly-bridge in the road leading from Jedburgh to Edinburgh. Coldstream is pleasantly situated on the Tweed; and an ancient bridge, of great length, connects the suburb of Tweedmouth with the fortified town of Berwick, on the northern shore of this river at its exit to the sea.

6. Norhamshire.

This district, part of St. Cuthbert's patrimony, is contiguous to Islandshire westward, and is separated from Scotland only by the river Tweed. It is bounded by Northumberland on the south.

NORHAM, on the river Tweed, 8 miles S.W. from Berwick, and 6 miles N. from Cornhill, on the road from London to Edinburgh, contains 178 houses, and 901 inhabitants. Here are annual fairs on the third Tuesday in May, and second Tuesday in October, for cattle, &c. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Norham Castle has been beautifully described in Sir Walter Scott's Marmion.

" Day set on Norham's castled steep,
And Tweed's fair river broad and deep,
And Cheviot's mountains lone:
The battled towers, the Donjon Keep,
The loop-hole grates where captives weep,
The flanking walls that round it sweep,
In yellow lustre shone.

The warriors on the turrets high,
Moving athwart the evening sky,
Seem'd forms of giant height:
Their armour, as it caught the rays,
Flash'd back again the western blaze
In lines of dazzling light."

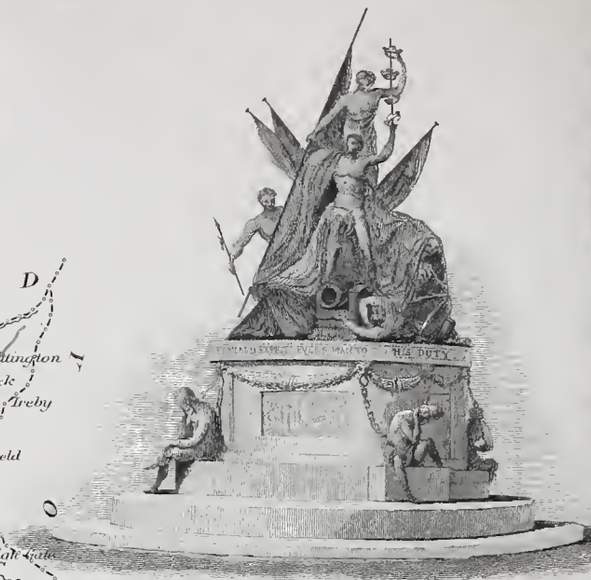
The whole first canto of that poem is taken up with the description of Lord Marmion's train, and his reception and entertainment in this castle in the year 1513; every minute particular of which, from the letting down the drawbridge and bringing in the venison pasties for supper, down to the presentation of the stirrup-cup at parting in the morning, is recorded with the most anxious and scrupulous exactness. As a poet, Sir Walter Scott excelled in the picturesque representation of visible objects, as well as in the delinea-

tion of manners and character, and in the description of great and striking events.

Many of our sovereigns have honoured Norham Castle with their presence, particularly King Edward I., who here received the homage of John Baliol King of Scotland, Nov. 20, 1292. Norham Castle, a seat of the Bishops of Durham, stands on a steep bank overhanging the Tweed, and on that side it is inaccessible: it was originally built by Ralph Flambard Bishop of Durham, in the year 1121. Upon his death the castle and town were taken and destroyed by David I. King of Scotland. Several conferences were held here between King John of England and William the Lion King of Scotland, relating to the claim made by the last to the northern counties of England. But Norham Castle is chiefly remarkable for the first disclosure made here by King Edward I. of his designs against the independence of Scotland. The Scottish barons, upon the death of their monarch Alexander III., having referred to the arbitration of Edward the claims of the different competitors to the crown, met him at Holywell Haugh on the opposite bank of the Tweed. Edward then invited them over to the castle of Norham, where he had assembled a numerous force. The Scottish barons unwarily accepted the invitation, by which they put themselves in the power of the English King. When at Norham, they were surprised to hear from Edward's chief justiciary, that he was entitled to determine the dispute, not in consequence of the reference made to him, but as liege lord of the kingdom. The barons answered only by their silence, upon which they were directed to assemble at Upsetlington, now Lady Kirk, on the Scottish side of the Tweed, and consider his pretensions and his proofs in support of them. The result is well known; the competitors readily acceded to the claim set up by King Edward; the barons, moved with indignation, would make no direct admission, but were unprepared for resistance, and consented to intrust the English King with the custody of the whole fortresses of Scotland, that he might give effect to his decision. Hence arose those desolating wars between the two kingdoms, which were only terminated by the union of the Crowns. In the reign of Robert Bruce, Norham Castle was besieged by the Scots, who raised two forts against it, one near the church, the other at Upsetlington, but it was successfully defended by its governor Sir Thomas Gray. In the year 1513 the castle was surrendered to King James IV. of Scotland, who, after demolishing its outworks and ravaging the country round, took up a position at Flodden, six miles distant, near the river Till, where was fought, on the 9th September 1513, the battle in which he fell together with the flower of his nobility. About three miles east from Norham is Horncliff House, the seat of — Alder, Esq., near to which is the Union Chain-bridge across the river Tweed at Norham Ford, about five miles above the town of Berwick: it forms an interesting object in the scenery of the banks of the river. This bridge was designed and executed by Captain S. Brown, R.N., and was completed in July 1820: it is eighteen feet in width, and three hundred and sixty-one feet in length, the distance between the points of suspension being four hundred and thirty-two feet; this was the first suspension bridge erected in Great Britain, calculated for the passage of loaded carriages. Norham Mains, northward of the village, contains 22 houses, and 122 inhabitants.

Cornhill, a chapelry of Norham parish, contains 163 houses, and 863 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on 26th December. The chapel is dedicated to St. Helen; and here are medicinal springs in the neighbourhood. Cornhill House is the seat of — Collingwood, Esq. Other townships of Norham are—Duddo, Felkington with the hamlet of Grievestead, Grindon, Horncliff, Loan-end, Longridge, Shoreswood, Thornton and Twizel; and the entire parish contains 3906 inhabitants. Near Longridge is East Ord House, the seat of — Gray, Esq. Twizel Castle, on the banks of the Tweed, near the mouth of the Till, is the seat of Sir Francis Blake, Bart., whose ancestor was so created 3rd May 1774.

LANCASHIRE.



NELSON'S MONUMENT, LIVERPOOL.

REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS.

Northern Division		Southern Division	
Arnsounderness	1	*Lonsdale*	4
Blackburn	2	*Salford*	5
Leyland	3	*West Derby*	6

SCIENTIA NAVIGATIO INDUSTRIA

LANCASHIRE.—*Northern Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Cumberland and Westmorland; on the east by Yorkshire; on the south by Cheshire; and on the west by the Irish Sea. The greatest length of the county is seventy-four miles, and the greatest breadth forty-five miles: its circumference is three hundred and forty-two miles. The name is derived from the ancient town of Lancaster, but in the earlier periods of history it was inhabited by the Setantii, a tribe of the Brigantes, who were subdued by Julius Agricola, A.D. 79. Under the Romans, it was included in the province of Maxima Cæsariensis, and the stations are supposed to be Ad Alaunum, Lancaster; Bremetonacæ, Overborough; Colunio, Colne; Coccium, Blackrode; Rerigonium, Ribchester; and Mancunium, Manchester. After the establishment of the Saxons this county was incorporated with the kingdom of Northumberland. The castles of its ancient lords were at Clithero, Gleaston, Holland Castle, Hornby, Lancaster, Peel Castle in Furness, and Thurland Castle. There were formerly abbeys at Cokersand, Furness, and Whalley; and priories at Burscough, Cartmele, Coningshead, Holland, Hornby, Lancaster, Lytham, and Penwortham, besides the collegiate church at Manchester. Lancashire is a county palatine, is in the province of York and diocese of Chester, and contains one county town, Lancaster, 27 market-towns, 95 parishes, 176,449 inhabited houses, and 1,052,859 inhabitants. It returns twenty-six members to Parliament, agreeably to the Reform Bill of 1832, viz. one for Ashton-under-Lyne, two for Blackburn, two for Bolton, one for Bury, one for Clitheroe, two for Lancaster, two for Liverpool, two for Manchester, two for Oldham, two for Preston, one for Rochdale, one for Salford, one for Warrington, two for Wigan, and four for the county, the present members for the Northern division of which, including the hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, Leyland, and Blackburn, are the Right Honourable Edward Geoffery Smith Stanley, grandson of the Earl of Derby, son-in-law of Lord Skelmersdale, and chief Secretary for Ireland, and John Wilson Patten, Esq.; the members for the Southern Division, including the hundreds of Salford and West Derby, are George William Wood, Esq., and Viscount Molyneux, eldest son of the Earl of Sefton.

On the coast of Lancashire the shore is generally flat. The low lands are highly fertile, especially the Fylde; the district between the rivers Ribble and Mersey is well adapted for cultivation. Near the sea, northward of Liverpool, appear the roots and trunks of trees at low water, although at present that part of the county is nearly destitute of wood. Lancashire abounds in mosses, which are generally named from places in their vicinity, as Chat Moss, Trafford Moss, Riseby Moss, and Pilling Moss. Eastward of the county, and dividing it from Yorkshire, is a ridge of hills called "The Backbone of England," which, from their great elevation, screen the county from the severity of the eastern winds. The principal eminences in the county are Pendle Hill, Billinge Hill, Cartmele, Coniston, Furness, and Longridge Fells, Clougho, Grindleton, Twist Castle, and Waddington Hills; Blackstone Edge; Rivington and Hartshead Pikes; Ashurst and Warton Beacons; Sun Low, Royton, and Lancaster Castle. The rivers of Lancashire are the Alt, the Beil, the Blakeburn, the Brown, the Calder, the Charnock, the Chor, the Crake, the Darwen, the Douglas, the Dudden, the Ellerbrook, the Fosse or Leven, the Greta, the Hodder, the Hyndburne, the Irk, the Irwell, the Kew, the Lostock, the Loyne or Lune, the Medlock, the Mersey, the Ribble, the Roch, the Roddlesworth, the Savock, the Spodden, the Swinnel, the Tame, the Taud, the Wenning, the Winburne, the Winster, the Worsley, the Wyer, and the Yarrow. The river Lune rises in the moors of Westmorland, and after passing Kirby Lonsdale forms a delightful district, environed by every charm of picturesque landscape below Hornby to Lancaster, in sight of which, making some great curves, it falls into the sea. Few vales in England can vie with Lonsdale with the town and castle of Hornby in the centre, finely intersected by the Lune winding between hills clothed with wood, and backed by the high mountain of Ingleborough in Yorkshire. That part of Ribblesdale where the river encompasses the town of Preston is very fine; after which its estuary forms a noble arm of the sea, pervading a great level after it issues from its dale. Few counties are so materially benefited by inland navigation. The Sankey canal was the first complete artificial canal in the kingdom, formed in 1761. Other canals in this county are the Ashton-under-Lyne canal; the Bridgewater, the Haslington, the Lancaster, the Leeds and Liverpool, the Mersey and Irwell, the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury, the Rochdale and Ulverston canals. The Manchester and Liverpool railway was opened 15th September 1830. Stone of almost every description is found in this county; the productions of the mineral and fossil kingdom are not very numerous, but are rich and valuable. Coals are excellent and abundant, chiefly in West Derby and Salford hundreds. The first potatoes said to have been cultivated in England were grown in Lancashire. Manchester is the great centre of the cotton trade. Bolton also is a great mart for cotton goods, but particularly for cambrics and fancy muslin; spinning is carried on in this county to an almost incredible extent, the inventions of Sir Richard Arkwright having given an impulse to manufactures to which they were before entire strangers. The neighbourhood of Bolton abounds with extensive factories, bleaching-grounds, &c. Liverpool, as a commercial sea-port, is second only to London, and it has been estimated that one twelfth part of the shipping of Great Britain is navigated by Liverpool; that it has one fourth part of her foreign trade, one sixth part of the general commerce of the kingdom, and one half of the trade of the city of London.

Knowsley Park, near Prescot, is the seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Amounderness Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the Irish Sea and Lonsdale hundred south of the Sands; on the east by Blackburn hundred; on the south by the estuary of the Ribble; and on the west by the Irish Sea. The Fylde, the western half of this hundred, lying near the sea, is a dead flat, warm and fertile, and where it has been reclaimed from its native peat-moss, productive of excellent crops of grain. It has been much improved by drainage.

BISPHAM, near the coast, 18 miles N.W. from Preston, contains 63 houses, and 323 inhabitants, including the township of Norbreck. It is a curacy, value 8*l.* The church has been recently rebuilt. In this parish are the townships of Layton and Warbrick, containing 130 houses, and 749 inhabitants. Rakes Hall is the seat of John Hornby, Esq.

Blackpool, in the township of Layton, is much frequented as a bathing-place. The sea-coast here forms a straight line for many miles; the bank or cliff, which is of clay, rises to various heights from three to sixty feet above high-water mark, but great encroachments have been made on the shore. The ocean at low water retreats half a mile, leaving a bed of solid sand, well adapted for a ride or a drive, to an extent of twenty miles. The parade is on the verge of the cliff. The views from Blackpool are extensive, comprehending to the north the lofty fells of Furness and Cumberland, and to the south the picturesque mountains of North Wales. Some parts of the Isle of Man are also discoverable. This town derives its name from a pool of dark peaty water, but which, from draining, has nearly disappeared: near it is Fox Hall, an ancient mansion, belonging to the Tildesley family; now in decay.

GARSTANG, 10½ miles S. from Lancaster, and 229 miles from London, contains 186 houses, and 936 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the Wyer, which abounds with trout, chub, gudgeon, and smelts. In the town is a manufactory for hats, and in the neighbourhood are linen and cotton factories. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Holy Thursday for cattle and pedlary, July 9, for cattle, cloth, wool, and pedlary, and on November 21, for cattle, horses, cloth, onions, and pedlary. The town was incorporated by King Charles II., and is governed by a bailiff and seven capital burgesses. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here, and also at Preston. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, a mile and a half distant from the town, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; southward of the nave is a chantry, built in the year 1522. The country about Garstang produces a peculiar breed of cattle, of a smaller size than the Lancashire, and of elegant shape.

In this parish are the townships of Barnacre, Billisborrow, Cabu, Catteral, Claughton, Clevely, Forton, Holleth, Kirkland, Nateby, Pilling, Winmarleigh, and Nether Wyersdale.

Barnacre, 2 miles N.E. from Garstang, contains 92 houses, and 548 inhabitants, including the township of Bonds, in which are the remains of Greenhaigh Castle. It was built by Thomas Stanley, the first Earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry VII., to protect his newly acquired estates, conferred on him for his service at Bosworth Field. Being intended for the reception of a garrison, and not as a residence, no unnecessary expense was bestowed upon this structure. The building appears to have been rectangular, with a tower placed diagonally at each corner, about fifteen yards asunder. The castle was dismantled by order of Parliament in the civil war, and one ruinous tower only remains.

Billisborrow, or *Bilsborough*, 4½ miles S. from Garstang, contains 38 houses, and 209 inhabitants.

Cabus, 2 miles N. from Garstang, contains 49 houses, and 277 inhabitants.

Catteral, 2 miles S. from Garstang, contains 117 houses, and 704 inhabitants. In this township are very extensive calico-printing works. Catteral House is the seat of Joseph Fielding, Esq.

Claughton, 2½ miles S. from Garstang, contains 152 houses, and 943 inhabitants. Here is a linen manufacture. Claughton Hall is the seat of T. F. Brockholes, Esq.

Clevely, 4 miles N. from Garstang, contains 26 houses, and 148 inhabitants. It is partly in the parish of Cockerham in Lonsdale hundred, south of the Sands.

Forton, 4 miles N. from Garstang, containing 125 houses, and 587 inhabitants, is situated partly in Cockerham parish. Clifton Hill is the seat of Robert Gillow, Esq.; and Forton Lodge is the seat of Thomas Paget, Esq.

Holleth, 6 miles S. from Lancaster, contains 7 houses, and 43 inhabitants. This hamlet extends into Cockerham parish.

Kirkland, 1½ mile S.W. from Garstang, contains 92 houses, and 511 inhabitants. In this township the parish church is situated. Kirkland Hall is the seat of T. Butler Cole, Esq.

Nateby, 1½ mile N. from Garstang, contains 67 houses, and 406 inhabitants.

Pilling, near the sea-coast, 6 miles N.W. from Garstang, contains 181 houses, and 1043 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In this township is Pilling Moss, consisting of several thousand acres. In the year 1745, that part of the moss near Heskam House was observed to rise to a surprising height, but after a short time it sunk as much below the level, and moved slowly towards the south: one hundred acres of improved land on the border were destroyed. The propriety of the saying, "As inexhaustible as Pilling Moss," will be at once acknowledged by a view of the great extent of this morass, which furnishes a never-failing supply of turf for fuel. Heskam House, situated near the south edge of Pilling Moss and Moss House, are hamlets of this township.

Winmarleigh, or *Winmarley*, 2½ miles N.W. from Garstang, contains 36 houses, and 248 inhabitants.

Nether Wyersdale, 3½ miles N.E. from Garstang, contains 136 houses, and 800 inhabitants. In this beautiful valley is Wyer Side, the seat of John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq.

KIRKHAM, or *Kirkham in the Fylde*, 8 miles W. from Preston, and 225 miles from London, contains 503 houses, and 2735 inhabitants. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are on June 24, for horses and horned cattle, and on October 18, for toys and small wares. The manufactures are coarse linens and sail-cloth; but of late cotton has been introduced. Here is a free grammar-school, founded in 1670 by Henry Colburn of the Drapers' Company, London. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 1*s.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford: it is a modern edifice, with an ancient tower remaining. In Kirkham parish are the townships of Bryning with Kellamergh, Clifton with Salwick, Little Eccleston with Larbrick, Freckleton, Goosnargh with Newsham, Greenalgh with Thisleton, Hambleton, Medlar with Wesham, Newton with Scales, Ribby with Wrea, Singleton, Treales, Roseacre and Wharles, Warton, Weeton, Westby with Plumptons and Whittingham; the entire population being 11,925.

Freckleton, 7 miles W. from Preston, contains 168 houses, and 875 inhabitants. The increase of population is ascribed to a sacking manufactory. Naze, a hamlet of this township, is situated near a tongue of land at the northern limit of the river Ribble.

Goosnargh, 6 miles N. from Preston, contains 292 houses, and 1852 inhabitants, including the township of Newsham. Here is a chapel, in the patronage of the Vicar of Kirkham. In this village is a hospital, very munificently endowed by William Bushel, M.D. in the year 1735. About four miles northward is Beacon Fell.

Hambleton, 7 miles S.W. from Garstang, contains 76 houses, and 338 inhabitants: it is a curacy, value 11*l.* 5*s.* Near this village is Shard Ferry, over the river Wyer, leading to Poulton.

Ribby, 10 miles W. from Preston, contains 90 houses, and 500 inhabitants, including the township of Wray, or *Wrea*. Here is a chapel. Ribby Hall is the seat of Joseph Hornby, Esq.

Singleton, 6 miles N.W. from Kirkham, contains 78 houses, and 501 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Ann, is a curacy. Bankfield, in this township, is the seat of Richard Harrison, Esq.

Warton, near the estuary of the Ribble, 3 miles S. from Kirkham, contains 91 houses, and 468 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, is a curacy.

Weeton, 3½ miles N.W. from Kirkham, contains 85 houses, and 473 inhabitants. A fair is held here on the first Tuesday after Trinity Sunday for horned cattle and small wares.

Whittingham, 5 miles N. from Preston, contains 110 houses, and 661 inhabitants. Whittingham House is the seat of Henry Parker, Esq.

LYTHAM, on the sea-coast, 12 miles W. from Preston, contains 228 houses, and 1292 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a curacy, value *22l.* In the reign of Richard I. Richard Fitz-Roger founded here a cell of Benedictine monks, to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert. Its annual revenues, at the Suppression, were *53l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; and the site was granted in 1554 to Sir Thomas Holcroft. Lytham Hall is the seat of John Clifton, Esq.

ST. MICHAEL LE WYER, 4 miles S.W. from Garstang, contains 814 houses, and 4553 inhabitants, including the townships of Eccleston, Elswick, Inskip with Sowerby, Out Rawcliff, Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnicar, and Wood Plumpton. This parish, situated on both sides of the river Wyer, here a deep and sluggish stream with lofty banks, has no township bearing its own name. The church of St. Michael, a vicarage, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, is in Upper Rawcliff township, and is of the date of Henry VIII. Rawcliff Hall is the seat of T. W. France, Esq.

POULTON, or *Poulton in the Fylde*, 16 miles N.W. from Preston, and 234 miles from London, contains 216 houses, and 1011 inhabitants. The town stands on a healthy and elevated site near the estuary of the Wyre: the market is on Monday; and fairs are held on February 6, April 13, and November 3, for horned cattle and small wares. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*: it was rebuilt in 1751, but the tower, supposed to be of the date of Charles I., still remains. In Poulton parish are the townships of Carleton, Hardhorn with Newton, Marton, and Thornton.

Marton, 8 miles W. from Kirkham, contains 260 houses, and 1397 inhabitants. Here is a chapel. Near this township is Marton Mere, and also the somewhat extensive morass of Marton Moss.

Thornton, 17 miles N.W. from Preston, contains 146 houses, and 875 inhabitants. This township is a peninsula, bounded on the east by the estuary of the Wyer, and by the Irish Sea to the north and west. Rossall, a hamlet of Thornton, was anciently a grange to the abbey of Dieulacres in Staffordshire. The celebrated Cardinal Allen was born here in 1532. Rossall Hall is the seat of Peter Hesketh, Esq.

PRESTON, 31½ miles N.E. from Liverpool, 11½ miles W. from Blackburn, and 217 miles from London, contains 4014 houses, and 24,575 inhabitants. The town is very pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the north bank of the Ribble, one of the finest rivers in Lancashire, abounding in plaice, smelt, eels, and salmon, of excellent flavour: the streets are not only broad, but regularly built, and both within the town and its vicinity are many handsome mansions; that belonging to the Earl of Derby, in Church-street, was built by one of the Patten family. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, seven aldermen, seventeen capital burgesses, and a town-clerk. The court of quarter sessions of the peace, by adjournment from Lancaster, is held here for the three hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, and Leyland, four times a year; and the court of general annual sessions, the sheriff's county court, the borough court, and courts leet. County meetings and elections for the office of coroner are also held at Preston. The town-hall is a commodious edifice, with the arms of the town, sculptured, over the entrance: *Azure, a paschal lamb couchant, with the banner all argent, round the head a nimbus or; in base the letters P. P. of the last.* The markets, which are well supplied, are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and annual fairs are on the first Saturday after Epiphany; January 6th, for horses chiefly; March 27, for horses and horned cattle; August 11, September 7, and November 7, for coarse cloths and small wares. The borough of Preston and the township of Fishwick send two members to Parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832: the present members are Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, Esq. and the Hon. Henry Thomas Stanley. The church, originally dedicated to St. Wilfrid, now St. John's, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart. St. George's church was erected in 1723, the chaplain of which is also master of the free-school. Trinity church stands in Patten Field, and was opened in 1815. St. Peter's church, in the Fylde-road, was erected in 1825, after designs by *Rickman*, and the ground on which it stands was presented to the town by James Allan Park, Esq. St. Paul's, also built in 1825, is situated near the bottom of Church-street, and was designed by *Rickman*, in the style of the twelfth century. The Gray Friars' College, on the north-west side of the town, was originally built by Edmund Earl of Lancaster, son of King Henry III. The site was granted, in 1540, to Thomas Holcroft, Esq.

Sir Richard Arkwright was born at Preston in 1732; and his first spinning machine was erected here in 1768: he soon after removed into Nottinghamshire, and succeeded in establishing the earliest manufactory in England. A cotton-mill was erected in this town as early as 1777, by Collison and Watson; but the present prosperity of Preston is principally owing to the enterprising spirit of John Horrocks, who established a muslin manufactory at Syke Hill, in 1791; after which, the factories in Dale Street, Friday Street, French Wood, and Spittal's Moss, rose in succession under his superintendence; and by the honourable exercise of an uncommon talent for business, he became ultimately one of the most opulent men in the town, and may not unjustly be said to have laid the foundation, by his spirited exertions, of all subsequent improvements in Preston: he was returned M.P. for the town in 1802, and at his death, in 1804, was succeeded by his elder brother Samuel Horrocks, who, after representing the town in six successive Parliaments, retired in 1826. Preston, which rose into importance on the decay of Ribchester, a Roman military station, but now reduced to an humble village, became a chartered borough soon after the Conquest: its various privileges, obtained from successive sovereigns, were ratified by Elizabeth and extended by King Charles II.

The celebrated Preston Guild, which is held once in twenty years, is considered to be one of the most splendid provincial festivals in England. The institution of this ancient and unique pageant is five centuries old, the first having taken place in the reign of Edward III.: it commences on the Monday next after the decollation of St. John the Baptist, (always in the early part of autumn,) and continues about a fortnight. By a charter which renders the celebration necessary, twenty-eight days are allowed to all who are disposed to renew their freedom. The different trades, thirteen in number, form processions, and attend the mayor and corporation to church; the following day the ladies of Preston, with the mayoress, are escorted in like manner, and various festivities are encouraged during the time. On Wednesday the races commence: the race-ground is about two miles distant on Fulwood Moor, anciently a part of the royal forest of the same name. Preston Guild was commemorated three times during the reign of George III.—an event that never occurred in the history of any previous king of England.

The lordship of Preston was granted by Richard I. to Theobald Walter, Butler of Ireland, ancestor of the Dukes of Ormond, and sheriff of Lancashire; and by King Edward III. it was constituted the chief seat of the duchy and palatinate courts.

King James I. visited Preston, in his way to Scotland, in 1617. The last military operation of the civil war in Lancashire was the defeat of the Scots army under the Duke of Hamilton, in 1648, on Ribbleton Moor, on the east side of the town. In 1715 the Chevalier St. George was proclaimed in the market-place, by the title of James III.; and in 1745 the troops under Charles Edward marched through the town to the tune of "*The King shall have his own again*;" but in a fortnight returned to that of "*Hie thee, Charley, home again.*"

In Preston are French Wood, the seat of John Swainson, Esq.; Green Bank, the seat of William Rawstorne, Esq.; and Lark Hill, the seat of Samuel Horrocks, Esq. The parish contains the townships of Barton, Broughton, Elston, Fishwick, Grimsargh with Brockholes, Haighton, Lea, Ashton, Ingol and Cottam, and Ribbleton.

Barton, 5½ miles N. from Preston, contains 69 houses, and 414 inhabitants. Newsham Hall, in this township, is the seat of John Pritchard, Esq.; and Barton Lodge, of James Shuttleworth, Esq.

Broughton, 4 miles N. from Preston, contains 110 houses, and 615 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in a vale, watered by a branch of the Wyre. Here is a chapel. Four Lane Ends is a hamlet of this township.

Fishwick, on the Ribble, one mile S.W. from Preston, contains 52 houses, and 284 inhabitants. Fishwick Hall is the seat of T. R. Shaw, Esq.

Grimsargh, 4 miles N.E. from Preston, contains 51 houses, and 343 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Brockholes. Here is a chapel. Grimsargh Hall is the seat of James Blanchard, Esq.; and Red Scar, in this township, is the seat of William Cross, Esq.

Haighton, 4 miles N. from Preston, contains 33 houses, and 184 inhabitants. Haighton Hall is the seat of E. J. Gerard, Esq.

Lea, 4 miles W. from Preston, contains 125 houses, and 658 inhabitants, including the townships of Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam. Ashton House is the seat of Thomas Walmsley, Esq.; Ashton Lodge, the seat of James Pedder, Esq.; and Tulketh Hall, of Miss Hesketh

the house is old, and is constructed in the castellated style, the principal front being flanked by two embattled towers: the grounds rise gently from the river Ribble, and the mansion commands a fine prospect of the whole town of Preston, a view of Penwortham bridge, and, on the opposite side of the river, the wooded grounds of Penwortham Hall.

At Tulketh, in the year 1121, a small number of monks from the monastery of Savigny in Normandy seated themselves, and continued three years, when they removed to Furness. Part of the foss which surrounded the monastery is still visible. Ingol Lodge is the seat of H. Dewhurst, Esq.

2. Blackburn Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by Yorkshire; on the south by Salford hundred and Leyland hundred; and on the west by Amounderness hundred. It is separated into the Higher and Lower Divisions.

Higher Division.

ACCRINGTON, 5 miles E. from Blackburn, is a township of Whalley parish, containing 690 houses, and 4109 inhabitants. Accrington House is the seat of Jonathan Peel, Esq. Old Accrington, one mile northward, and in the direct road from Bury to Chitheroe, is a chapelry of Whalley, containing 216 houses, and 1261 inhabitants. Here was formerly a grange belonging to the abbey of Kirkstall. Accrington Chase is sometimes considered a member of Rosendale Forest, but more anciently as a portion of the demesne of Clitheroe. Hyndeburne House is the seat of Robert Peel, Esq.

BARROWFORD, in Pendle Forest, 5 miles N. from Burnley, and 2 miles W. from Colne, is a township of Whalley, containing 402 houses, and 2168 inhabitants. Carr Hall is the seat of T. Clayton, Esq.

BOOTHS, 3 miles E. from Burnley, is a township of Whalley, containing 576 houses, and 3172 inhabitants. Lower Booths contains 292 houses, and 1513 inhabitants.

BRIERS CLIFF, or *Brereclive*, 3 miles N.E. from Burnley, is a township of Whalley, containing 247 houses, and 1407 inhabitants, including Extwistle. Here are some nearly obliterated Roman remains, parts of a chain of small military posts, subordinate to the station of Castercliff, the Castra Æstiva of Colunio, intended either to shelter cattle from prædatory attack, or to form part of a great plan of fortification for the defence of the Western Setantii and their early Roman colonists from the attacks of the Eastern Brigantes. Extwistle Hall, a lofty pile, commanding an extensive prospect, long the property and residence of the Parker family, is now in a state of dilapidation.

BURNLEY, on the river Brun, or *Burn*, 211 miles from London, and 9 miles S.E. from Clitheroe, is a chapelry of Whalley, containing 1029 houses, and 6378 inhabitants. It is a considerable manufacturing town, with a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on 6th March, Easter Eve, 9th May, 13th July, and 11th October, for horned cattle, horses and sheep. The petty sessions for Burnley division of the hundred of Blackburn are held here. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes the town, and on the various streams in its vicinity are corn-mills, fulling-mills, and others for grinding-tools, &c.; besides manufactures of linen and cotton, which branches of trade are carried on here to a great extent. The neighbouring county abounds with coal of the first quality, as well as quarries of free-stone, slates and flags. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is spacious; the choir and eastern window are of the time of Edward III.; the nave and north aisle were rebuilt in 1532, and the south aisle in 1789. At the east end of the north aisle is the Townley chapel. This is said to be the most valuable curacy in the kingdom, the income being computed to exceed 500*l.* per annum. Townley Hall, the seat of Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq., is about a mile and a half southward from Burnley. This mansion was originally a complete quadrangle, with four turrets at the angles, of which only the southern side remains; the walls are more than six feet in thickness, and of very early date. The gatehouse, chapel and sacristy, with a library over it, and the turrets, formerly on the north side, have been wholly removed, and two deep wings added to the south front: part of the present mansion was built in the year 1628, and the present Hall was rebuilt in 1725. In the house is a complete series of family portraits from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present period: one apartment is completely filled with heads, inserted in the panels of the wainscot. Woods, principally of old oaks, finely disposed, adorn the park and grounds. Charles Townley, an accomplished scholar and antiquary, who collected the Townley marbles now in the British Museum, was the son of William Townley, Esq., and Cecilia his wife, sole heiress of Ralph Standish, Esq. of Standish in this county, by Lady Phillippa Howard, daughter of Henry Duke of Norfolk. His paternal grandmother was heiress of the house of Widrington: he was born at Townley Hall in 1737, and succeeded to the family estate by the premature death of his father in 1742. Although far from indifferent to any of the fine arts, statuary was his favourite, and he soon became too ardent a lover of antiquity to remain a spectator of its fair forms without courting the possession. When his collection grew considerable, he purchased for its reception two successive houses in London, the last of which, in Park-street, Westminster, he made his principal residence till his death in 1805. A picture, by *Zoffani*, represents one of the apartments of the Townley Museum, and contains a portrait of Mr. Townley, æt. 45, and of his particular friends the Hon. Mr. Greville, Mr. Astle, and Mr. D'Ancarvile; the last gentleman wrote the greatest part of his curious work on Ancient Mythology, "*Recherches sur l'Origine et le Progrès des Arts de la Grece*," London, 1785, in Park-street, and derived some of his best illustrations from specimens in that collection. In the Townley Museum there was not a single statue, bust, or relievo which did not rise far above mediocrity; and, with the exception of seven or eight subjects beyond the hope or possibility of private attainment, it contained the finest specimens of ancient art yet remaining in the world. Amongst these may be distinguished the Head of Homer; the Apotheosis of Marcus Aurelius; the younger Verus; the Astragalizontes, a small, but exquisitely beautiful group, probably a copy from the bronze group by *Polycletus*, mentioned by Pliny as existing in his time in the Atrium of the Emperor Titus, lib. xxxiv. chap. 8; the Isis; the Bacchante; the ivy-crowned Muse, and the small bronze of Hercules Alastor, found at Biblus in Syria. The Townley Museum was also rich in gems, terra cottas, sepulchral monuments, and above all in a series of Roman imperial large brass, second only in extent and preservation to that of Louis XVI. The Greek medals were rather specimens than a collection, having been selected to illustrate the mythological system of D'Ancarvile. In his latter years Mr. Townley paid great attention to his native place, and displayed, in adorning the grounds about it, a taste not inferior to that which distinguished his other pursuits.

Few situations in England are more eligible for hunting and shooting, the adjacent moor affording abundance of game. Bank Hall, or *Bank Top*, half a mile northward from Burnley, is the seat of James Hargreaves, Esq., near which is Danes House, an ancient residence. Hesandforth House, on the banks of the Brun, is an ancient mansion, environed with woods, and was formerly the residence of the Haydock family. Royle is the seat of R. Townley Parker, Esq. The Brun, which flows through a narrow, fertile, and wooded vale, unites its waters with the Calder, about a mile and a half below Burnley.

CLITHEROE, on the borders of Yorkshire, 11 miles N. from Blackburn, contains 501 houses, and 3213 inhabitants: it is a borough and chapelry of Whalley, having a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on 24th March, 21st July, fourth Saturday after Michaelmas Day, and 7th December, for cattle, horses, and woollen cloths. The town is governed by two bailiffs, elected annually at the court-leet, who jointly exercise the power of one magistrate. Three courts are held in the Moot Hall, a modern structure, with a spire. The respective chapelries of Downham and Clitheroe, and the four townships of Whalley, Wiswall, Pendleton, and Hewthorn, and Little Mitton and Colcoats, return one member to Parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832: the present member is J. Fort, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a fine Anglo-Norman arch between the nave and the choir: in the chancel is a brass plate in memory of Dr. John Webster, who wrote against witchcraft. Contiguous to the churchyard is a grammar-school, endowed by Philip and Mary, under the regulation of certain statutes by order of Bishop Bridgman. Clitheroe is situated on an eminence, having a castle at one end,

which was founded by Robert Lacy in the reign of William II.; the only remain is the keep, a square tower of small dimension: within the boundary is the house of the Steward of the Honor. Henry Lacy, the last of that name, Lord of the Honor of Clitheroe, surrendered all his lands to the King, who, after his decease, granted them to Thomas Earl of Lancaster and Alice his wife, who was a Lacy. After the attainder of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, the honor of Clitheroe and hundred of Blackburn remained in the hands of the Crown, till the beginning of Edward III.'s reign, when they were granted for life to Queen Isabella; but previously to her death, the attainder of Earl Thomas was reversed, and Henry Duke of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry IV., succeeded to the honor and hundred. King Charles II. granted the castle to General Monk and his heirs: his son's widow, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, re-married Ralph Duke of Montagu, who by a former wife had John Duke of Montagu, who had two daughters,—Isabel, married to Edward Earl Beaulieu, and Mary, to George Earl of Cardigan, afterwards Duke of Montagu, who had a son, Henry Duke of Buccleuch, whose descendant, the present Duke of Buccleuch, now possesses the estate. Clitheroe was termed an Honor from the extent of territory, which included twenty-eight manors: it is now nearly commensurate with the hundred of Blackburn, within which tract all estates whatever are held of the castle of Clitheroe. Near the town was the Alleys, an ancient mansion belonging to the Radcliff family, now nearly destroyed. In the neighbourhood is an inexhaustible bed of limestone, very desirable for manure; and many kilns are consequently worked.

CLIVIGER, or *Clevinger*, 3 miles S. from Burnley, is a chapelry of Whalley parish, containing 196 houses, and 1314 inhabitants. The old chapel was rebuilt in 1788 on higher ground, when more than half the expense was defrayed by Dr. Whitaker, the historian of Whalley, who was licensed to it in 1796, by Bishop Cleaver. Here was a grange to the abbey of Kirkstall, and the chantry was suppressed at the Reformation. The chapel had continued without a minister from the Dissolution, two hundred years, when the Rev. Anthony Wisherhead was licensed by Bishop Peploe: he died in 1760, and was succeeded by the Rev. William Halwell, who died in 1796. The first step towards a re-endowment of this neglected foundation was a rent-charge of twenty shillings per annum left upon the estate of Holme by Henry Wood, a native of that place, who had been Clerk of the Works to Sir Christopher Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and whose accounts of that great work were in the possession of the late Dr. Whitaker. The name of Cliviger implies a rocky district, and within the township a large natural gorge or aperture has been formed through the mountain, whence streams descend both to the eastern and western seas: some great convulsion of nature has evidently formed this pass, by rending asunder the strata of the earth to a vast depth, leaving a ridge of formidable rocks on the southern side, from which it is probable the town derived its name. The district abounds with coal and iron, and it affords a single vein of lead running along one of the great fissures in the crust of the earth, which is known to the miners by the name of Walts. Some curious plants are found here; and the rocks are the secure haunts of hawks and other birds of prey. Northward of Cliviger is Ormerod House, the seat of John Hargreaves, Esq. Holme, the seat of the family of Whitaker from the time of Henry VII., is also in this township: the house was originally of wood, but the centre and eastern wing were rebuilt about 1603, and the western wing in 1717, the whole forming an irregular dwelling. Dr. Thomas Dunham Whitaker succeeding to the family estate, settled here in 1782; and, after becoming successively vicar of Whalley and of Blackburn, died in 1821: he was a great planter, and numerous trees of various species were dispersed by him on the bare and rocky brows, and in the glens and gulleys of Holme. In the year 1696, a number of Roman coins and other relics were found near Mereclough, on the skirts of the wild moors of this township, bordering on Yorkshire. The view from Thievely Pike is extensive and grand.

CLAYTON LE MOORS, 6 miles N.E. from Blackburn, is a township of the parish of Whalley, containing 207 houses, and 1963 inhabitants. Clayton Hall is the seat of R. G. Lomax, Esq. Dunkenhalgh is an ancient mansion, on the verge of a park. Katherine daughter of Bartholomew Walmesley, Esq., and sole heiress of her brother Francis Walmesley, Esq., of Dunkenhalgh, married Robert, seventh Lord Peter, in 1712: it is now the seat of George Peter, his descendant.

COLNE, on the borders of Yorkshire, 6 miles N. from Burnley, and 13 miles from Skipton, is a chapelry of Whalley parish, containing 1270 houses, and 7274 inhabitants. Both the cotton and woollen manufactory are carried on here to great extent: the last, which formed the ancient staple of the town, is on the decline, and the Piece-hall, on the same plan as that at Leeds, is little used. A market is held weekly, on Wednesday; and here are annual fairs on March 7, May 12, and October 10, for horned cattle, sheep, and woollen cloth. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a spacious edifice, of great antiquity, which underwent restoration about the reign of Henry VIII.: on three sides of the choir are portions of an elegant oak screen, supposed of the latter date. Here is a grammar-school, at which Archbishop Tillotson was educated: it has been lately rebuilt. Here was one of the four ancient manor-houses of the Lacy family, which was at length used as the workhouse of the town. Colne being near the rich pastures of Craven, the sale of cattle is an important branch of trade; and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes through a tunnel one thousand six hundred and nine yards in length, about a mile westward of the town, near Foubridge, affords a ready transit for the coal, slate, and stone, with which this hilly region abounds. Alkincoates, an ancient mansion, a mile and a half north-westward from the town, is the seat of Thomas Parker, Esq. Barnside, an old seat belonging to the Townley family, stands high, and contiguous to the moors of Yorkshire, on the verge of the county. Emmet Hall, long the seat of a family of the same name, is an ancient mansion on the side of the road to Bradford in Yorkshire, shrouded amidst aged trees. Heyroyd is the seat of James Wilson, Esq.; and Langroyd Hall is the seat of J. B. Carr, Esq. The Watling-street proceeds from Ribchester to Colne and Caster Cliff, and in another direction to Castleshaw, according to Dr. Whitaker. Colne, which is situated on a dry and elevated ridge, seems to have been populous in the Roman times, and many of their coins have been found in its vicinity.

FOUBRIDGE, or *Foubrig*, on the borders of Yorkshire, 2 miles N. from Colne, is a township of Whalley parish, containing 239 houses, and 1307 inhabitants. Here is a basin, which supplies the Leeds and Liverpool canal, being the highest point of its whole course of 117 miles, from the river Mersey to the town of Leeds.

HABERGHAM EAVES, 1½ mile S.W. from Burnley, is a township of Whalley parish, containing 849 houses, and 4612 inhabitants. Here was Habergham Hall, an old mansion, occupied for four centuries by a family of the same name. Hood House, in this township, is the seat of Lawrence Halstead, Esq. Gawthorp Hall, the ancient seat of the Shuttleworth family, stands in a low situation: it was probably founded by Lawrence Shuttleworth, about the year 1601; the arms of the family, on the principal front, are dated 1605: it is a lofty embattled pile, in a low situation, on the banks of the Calder, and has numerous small windows projecting upon corbels; in the long gallery is the date 1603 on the plastered ornaments. Sir Richard Shuttleworth, Attorney-General to Queen Elizabeth, and Chief Justice of Chester, married Miss Barton, one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen, whence Barton Lodge, near Preston, came into possession of the family. Robert Shuttleworth of Gawthorp died March 6, 1818, and was buried at Padiham.

HASLINGDON, on the banks of the river Swinnel, 9 miles N. from Bury, and the same distance S.E. from Blackburn, is a chapelry of Whalley parish, containing 1170 houses, and 6595 inhabitants. The woollen trade was formerly the staple of this town, but the cotton manufacture has obtained the ascendancy; and numerous mills have been erected on the banks of the Swinnel: the market is on Wednesday; and there are annual fairs on May 1, July 1, and October 18, for horned cattle. The government of this town is vested in a constable and six churchwardens, each of whom has under his care one of the six posts or districts into which the township is divided. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, has been rebuilt; but the tower, of the time of Henry VIII., still remains. The greatest part of the town formerly stood upon the brow of the hill near the chapel, but it has now extended into the valley beneath its western side, being bounded by the Swinnel. A mile southward from the town is Holden Hall, formerly the seat of the Holden family; and near it is a quarry, called Cold Hutch Bank, whence the finest flag-stones and slate are obtained. The surrounding country abounds in excellent free-stone.

MARSDEN, 3 miles N. from Burnley, and 2 miles S. from Colne,

is a township of Whalley parish, containing 357 houses, and 2052 inhabitants: it is a pleasant and flourishing village. Great Marsden is a chapelry of the same parish, containing 311 houses, and 1893 inhabitants. Southfield, an ancient mansion in this township, is the seat of Mrs. Sagar.

NEW CHURCH, in the Forest of Rosendale, 8 miles S. from Burnley, and 3 miles E. from Haslington, is a chapelry of Whalley parish, containing 1592 houses, and 8557 inhabitants, including Deadwin Clough, Tunstead, Wolfinden and Bacup. In this township are two annual fairs, on 29th April and 30th September, for horned cattle and sheep. At Bacup is a chapel, erected in 1789. Near the village is Bankside, the seat of John Ormerod, Esq.

OSWALDTWISTLE, 4 miles E. from Blackburn, and 2 miles W. from Accrington, is a township of Whalley parish, containing 789 houses, and 4960 inhabitants.

PADIHAM, 8 miles N.E. from Blackburn, and 5 miles W. from Burnley, is a chapelry of Whalley parish, containing 559 houses, and 3060 inhabitants. The town is advantageously situated on the elevated bank of the river Calder, and carries on a considerable cotton manufacture. Here are annual fairs on 8th May, and 26th September, for coopers, and other wooden ware. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, was rebuilt in 1766, but the tower, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., still remains.

PENDLETON, 3 miles S. from Clitheroe, and 8 miles N.E. from Blackburn, is a chapelry in the parish of Whalley, containing 216 houses, and 1319 inhabitants. Near the village is Standen Hall, the seat of John Aspinall, Esq. The district, of which Pendle Hill and Colne may be considered as the western and eastern boundaries, bore the name of Pendle Forest, the extent of which is estimated at twenty-five square miles. In Pendle Forest were Old and New Lawnd Parks, and Ightenhill Park, inclosed in order to chase the deer with greater facility, or to produce fatter venison by confinement. In the reign of Henry VII. it contained thirteen vaccaries or breeding farms, in each of which a house was erected for the superintendant. Several of these vaccaries became the nucleus of a modern township, of which Hey Houses was erected the first: it is situated 4 miles S.E. from Clitheroe, and contains 32 houses, and 187 inhabitants. Pendle Hill, the western boundary of the forest, extends in a ridge of seven miles from the north-east to the south-west, its highest elevation being one thousand eight hundred and three feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a great extent of prospect. The enthusiastic George Fox, founder of the Society of Quakers, professed to have received his first illuminations on the top of Pendle Hill. On its eastern declivity stood Hoar Stones, or Malkin Tower, a celebrated meeting-place for witches: in the year 1612 proceedings against them took place before Sir James Altham and Sir Edward Bromley, and ten were executed for this imaginary crime, and in 1633 seventeen were capitally convicted. In the play of "The late Lancashire Witches," by Thomas Heywood and Richard Brome, performed in 1634, the meeting at Hoar Stones is introduced.

TRAWDEN FOREST, on the borders of Yorkshire, 3 miles S.E. from Colne, and 7 miles N.E. from Burnley, is a township of Whalley parish, containing 441 houses, and 2507 inhabitants. The district of Trawden Forest, extending about four miles in length from north to south, and three miles in width, formed part of the demesnes of the Honor of Clitheroe. Emmet Hall, an ancient mansion, is in this township; and at the extremity of the county is Boulsworth Hill, one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine feet above the level of the sea.

WHALLEY, on the river Calder and borders of Yorkshire, 6 miles N. from Blackburn, contains 184 houses, and 1058 inhabitants. Here is a grammar-school, of the foundation of Edward VI., which, with those of Middleton and Burnley, have thirteen scholarships in Brazennose College Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is very ancient, some of the pillars in the north aisle having the architectural character of the twelfth century; the choir was built in 1235. Here are some of the stalls of the ancient abbey church, and the east window is filled with armorial compartments, in painted glass, by *Miller*. In the church are monuments of Sir Ralph Asheton, Bart. of Whalley, ob. 1672; of Elizabeth, wife of James Whalley, Esq. of Clerk Hill, ob. 1785, æt. 24; and of Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, ob. August 21, 1805, æt. 56; he was third son of Robert Whalley, M.D., by Grace, only child of Bernard Gardiner, brother of Sir Brocas Gardiner of Roche Court in Hampshire. On the 7th August the ancient custom of rush-bearing is kept up, by a merry-meeting; hut rushes are no longer strewed in the church. In the churchyard are three very ancient crosses, apparently of Anglo-Saxon erection. Whalley Abbey was founded in the year 1296, by Henry Lacy Earl of Lincoln, for monks of the Cistertian order, and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. John Paslew, the last abbot, having joined in Aske's rebellion, was executed in 1537. At the Suppression the revenue of the abbey was 551*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The site of the abbey and manor of Whalley were granted by Edward VI. to Richard Asheton and John Braddyll; the estate afterwards devolved wholly to the former. Whalley came by entail in 1667 to Sir Ralph Asheton, Bart., who died in 1717, leaving a daughter, Mary, wife of Sir Asheton Curzon, Bart.: their eldest son became Lord Scarsdale; and their youngest son Asheton, Lord Curzon: his son Penn Asheton Curzon died in 1797, when his eldest son, by the daughter of Earl Howe, George Augustus Curzon, inherited the estate. The ancient monastie buildings consisted of three quadrangles; the first, surrounded by a cloister, contained the chapter-house and vestry: beyond was another court, formed by the choir of the church, the opposite side of the chapter-house, and the abbot's lodging, which after the Dissolution was occupied by the Asheton family. On the south side is a picturesque ruin, mantled with ivy, called the Abbot's private oratory. The abbot's residence was so extensive as to form a small quadrangle itself. The whole was surrounded by a broad and deep trench, over which were two approaches by gatehouses, which yet remain. In Dr. Whitaker's History of Whalley is a curious computus of expenses of this house; the statement of corn, wine, and meat consumed at the abbot's table in the refectory and at inferior tables, shows the great disproportion in the quantity of animal food when compared with the other necessaries of life. In the table of expenses it clearly appears that the value of shambles-meat consumed was to that of wheat and malt in a much higher ratio than at present: the last circumstance leaves a very favourable impression with respect to the sobriety of a religious house. The quantity of wine accounted for would indeed have allowed a bottle of wine per day to every monk; but it is to be suspected that great part of this luxury was intercepted by the abbot and his guests before it reached the refectory;—and who can forbear lamenting that these poor men had scarcely a vegetable to eat, or a garden to cultivate? On the whole, to men who fed so grossly, and had so little exercise or labour to correct the effects of repletion, how wise and salutary, even in a medical point of view, was the institution of fasting! Another circumstance in the habits of monks must have exposed them to putrid and cutaneous disorders; they had no sheets to their beds, or shirts to their backs: they slept in their ordinary dresses of woollen, and they never availed themselves of a practice which alone rendered the same habits tolerable in the ancients, viz. a constant use of warm-baths.

Near Whalley is Clerk Hill, the seat of Robert Whalley, Esq., commanding a fine view, with Pendle Hill in the distance. This parish is very extensive, and contains not less than forty-nine chapelries and townships: the increase of population is ascribed to the extension of manufacture in spinning cotton-thread, weaving and printing calico, and to a colliery opened in the township of Ightenhill Park. The entire parish, which is partly in the lower division of this hundred, comprising the Vale of Calder, the tract between Pendle and the Ribble, and that between Calder and the Hyndeburn, contains 84,198 inhabitants.

The following are all townships or chapelries of Whalley parish, of minor importance.

Altham, 5 miles W. from Burnley, contains 73 houses, and 439 inhabitants. The chapel, in the pointed style of architecture, presents a fine object in the distant views.

Barley Booth, 5 miles W. from Colne, contains 129 houses, and 765 inhabitants, including Whiteley or *Wheatley* Booth.

Bowland, on the borders of Yorkshire, 9 miles N.W. from Clitheroe, contains 62 houses, and 370 inhabitants, including Leagram. It is situated on the banks of the river Hodder, and formed part of the ancient forest of Bowland, which extends into the West Riding of the county of York. In the year 1805, a herd of wild deer, the last vestige of these ornaments of the forest, were destroyed. Fair Oak House is the seat of J. C. Parker, Esq.; and Leagram Hall is the seat of George Wild, Esq.

Chatburn, on the borders of Yorkshire, 2 miles N. from Clitheroe, contains 103 houses, and 552 inhabitants. The chapel croft indicates the site of a chapel, which survived the dissolution of the chantries. About the year 1800 nearly a thousand Roman denarii were discovered here, together with a small lamp of bronze, all in fine preservation.

Church Town, 4 miles E. from Blackburn, contains 107 houses, and 752 inhabitants. The present chapel is a plain building, of the beginning of the fifteenth century. It was near this village that the unfortunate aeronaut, Mr. W. Sadler, met an untimely end, after his thirty-first ascent, from Bolton, 29th September, 1824. Church Banks is a hamlet of this township, containing several print-works.

Dunnockshare, 4 miles N.E. from Haslingdon, contains 11 houses, and 76 inhabitants.

Downham, on the borders of Yorkshire, 3 miles N. from Clitheroe, contains 104 houses, and 620 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter, and is in the patronage of Earl Howe. Downham Hall is the seat of William Asheton, Esq.

Goldshaw Booth, 4 miles N.W. from Burnley, contains 159 houses, and 819 inhabitants. Goldshaw is a hamlet of Higher Booth near Haslingdon.

Hapton, 3 miles S.W. from Burnley, contains 104 houses, and 568 inhabitants. Hapton Tower, an ancient seat of the Townley family, was inhabited in 1667, but is now demolished.

Higham Booth, 4 miles N.W. from Burnley, contains 172 houses, and 891 inhabitants.

Hallows Reedly, Filly Close, and New Laund Booth, 2 miles N.W. from Burnley, three united townships, contain 71 houses, and 422 inhabitants.

Huncoat, 3 miles N.W. from Haslington, contains 116 houses, and 629 inhabitants.

Ightenhill Park, a mile and a half N.W. from Burnley, contains 38 houses, and 208 inhabitants: within the park was an ancient manor-house, belonging to the Lacy family, which stood on an eminence, commanding pleasant views to the north and west. The park was one of the demesnes of Clitheroe Castle, though never considered part of the Forest of Pendle. Palace Hall, in this township, is the seat of John Greenwood, Esq.

Mearley, 2 miles S.E. from Clitheroe, contains 13 houses, and 89 inhabitants. Little Mearley is a hamlet of this township; and Mearley Hall is the seat of Thomas Preston, Esq.

Read, 2½ miles E. from Whalley, contains 81 houses, and 510 inhabitants. Read Hall, the seat of Richard Frost, Esq., was formerly the property of the Nowell family; and here was born Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, who died in 1602. Lawrence Nowell, his brother, was Dean of Litchfield; he was a learned antiquary, and very conversant with Anglo-Saxon literature.

Rough Lee Booth, 4 miles W. from Colne, contains 157 houses, and 958 inhabitants.

Simonstone, one mile W. from Padiham, contains 58 houses, and 396 inhabitants. Simonstone Hall is the seat of Charles Whitaker, Esq.; and Huntroyd is the seat of Le Gendre N. Starkie, Esq.

Twiston, or *Twisleton*, on the borders of Yorkshire, 5 miles E. from Clitheroe, contains 32 houses, and 236 inhabitants.

Wheatley Carr, 3½ miles S.W. from Colne, contains 14 houses, and 69 inhabitants. Wheatley Lane is a hamlet of this township.

Wiswell, or *Wiswall*, 3 miles S. from Clithero, contains 121 houses, and 683 inhabitants. Wiswall Hall, an old manor-house, belonging to Thomas Weld, Esq., has over the porch the arms of Paslew, of which family was the last abbot of Whalley.

Little Mitton, near the confluence of the rivers Ribble, Hodder and Calder, on the borders of Yorkshire, 2 miles N. from Whalley, and 3 miles S. from Clitheroe, contains 14 houses, and 99 inhabitants. Little Mitton Hall, the property of the Beaumonts of Whitley in Yorkshire, is a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of the reign of Henry VIII.; the basement story is stone, the upper or chamber story of wood. The hall has an open timbered roof, the principals forming obtuse arches, carved. A screen, with a gallery over it, and a large oriel window, contains, amongst other heraldic insignia, the royal arms, with the motto *Vivat Rex:* several badges, &c., are particularly curious and interesting. An interior view of it is engraved in the History of Whalley. The situation of the Hall is an instance of the ancient fondness for a southern aspect, the front being opposite a marsh overgrown with alders; while the north and west afford a prospect of one of the finest landscapes in Ribblesdale. The peculiarity of the site is thus commemorated:—

"The Hodder, the Calder, the Ribble and Rain
All meet in a point on Mitton demesne."

Worsthorn, 2 miles E. from Burnley, contains 57 houses, and 631 inhabitants. In this township is Scar Moor, an extensive common.

Worston, 2 miles N.E. from Clitheroe, contains 34 houses, and 178 inhabitants.

YATE BANK, 4 miles S.E. from Blackburn, a township of Whalley parish, contains 238 houses, and 1359 inhabitants, including Pickup Bank.

Lower Division.

BLACKBURN, on a branch of the river Darwen, 11½ miles E. from Preston, and 212 miles from London, contains 3944 houses, and 21,940 inhabitants. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are on Easter Monday, May 11 and 12, and October 17, for horned cattle, horses, and toys. This town has increased very considerably of late, owing to the various improvements that have been made in every branch of the cotton manufacture. The printing of calicoes forms a part of the business at Blackburn. The grammar-school was founded by Queen Elizabeth; its revenues are directed by fifty trustees, freeholders; and it was ordained to be free to all the world. The school-house has been recently rebuilt. The township of Blackburn, according to the Reform Bill of 1832, returns two members to Parliament, who at present are William Fielden, Esq., and W. Turner, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Three chapels, of modern date, have also been erected. This parish is very extensive, and is divided into two great portions by a long though interrupted ridge of high ground, stretching from Whalley to Hoghton Tower. The soil is in general barren, and much of it sandy: coal is found plentifully in the southern part of the parish, and in several parts much stone-slate is obtained. In one of the hills is a mine of alum-stone, formerly worked, but now neglected. The western portion of the parish, descending from the ridge of hills to the margin of the Ribble, has variety of landscape, fertility of soil, and the vestiges of many noble woods. In Blackburn are the townships of Balderston, Billington, Clayton le Dale, Cuerdale, Lower Darwen, and Over Darwen, Dinkley, Eccleshill, Harwood, and Little Harwood, Livesey, Mellor, Osbaldeston, Pleasington, Ramsgrave, Rishton, Salesbury, Samlesbury, Sockholes, Walton le Dale, Wilpshire and Witton.

Balderston, on the banks of the Ribble, 6 miles N.E. from Preston, contains 109 houses, and 705 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy, value 50*l.* Darwen is a hamlet of this township.

Cuerdale, 3 miles E. from Preston, contains 28 houses, and 166 inhabitants. It is a fertile tract of land, stretching along the south bank of the Ribble. Cuerdale Hall, the seat of Ralph Ashton, Esq., was originally the inheritance of Geoffery de Kuerdale, whose granddaughter Johanna married Sir Thomas Molyneux, 1377, and carried it with other lands into that family. Sir Thomas Molyneux of Cuerdale was constable of Chester, and died in 1388. In the year 1582 Cuerdale belonged to Radcliff Ashton, from whom it descended to William Ashton, who built the present mansion in the early part of the last century. The house is of red brick, with stone dressings. Cuerdale Lodge is the seat of Richard Calrow, Esq.

Lower Darwen, 2½ miles S.E. from Blackburn, contains 357 houses, and 2238 inhabitants. A church was erected here in 1831.

Over Darwen, 4 miles S. from Blackburn, contains 1114 houses, and 6711 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. Darwen abounds in coal and slate; it is a populous and thriving manufacturing place, in a bleak and elevated situation, surrounded with moors.

Dinkley, 5 miles N. from Blackburn, contains 35 houses, and 238 inhabitants. The old hall of Dinkley, in a low situation, on the banks of the Ribble, was formerly the residence of a branch of the Talbot family.

Harwood, 4½ miles N.E. from Blackburn, contains 357 houses, and 2104 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy, value 14*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Vicar of Blackburn.

Mellor, 3 miles N.W. from Blackburn, contains 326 houses, and 1981 inhabitants. A chapel was erected here in 1831. Woodfold

Park, in this township, is a modern mansion; it commands delightful views. The park contains some romantic glens and fine plantations.

Pleasington, 3 miles W. from Blackburn, contains 95 houses, and 625 inhabitants. Pleasington Hall, the seat of Mrs. Butler, was rebuilt in 1805 on an elevation commanding a wide range of prospects. A very noble chapel was erected by the late John Francis Butler in 1816, from designs by *John Palmer*. Feniscowles, in this township, is the seat of William Fielden, Esq., M.P. for Blackburn.

Salesbury, 4½ miles N. from Blackburn, contains 70 houses, and 427 inhabitants. Here is a chapel. Salesbury Hall formerly belonged to the Talbot family, and in the reign of Elizabeth was the birthplace of Thomas Talbot, a celebrated antiquary. It is situated on the banks of the Ribble.

Samlesbury, 6 miles W. from Blackburn, and 4 miles E. from Preston, contains 321 houses, and 1979 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy, value 14*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Samlesbury Hall, a curious old mansion, principally of timber, formerly belonged to the family of Southworth; it was moated round, and formed three sides of a large quadrangle. In the centre is the hall, probably originally built in the time of King Edward III., but repaired by Sir Thomas Southworth in 1532, who at the same time built the west wing, which is of brick. The exterior of the building is ornamented with profile heads of wood, cut in bold relief: the inner doors are without a panel or a lock, and have always been opened with a latch and string. Dr. Whitaker says, "It is remarkable that in this house, the boards of the upper floors, which are indeed massy planks, instead of crossing lie parallel to the joists, as if disdaining to be indebted to the other for support."

Walton le Dale, 2 miles S.E. from Preston, contains 954 houses, and 5740 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy, value 15*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Near Walton the Darwen falls into the Ribble, over which is a handsome stone bridge, of three arches, built in 1782. The banks of either stream afford many delightful views.

Walton Hall is the principal seat of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., his ancestors having acquired it in the reign of Elizabeth. Darwen Bank is the seat of Edward Pedder, Esq.; Lostock Hall, of George Clayton, Esq.; and Walton Lodge, of J. Calrow, Esq.

Witton, 2 miles W. from Blackburn, contains 181 houses, and 1067 inhabitants. Witton Park is the seat of Joseph Fielden, Esq. The house, situated on a rising ground, commands a delightful view of the vales of Ribble and Darwen. It is screened from the north by the hill of Billinge, the termination of that chain of hills which extends from Yorkshire into this part of Lancashire. The elevation of this hill, above the level of the sea, is six hundred and thirty-three feet, and from its summit may be seen in clear weather the mountains of Ingleborough and Pennigant in Yorkshire, Black Combe in Cumberland, the hills near Frodsham in Cheshire, and the whole coast of North Wales.

CHIPPING, or *Chepin*, 12 miles N.E. from Preston, and the same distance N.W. from Blackburn, contains 201 houses, and 1229 inhabitants. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and August 24, for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. The rectory of Chipping, an impropriation belonging to the Bishop of Chester, made so since 1542, is valued at 24*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The font, supposed to have been very ancient, is comparatively modern, being of about the date of Henry VIII. In this parish are the townships of Thornley and Wheatley, containing 84 houses, and 506 inhabitants.

RIBCHESTER, on the banks of the Ribble, 5½ miles N. from Blackburn, contains 297 houses, and 1760 inhabitants. Above the village is a handsome stone bridge, of three arches. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a vicarage, value 38*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. The rectory, an impropriation belonging to the Bishop of Chester, is valued at 39*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Part of the church is as ancient as the reign of Henry III.: the nave and tower were rebuilt in the time of Henry VIII. Ribchester, the Rerigonium of Antoninus's Itinerary, was formerly a Roman station of considerable magnitude. In this parish, which extends into the hundred of Amounderness, are the townships Dilworth, Dutton, and Alston, with Hothersall, or *Hatherall*. Hothersall Hall is the seat of Robert Parker, Esq.; and Alston Lodge, of William Buck, Esq.

3. Leyland Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the estuary of the Ribble and Blackburn hundred; on the east by Blackburn and Salford hundreds; and on the south and west by the hundred of West Derby.

BRINDLE, 4 miles N. from Chorley, contains 246 houses, and 1574 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. Brindle Lodge is the seat of William Heatley, Esq.

CHORLEY, 9 miles S. from Preston, and 208 miles from London, contains 1275 houses, and 7315 inhabitants. It is situated near the Chor, a rivulet, which after flowing through some picturesque and pleasant valleys, falls into the Yarrow, a larger stream, encircling the extremities of the township on the south. On its banks for several miles round are printing- and bleaching-grounds; and the cotton manufacture, in all its branches, flourishes throughout the neighbourhood. Abundance of coal, lead, and alum is found in this township; there is also plenty of gravel, sand, and marl, quarries of flag, slate, ashler, and mill stone; all which articles are sent to various parts of the kingdom by means of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes within half a mile of the town. The town-hall is a modern structure. The grammar-school was founded in 1634, and an alms-house was erected in 1682. Gas- and water-works have been recently established; and Chorley has become one of the most thriving and agreeable places in the county. The market, held on Tuesday and Saturday, is well supplied with provisions, and also with fish, from Lancaster and Preston. The fairs are on March 26, May 5, August 20, for horned cattle, and on September 5, for toys and small wares. The church, an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was formerly a perpetual curacy under the rector of Croston, but erected into a parish and rectory in the year 1793: in the windows are some curious paintings. An additional church has been built recently. Gillibrand Hall, the seat of J. Fowden Hindle, Esq., stands on the site of the old manor-house, taken down about 1810. Astley Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., is an Elizabethan mansion. Baggenley House is the seat of John Talbot, Esq.

CROSTON, on the banks of the Yarrow, 6 miles W. from Chorley, contains 237 houses, and 1367 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* The parish was originally very extensive, five entire parishes having been since taken from it; Hoole, in 1641, Chorley and Rufford, in 1793, Tarleton and Hesketh with Becconsall, in 1821. The separation of Chorley and Rufford took place through the influence of Dr. Master, then incumbent and patron, who procured the Act of Parliament, and left three of his sons, clergymen, rectors of their own separate parishes. Croston Hall is the seat of the Rev. S. Master. In Croston parish are the townships of Bispham, Bretherton, Mawdesley, and Ulnes Walton.

Bispham, on the banks of the river Douglas, 6 miles N.E. from Ormskirk, contains 42 houses, and 254 inhabitants. Here is a free grammar-school.

Bretherton, 9 miles S.W. from Preston, contains 129 houses, and 748 inhabitants. In this village is a grammar-school, founded by Joshua Townend in 1563. On the banks of the Douglas is Bank Hall, the seat of G. A. Legh Keck, Esq.

ECCLESTON, 4½ miles W. from Chorley, contains 121 houses, and 727 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 16*s.* In this parish are the townships of Hesken, or *Hisken*, Parbold and Wrightington.

Hesken Hall is the seat of E. N. Kershaw, Esq. At Parbold is a chapel-of-ease, sometimes called Douglas chapel, from being situated near the bank of that river.

Wrightington, 4½ miles N.W. from Wigan, contains 248 houses, and 1461 inhabitants. Wrightington Hall, the seat of Charles Dicconson, Esq., is a stone mansion, situated in a small but beautiful park. Harrock Hall is the seat of the Rev. R. Rigbye.

HESKETH, on the estuary of the Ribble, 8 miles S.W. from Preston, contains 98 houses, and 476 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Becconsall: it is a curacy. Hesketh was dependent on the

parish of Croston till made parochial in 1821. This was the birth-place of William Fleetwood, Recorder of London in 1569, a learned antiquary, who published some works on historical and legal subjects, and is said to have contributed much towards the last of the old editions of Holinshed's Chronicle.

HOOLE, on the banks of the Douglas, 7 miles S.W. from Preston, contains 123 houses, and 644 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 14*s.* Hoole, or *Much Hoole*, was taken from Croston and made a distinct parish, by Act of Parliament, in 1641. Little Hoole, containing 36 houses, and 216 inhabitants, is a township belonging to it.

LEYLAND, 6 miles S. from Preston, contains 551 houses, and 3173 inhabitants. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. A free-school was endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*; it has a fine arched roof, unsupported by a single pillar, and contains many monuments of the Farington family. Southward of the village is Shaw Hall, the seat of William Farington, Esq., a large irregular structure, having several fine apartments, and a museum with many valuable pictures and some fresco paintings brought from the walls of Herculaneum. Leyland Moss is a large morass in the adjoining parish of Penwortham. In Leyland are the townships of Clayton le Woods, Cuerden, Euxton, Heapey, Hoghton, Wheelton, Whittle le Woods, and Withnell.

Cuerden, or *Kuerden*, 4 miles S. from Preston, contains 88 houses, and 569 inhabitants. Cuerden Hall, the seat of R. Townley Parker, Esq., was long the seat of the Kuerden family, from whom was descended Richard Kuerden, M.D., a topographer and antiquary, whose manuscript, entitled "*Brigantia Lancasteriensis restaurata*," in five volumes, folio, is now in the Chetham library at Manchester.

Euxton, 2 miles W. from Chorley, contains 228 houses, and 1360 inhabitants. It is a curacy, value 50*l.* Euxton Hall is the seat of William Anderton, Esq.

Heapey, 2 miles N.E. from Chorley, contains 84 houses, and 530 inhabitants. Here is a chapel.

Hoghton, 5 miles S.W. from Blackburn, contains 349 houses, and 2111 inhabitants. Here is a chapel. On the summit of a hill, commanding an extensive view, with the Darwen flowing in a deep hollow beneath, stands Hoghton Tower, a large stone edifice, consisting of an upper and base court, with three square towers in the front; in the central tower was the entrance, bearing the arms of Sir Richard Hoghton, with two Bulls for supporters, which were sculptured in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth. The stables and other offices constituted the lower court, and the upper court contained the dwelling apartments. The draw-well is suitable to the height of the situation, being eighty yards deep: it is the property of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., but has been deserted for the more modern mansion of Walton Hall near Preston. This estate has belonged to the family of Hoghton since the reign of Henry II. Sir Richard Hoghton, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, was sheriff of the county in 1598, and was created a baronet 22nd May, 1611. He entertained King James at Hoghton in 1617, when the loin of beef was knighted by His Majesty, and has since maintained its title of *Sir Loin*. One chamber bears the name of James the First's room. Hoghton tower served as a garrison for Charles I. during the civil war, and a part of it was blown up by accident, but was subsequently rebuilt.

Whittle le Woods, 2 miles N. from Chorley, contains 361 houses, and 2083 inhabitants. Here is a chapel. At Whittle was born in 1614 Sir Jonas Moore, distinguished for his mathematical skill, and his recommendation to Charles II. to found the mathematical school in Christ's Hospital, London; for the use of which he compiled a general system of mathematics, in two vols. quarto, published after his death, which took place in 1679.

PENWORTHAM, 2 miles S.W. from Preston, contains 243 houses, and 1501 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the Ribble, over which is a bridge, rebuilt in 1759. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a curacy. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks, subject to the abbey of Evesham in Worcestershire, founded by Warine Bussel in the time of William the Conqueror. At the Dissolution its revenues were valued at 114*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; and in 1542 the site was granted to John Fleetwood. Three sides of the priory yet remain, and are inclosed by a moat. Penwortham Hall is the seat of L. Rawstorne, Esq.; and Penwortham Lodge is the seat of Peter Horrocks, Esq. In this parish are the townships of Farrington, Howick, Hutton, and Longton. In Farrington is an extensive morass.

Hutton, 4 miles S.W. from Preston, contains 91 houses, and 613 inhabitants. Here is a grammar-school, founded in the reign of Edward VI. by Christopher Walton. Hutton Hall is the seat of Colonel Rawstorne.

Longton, 5 miles S.W. from Preston, contains 307 houses, and 1791 inhabitants. Here is a chapel.

RUFFORD, 5½ miles N.E. from Ormskirk, contains 169 houses, and 1073 inhabitants. A fair is held on 1st May for horned cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. Rufford was formerly a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Croston, but erected into a separate parish in 1793, of which Holmswood is a hamlet. Rufford Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart., was built by the present proprietor. The exterior is plain, excepting the east front, which is ornamented with a portico, supported by four Ionic columns at the entrance. The hall or vestibule of the stair-case presents a good effect, and is also used as a billiard-room. On the light balusters of the stair-case is appropriately introduced the eagle displayed, which is the armorial ensign of this ancient family. The drawing-room contains a choice selection of about twenty or thirty fine pictures, by the old masters. The library is particularly elegant: between the book-cases are short columns of scagliola, supporting delicately-formed alabaster vases, and above the cases are the busts of Newton, Locke, Shakspeare, Homer and Milton, with an equestrian figure of Marcus Aurelius. The dining-room is a handsome apartment, adorned with scagliola columns and pilasters. All the principal rooms are upon the ground-floor. The park is well wooded, and the gardens are only separated from it by a ha-ha! fence. This manor has remained in uninterrupted possession of the family from the period of the origin of surnames to the present day. Old Hall is the seat of T. H. Hesketh, Esq.

STANDISH, 3 miles N. from Wigan, contains 370 houses, and 2065 inhabitants, including the township of Langtree. Here is a manufacture of cotton and coarse linen, and coal is abundant. Fairs are held on 29th June, and 22nd November, for horses, horned cattle, and toys. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a rectory, value 45*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*: it is a handsome structure; the steeple was erected in 1584 by Richard Moodie, the first Protestant rector. There is a statue of this pious divine, habited as a Franciscan friar, to which order he belonged before his conversion to the Protestant faith, with an inscription declarative of his munificence in repairing the church. It contains several monuments of the family of Standish. Standish Hall, the seat of Thomas Darwell, Esq., is an ancient brick building. In this parish are the townships of Adlington, Anderton, Charnock Heath, Charnock Richard, Coppull, Duxbury, Shevington, Welsh Whittle, and Worthington.

Adlington, 4 miles N. from Wigan, contains 161 houses, and 1043 inhabitants. The Leeds and Liverpool canal runs through the township, in which are several coal-mines. Adlington Hall, the seat of Sir Robert Clayton, Bart., was rebuilt about 1780; it stands in a low situation, on the borders of an extensive park. Here are some good pictures, amongst which is a head of Charles I., taken after death. Ellerbeck Hall is the seat of John Hodson, Esq. In Charnock is Park Hall, the seat of R. P. German, Esq.

Coppull, 6 miles N. from Wigan, contains 167 houses, and 1017 inhabitants. Here is a chapel. Chisenhale Hall, formerly the seat of a family of the same name, is now a farm-house. Duxbury Hall is the seat of Frank Hall Standish, Esq.

TARLETON, on the banks of the Douglas, 8 miles N. from Ormskirk, contains 291 houses, and 1616 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory; it was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Croston, but was erected into a separate parish in the year 1821. Westward of the village is Tarleton Moss, a considerable morass. The river Douglas was made navigable from Wigan to the Ribble in 1727, but the proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool canal have substituted an artificial course, and the river has been disused.

4. Lonsdale Hundred, north of the Sands.

This district is entirely separated from the rest of the county, and is bounded on the north and east by Westmorland; on the south it is bounded by the Irish Sea; and on the west by Cumberland. It includes the districts of High and Low Furness, with the parish of Cartmell. Towards the north it is mountainous, but of singular fertility in the southern part.

ALDINGHAM, on the sea-coast, 6 miles S. from Ulverston, contains 141 houses, and 760 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Glaston and Leece. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The encroachments of the sea have been progressive; there is a tradition that the church stood in the centre of the parish, but at present it is within reach of a high tide. On the side of a pleasant vale, southward of Aldingham, are the remains of Glaston Castle. The main tower of the castle was probably erected in the middle of the inclosure, which measures two hundred and eighty-eight feet by one hundred and sixty-eight, upon a space more level than the rest, and is said to have been constructed principally of timber. Although it was intended for a place of security for the lord of the manor of Aldingham, when Scottish incursions were frequent, it never could have offered much resistance. At a little distance south-eastward from the castle is a brook, which falls into the Bay of Morecambe. The moot of Aldingham is on the western side of the village, commanding a pleasant view across the bay, on the opposite side of which the town of Lancaster forms a principal object. Near the hamlet of Baycliff is a rocky eminence, called the Haggs. Dendron is a chapelry of Aldingham, three miles and a half from Dalton.

CARTMELL, 12 miles N.E. from Lancaster, contains 338 houses, and 1862 inhabitants, including the townships of Upper Allithwaite and Lower Holker. It is pleasantly situated in a woody vale, nearly surrounded with bold hills, and has a weekly market on Monday, and annual fairs on Whit Monday, and on the Tuesday following the 23rd October. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Burlington. This church formerly belonged to a priory of regular canons of the order of St. Austin, founded A. D. 1188 by William Marshal Earl of Pembroke: its revenues were valued at 124*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; and after the Dissolution the site of the monastery was granted to Thomas Holcroft. The church was afterwards purchased by the inhabitants of the town: it is built on a cruciform plan, with a tower in the centre. In the choir are the carved stalls which belonged to the canons before the Reformation. Under the north wall of the chancel is the tombstone of William de Walton, one of the first priors of Cartmell; opposite to this is a monument to John Harrington of Wrayholme Tower; there are also monuments of the Lowther and Preston families of Holker Hall. Cartmell parish is bounded on the west by the river Leven and Windermere, and contains the townships of Lower and Upper Allithwaite, Broughton, Cartmell Fell, Lower and Upper Holker, and Staveley. Three miles southward from the town is the Holy Well, issuing from the base of Humphrey Head, a limestone rock, which projects over Lancaster sands: it is much resorted to in the summer months. Near it is Wraysholme Tower, formerly a seat of the Harrington family. In Upper Allithwaite, near the confluence of the rivers Winster and Ken, is Castle Head, a rock now ornamented with plantations, at the foot of which is the seat of Robert Wright, Esq.

Broughton, or *East Broughton*, 2 miles N. from Cartmell, contains 73 houses, and 381 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was consecrated in 1745. Broughton Lodge is the seat of John Wakefield, Esq.; Broughton Grove is the seat of R. Machell, Esq.; Broughton Hall is the seat of Gray Rigg, Esq.; and Wood Broughton House is the seat of James Crossfield, Esq.

Holker Hall, 2 miles W. from Cartmell, is the seat of the Earl of Burlington. The park is finely wooded, and extends to the sands of the Leven; from its rocky hills are extensive and picturesque views. This mansion, in the reign of Elizabeth, belonged to the Preston family, from whom it descended to the Lowthers, and afterwards to the Cavendish family. It contains a collection of family portraits, and other pictures by celebrated old masters.

Upper Holker, 5 miles N. from Cartmell, contains 181 houses, and 1120 inhabitants. Bigland Hall, the seat of George Bigland, Esq., is pleasantly situated near a lake, and commands an extensive view over Furness.

Staveley, at the southern extremity of Windermere, 3 miles E. from Upper Holker, contains 67 houses, and 350 inhabitants.

Cartmell Fell, 3 miles E. from Staveley, contains 56 houses, and 371 inhabitants. Birkett House, in this township, is the seat of James Birkett, Esq.; and Townhead is the seat of William Townley, Esq.

COULTON, 6 miles N.E. from Ulverston, contains 282 houses, and 1627 inhabitants, including the townships of Haverthwaite, Finsthwaite and Rusland, and Nibthwaite. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the landowners. The parish was taken out of Hawkshead in the year 1676, and does not possess a vestige of antiquity, civil, military, or ecclesiastic. White Stock Hall is the seat of the Rev. John Romney.

DALTON IN FURNESS, 5 miles S.W. from Ulverston, contains 165 houses, and 714 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on a limestone rock, amidst a tract of country scarcely to be equalled in fertility, and consists of one street, in which is a castle, probably built in the fourteenth century, by the abbots of Furness. It is now used for the half yearly courts-leet of the lord of the liberty of Furness, and for holding a court every three weeks for the recovery of small debts. Here is a weekly market on Saturday; and there are annual fairs on 28th April, 6th June, and 23rd October, for horses and cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the King as Duke of Lancaster. The abbey of St. Mary in Furness stands in a deep narrow vale, watered by a rivulet collected from the adjacent springs. The situation is romantic, and formerly produced abundance of the *Solanum lethale*, from which circumstance it obtained the name of the Vale of Nightshade. The monastery was originally founded by Stephen Earl of Mortaigne, afterwards King, at Tulketh near Preston, for monks of the Cistercian order, in the year 1124, three years after which it was removed to Furness: this district is a peninsula or *ness* of land, as its name imports, defended on the north and south by quicksands, on the west by St. George's Channel, and having the Fells on the east. At the Dissolution the revenues of this abbey were valued at 966*l.* 7*s.* per annum. The magnitude of the abbey is shown by the dimensions of the ruins, and enough is yet standing to mark the style of the architecture. The chapter-house is the only conventual building upon which any remarkable sculpture appears; it is sixty feet by forty-five in dimension. In the deer park belonging to the abbey such terraces might be formed as would equal if not surpass any in England. During the existence of the abbey Dalton was the capital of Furness, but Ulverston is now the principal town in the district. Dalton was formerly noted for its hunt in the month of October, which existed for more than a century, but is now discontinued; it is alluded to in "The Tatler" by the name of the Dalton Rout. The best iron ore is produced in the neighbourhood of Dalton, the deep red tint of the fertile soil sufficiently indicating the nature of the treasures beneath. The parish contains the townships of Hawcoat, Ireleth and Yarleside.

Hawcoat, situated on an eminence near the coast, 2 miles S.W. from Dalton, contains 120 houses, and 710 inhabitants: it commands a fine ocean view, embracing the Isle of Man, the Isle of Anglesey, and the Welsh mountains. The Isle of Walney is about ten miles in length, and of various breadths, from a quarter of a mile to a mile: it consists of a long ridge like a wall in the sea, whence its name, and lies parallel to the lower part of Furness. The abbots of Furness raised several dykes for its defence against the waves, but these becoming neglected, the sea has made great devastation. At the south end is a lighthouse, with revolving lights, erected in 1790. The Island contains the hamlets of Bigger and North Scale, and has a chapel under Dalton; the land is well cultivated, and produces excellent crops of wheat and other grain. Here are several wells of fresh water, which are affected by the tides, and the waters of which rise and fall with the fluctuating ocean.

Ireleth, 5 miles W. from Ulverston, contains 88 houses, and 513 inhabitants. The passage over the Duddon Sands commences here. Yarleside contains 76 houses, and 509 inhabitants.

HAWKSHEAD, 13 miles N.W. from Kendal in Westmorland, contains 166 houses, and 829 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated in a vale near the lake of Esthwaite, and is sheltered on the north by Coniston Fells: it has no staple manufacture or trade, but has a weekly market on Monday, and annual fairs on Monday before Holy Thursday, for cattle, and 21st September for pedlary. Archbishop Sandys, who was born here, founded a grammar-school for the advancement of learning in 1585, which, agreeably to his intention and wise regulations, has always been served by able masters, and preserved a high reputation. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of the King as Duke of Lancaster: it was formerly a chapel of Dalton parish, but was made parochial by Archbishop Sandys at the time of his provincial visit. The church contains a monument of the parents of Archbishop Sandys. The churchyard, situated on an eminence above the town, commands the Vale and Water of Esthwaite, a lake three miles long. Near the town is Berwick Castle, the seat of John Banner, Esq. Bellmont, also in the vicinity, commands a delightful view of the lake, with all its environs. At a short distance from the town is the house where the abbot of Furness resided; over the gate-house is the court-room where the bailiff of Hawkshead held his court in the name of the abbots. The parish of Hawkshead contains the townships of Claife, Monk Coniston with Skelwith and Satterthwaite.

Claife, 2 miles S.E. from Hawkshead, contains 91 houses, and 452 inhabitants. It lies between Esthwaite Water and Windermere: the ferry-house on the banks of Windermere and in the road to Kendal is enveloped in woods, and commands a delightful view of the lake. Belle Grange is the seat of Thomas Pickard, Esq.

Monk Coniston, 2½ miles S.W. from Hawkshead, contains 84 houses, and 426 inhabitants, including Skelwith. It is situated on the north of Coniston lake; near the bank is Water Head Inn, commanding an extensive view down the lake, with its surrounding scenery. Waterhead House is the seat of M. Knott, Esq.; Thwaite is the seat of Jonathan Brims, Esq.; and Coniston Bank of Thomas North, Esq.; near Skelwith is Brathy Hall, the seat of John Harding, Esq.

Satterthwaite, 4 miles S. from Hawkshead, contains 54 houses, and 307 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Cunsey. Here is a chapel. And in this township are Low Graythwaite Hall, the seat of Mrs. Burton; and High Graythwaite Hall, the seat of Miles Sandys, Esq.

Windermere, or *Winandre Mere*, which forms part of the boundary between this county and Westmorland, is the largest piece of fresh water in England, being about fifteen miles in length, and in many places more than a mile across; opposite the ferry-house, near Claife, about the middle of the lake, its width is five hundred and ten yards. Near this spot, a rising ground, called "The Station," affords a most delightful view of the lake, with its various islands. The lake at its northern extremity receives the united streams of the Rothay and the Brathy, which are the feeders of this vast reservoir. The waters also of Esthwaite lake are discharged into it by Cunsey Beck; at the southern extremity the lake contracts itself and runs with great rapidity; at Newby-bridge it terminates at the outlets of the river Leven. The bottom of the lake is a smooth rock, and the water quite transparent; its various holms or islands belong to the county of Westmorland.

Esthwaite Water is a small placid lake, nearly two miles in length, and distinguished by a fine swelling peninsula, which reaches far into the water from the western side. It is situated in a beautiful open valley, which is crowned with gentle eminences studded with trees and coppice-woods. From no point of view do the hills of Langdale, Grassmere, and Rydal, appear in nobler forms than from the side of Esthwaite Water. Esthwaite Hall is the seat of T. A. Beck, Esq.

KIRKBY IRELETH, 5 miles N.W. from Ulverston, contains 209 houses, and 1076 inhabitants, including Low and Middle Quarters. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York. This parish is productive of excellent blue slate, and contains the townships of Broughton, Dunnerdale, Seathwaite, and Woodland.

Broughton is a market-town on the banks of the river Dudden, 9 miles N.W. from Ulverston, and contains 255 houses, and 1253 inhabitants. The town is situated on ground sloping towards the south, and the houses are built with stone and covered with slate. Hoop bending is its principal trade. The market is held weekly on Friday, and there is an annual fair on 1st August. The river Duddon is navigable for small vessels to Duddon-bridge, within a mile of the town; and about two thousand tons of blue slate are hence annually exported. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. Broughton Tower, the seat of John Sawrey, Esq., stands on the summit of a hill half a mile northward from the town.

Dunnerdale, 2 miles N. from Broughton, contains 26 houses, and 143 inhabitants. The river Duddon here separates this county from Cumberland; it rises at Seathwaite, and running in a southerly direction forms a wide estuary, which at the receding of the tide may be passed with a guide. The sands are famous for cockles, of superior size and flavour.

Seathwaite, 6 miles N. from Broughton, contains 38 houses, and 208 inhabitants. Northward of the village is Seathwaite Tarn, which discharges its water into the river Duddon; and further north is Grey Friar, a lofty mountain within this township.

Woodland, 8 miles N.W. from Ulverston, contains 41 houses, and 267 inhabitants, including Heathwaite.

PENNINGTON, 2 miles W. from Ulverston, contains 50 houses, and 284 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of the King as Duke of Lancaster. Westward of the church is Castle-hill, the site of an ancient residence of the Pennington family, who removed hence to Muncaster about the year 1242; it commands an extensive view of the sea-coast and beacons. The boundary of the hill on the north is defined by a precipice formed by a brook, which flows through a narrow dell at the bottom, and which has wasted a part of the walls of the area. Ella Barrow, near this spot, is a large tumulus, covered with trees, and known also by the name of Conninger Wood.

ULVERSTON, 20 miles S.W. from Kendal, and 272 from London, contains 812 houses, and 4315 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on the verge of a small plain, apparently abandoned by the sea at the distance of a mile from the Leven Sands. A canal forms a communication with the river Leven, which is navigable for vessels of two hundred tons burthen. The coasting trade is considerable, consisting of iron ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, slate, and corn. The manufactures of the town are cotton, check, canvass, and hats. Here is a weekly market on Thursday; and annual fairs on Holy Thursday and first Thursday after 23rd of October. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq.: it is a plain edifice, having been nearly rebuilt and enlarged in 1805. The chancel contains several monuments of the Dodding and Braddyll families. The church is situated at a short distance from the town at the foot of a steep hill. An additional church has been recently built.

Two miles southward from Ulverston is Conishead, or *Conings-head*, priory of Austin or Black canons, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Gabriel Pennington, under the auspices of William de Lancaster the first baron of Kendal. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; and to the priory was appended the duty of providing a guide to conduct travellers across the Leven Sands: it was valued at 124*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* per annum; and after the Dissolution the site was granted to Thomas Stanley Lord Monteagle, and came into the possession of the Braddyll family about 1680. No trace of the ancient monastery remains. The seat of Thomas Gale Braddyll, Esq. is on the site of Conishead Priory at the bottom of a fine eminence, the slopes of which are covered by plantations. The mansion has been lately rebuilt from designs by *Wyatt*.

Ulverston parish contains ten townships or chapelries, and extends northward at the back of Coniston Water to the confines of Westmorland. In its higher parts it is rocky, but near the town the soil is rich and abounds with iron ore.

Blawith Chapelry, 7 miles N. from Ulverston, contains 38 houses, and 190 inhabitants.

Coniston, or *Church Coniston*, 4 miles S.W. from Hawkshead, contains 103 houses, and 566 inhabitants. The village is situated about half a mile westward of the head of Coniston Lake, and owing to the steepness of the ground on which the houses are built, it has a romantic appearance. Coniston, or *Thurston* Water, is a lake of

considerable magnitude, being six miles in length, but is wanting in that agreeable flexure of shores so conducive to the beauty of a lake. Near its foot are some fine wooded rocky promontories, which from certain points add greatly to the prospect; it has two small islands, but they are placed too near the shore to appear of much consequence. As the principal mountains lie on the western side and at its head, the best views are in consequence obtained in a progress from its foot on the eastern side. On the south the lake terminates in the river Crake; and behind the village rise Coniston Fells, in which many slate quarries and large quantities of copper ore have been produced: the loftiest of these mountains is the Old Man, two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven feet above the level of the sea. Coniston Hall, an ancient seat of the Fleming family, is situated about the centre of the western shore of the lake; it is now a ruin. The river Torver and Leven Water, and Udal or Yellow Beck, which form Coniston Water, abound with excellent trout; and the char taken in Coniston Water are said to be the finest in England.

Egton Chapelry, on a branch of the river Leven, 3 miles N.E. from Ulverston, contains 97 houses, and 470 inhabitants. At Egton small vessels take in a cargo consisting of the various produce of Furness. Near the village is Plumpton Hall, the seat of J. B. S. Morritt, Esq.

Lowick Chapelry, on the river Crake, 5 miles N. from Ulverston, contains 67 houses, and 378 inhabitants.

Mansriggs, one mile N. from Ulverston, contains 12 houses, and 62 inhabitants.

Newland, 1½ mile N.E. from Ulverston, contains 80 houses, and 440 inhabitants.

Osmotherley, 2 miles N.W. from Ulverston, contains 54 houses, and 264 inhabitants.

Torver, 11 miles N. from Ulverston, contains 52 houses, and 263 inhabitants. Torver Beck rises in Goat's Water Lake near the Old Man, and, after passing this village, falls into Coniston Water.

URSWICK, 3 miles S. from Ulverston, contains 147 houses, and 787 inhabitants, including the townships of Adgarley, Bardsea, Stainton and Bolton. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the parishioners: near the village is a tarn or small lake; and Birkrig, an eminence in the parish, commands a delightful prospect of the coast and the Bay of Morecambe. Bardsea Hall, the seat of William Gale, Esq., stands on a rock, well sheltered, the gardens being formed on shelving terraces rising one above the other, and said to present the appearance of a chateau in the canton of Berne, Switzerland. The iron mines in the township of Stainton were amongst the richest in Furness. At Bolton are remains of a chantry, endowed by the abbots of Furness about the year 1300.

5. Lonsdale Hundred, south of the Sands,

Is bounded on the north by Westmorland; on the east by Yorkshire; on the south by Amounderness hundred; and on the west by the Irish Sea.

BOLTON-LE-SANDS, near the coast, 4 miles N. from Lancaster, contains 105 houses, and 615 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. The tower of the church commands a fine view of Morecambe Bay. Bolton Lodge is the seat of Richard Sparling Berry, Esq. The townships of Nether Kellet, Over Kellet, and Slyne with Hest, are in this parish. Over Kellet, 6 miles N. from Lancaster, contains 102 houses, and 531 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a curacy, value 29*l.* Near this village is Dunald Mill Hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which the water of a brook, after having turned a mill, runs and continues a subterranean course for nearly two miles, when it again emerges at Carnforth and falls into the river Keer. Dunald Mill Hole extends about two hundred yards, and, like other caverns in limestone hills, consists of several chambers of various dimensions, with intermediate chasms, having its roof adorned with stalactites and incrustations, which reflect the light of tapers in a variety of colours. The entrance to this phenomenon is fringed with trees, and presents a striking and picturesque appearance.

At Slyne is the seat of J. G. Bradley, Esq. Hest is frequented as a bathing-place. From Hestbank to Carter, or Guide's House, is seven miles and a quarter across the sands.

CLAUGHTON, on the banks of the Lune, 7 miles N.E. from Lancaster, contains 18 houses, and 123 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* Claughton Hall, the seat of Thomas Fenwick, Esq., was built about the beginning of the reign of Charles I.; it is a singular structure, of an oblong form, the two corners being filled with numerous transom lights, and surmounted by a piked slated roof.

COCKERHAM, on the river Cocker, 7 miles S. from Lancaster, contains 134 houses, and 773 inhabitants. On Easter Monday is a fair for pedlary. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Southward of the village is Cockerham Moss. Ellel, a township of this parish, 4 miles S. from Lancaster, contains 294 houses, and 1851 inhabitants. Ellel Grange is the seat of Richard Atkinson, Esq.; Ellel Hall, the seat of William Hinde, Esq.; and Newland Hall, the seat of Thomas Hinde, Esq. The Hole of Ellel is a pass, in which is situated a farm-house.

HALTON, on the banks of the Lune, 2½ miles N.E. from Lancaster, contains 144 houses, and 828 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* In the churchyard is an ancient cross. Halton Park is the seat of Thomas Bateman, Esq. The township of Aughton and the hamlet of Halton Green are in this parish.

HEYSHAM, on the sea-coast, 4 miles W. from Lancaster, contains 101 houses, and 540 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* On a rocky promontory are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick; its architecture is of the Anglo-Norman style. Upper Heysham is a hamlet of this township.

LANCASTER, on the river Lune, 239 miles from London, 54 from Manchester, and 26 from Liverpool, contains 1792 houses, and 10,144 inhabitants. The approach to the town from the north is strikingly picturesque; the embattled towers of its ancient castle rise with a commanding aspect above the houses, which occupy the sides of the hill on which it stands. The immediate neighbourhood is diversified with tracts of heath and woodland; beyond is the great Bay of Morecambe, that divides the district of Cartmell from the rest of the county, with the hills of the north in the extreme distance. Lancaster is situated on the southern bank of the Lune, or *Loyne*, at a point where the river makes a considerable reach to the south-west before it empties itself into the sea. The bridge over the river Lune was erected about the year 1777 at Skerton town end. Nothing can be more imposing than the simple elegance of this structure; it was the very first work of *Thomas Harrison* of Chester, who afterwards designed and executed the extensive alterations in Lancaster Castle. The whole length of the bridge from one bank of the river to the other is five hundred and forty-nine feet, consisting of five elliptical arches, all of equal dimensions, surmounted by a parapet, which is parallel with the water line,—an instance of good taste not frequently to be met with at the period when this bridge was erected. In beauty of proportion it will yet bear comparison with any bridge of the same extent in the kingdom, which is particularly celebrated for this species of architecture. The river, which serpentizes between sloping hills in a rich valley above the town, makes an acute angle on its northern side, whence several regular streets lead towards the south, leaving the church and castle detached. The town, built of stone, makes a beautiful appearance, rising from the water's edge. The manufactures carried on here are principally of coarse linen and sail-cloth; but the cabinet-makers of this town are highly celebrated for their ingenuity, and not only supply the north of England, but send large quantities of furniture of every description to the metropolis. The markets are held weekly on Wednesday and Saturday; and there are annual fairs on 1st May, 5th July, 11th August, and 9th October. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital burgesses, twelve common burgesses, a town-clerk, and two sergeants at mace. The arms of Lancaster are *Gules, a lion passant guardant or, on a chef azure, a fleur de lis of the second.* The assizes are always held here, as well as the petty sessions for the hundred of Lonsdale, south of the Sands. The sessions-house or town-hall stands in the market-place, nearly in the centre of the town; the front consists of a Doric portico, surmounted by a lantern tower,

the building, entirely of stone, was erected by the corporation after the designs of *Major Jarrat.* The Doric order, extremely applicable to edifices of this description, is in this example after the Palladian manner, and the position of the tower on the apex of the pediment is not to be justified by reference to antiquity, but there is a boldness and propriety in the architecture of the portico, and an elegant gracefulness in the tower, consisting of an Ionic peristyle, that have been rarely surpassed. The interior is commodious, and well adapted to the purpose intended. The council-room is adorned by a full-length portrait of the gallant Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, by *Lonsdale*, presented to the corporation by the painter, who was a native of this town; there is also a portrait of the Right Honourable William Pitt, painted by the same artist. The borough of Lancaster sends two members to Parliament; the present are Thomas Greene, Esq. and Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq.

The castle, a noble example of feudal magnificence, stands on the summit of a high hill; its walls once formed a polygon, defended by seven massive towers surrounded by a moat; one was named Hadrian's Tower, implying its Roman origin. There is no doubt that Lancaster was a post of considerable importance in the time of the Romans, under the name of Bremetonacum, which is proved by various Roman remains, as urns, utensils, &c., found in the town and its immediate vicinity. Under the Anglo-Saxons it was the grand barrier against the Scots.

The ancient character of the castle, as a specimen of early architecture, has been partially sacrificed in the adaptation of the structure to the purpose for which it is now used; but as a county gaol it is found to be one of the most complete in the kingdom, and is capable of containing five thousand persons within its walls. The gate-house, part of the ancient castle, faces the east, and is defended by overhanging battlements, supported by a range of corbells. Over the deeply recessed arch of entrance are sculptured shields of the arms of Edward III. and of John of Ghent Duke of Lancaster, between which is a statue of John of Ghent, the founder, in a niche. The gatehouse leads to a spacious court, surrounded by high walls and towers, for the use of the prisoners, who are provided with an arcade or cloister for exercise in wet weather. Opposite the entrance is the citadel, a square tower of great height, having on its northern front a tablet inscribed E. R. 1558. R. A. denoting its renovation in the reign of Elizabeth by Richard Ashton, then sheriff of the county. The walls of this tower are thick, and the chambers large; one of them is the chapel of the prison. Near the keep are the shire hall and county courts, with the several offices connected with them. These are all built with fine stone, found in the neighbourhood, from the designs of *Thomas Harrison* of Chester. If the architecture of the exterior cannot be commended, great praise may certainly be given to the arrangement of the interior of the halls, where the bench, the bar, and the auditors are placed in full view of each other by means which produce a general accommodation. On the northern and southern sides of the castle are terraces, which form an agreeable promenade, and command an extensive prospect of the beautiful Vale of Lonsdale, the windings of the Lune, its bridges and aqueduct, with the whole Bay of Morecambe, as well as the mountains of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 41*l.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart.; which formerly belonged to the priory of St. Mary of Seez, in Normandy: it stands on the crown of an eminence below the castle, from which it is only separated by the moat. The views from the churchyard are extensive and pleasant, particularly the prospect of the northern mountains. Here are also two chapels, St. John's and St. Ann's. The grammar-school, of ancient foundation, is dependent on the corporation. About a mile up the river Lune is the aqueduct of the Lancaster canal; this canal commences at Kendal and enters this county near Burton; at Berwick it reaches its mid level, and afterwards takes a winding course; at Hest it approaches very near the sea, and crosses the Lune in its progress to Garstang. The canal crosses the Wyer and flows within two miles of Kirkham, and terminates at Preston, but commences again on the opposite bank of the Ribble, and passing Clayton Green, Whittle le Woods, and Chorley, is carried to Wigan. There are two tunnels in its course, one at Hincaster in Westmorland, and another through the Whittle Hill near Chorley.

Lancaster Sands are formed by the mouth of the river Kent, which falls into the Bay of Morecambe, and are fordable at low water, making a shorter but sometimes precarious passage between Lancaster and Cartmell, which may be continued over the Leven Sands to Ulverston and the coast of Cumberland. Crossing the sands forms a very interesting ride of seven miles, from Hest bank, on the Lancaster side, to the Carter's House, on the opposite shore. On the south, Heysham Point rises abruptly; Warton Crag, with a ruined beacon on its summit, is on the north; and at the bottom of the Bay the view is terminated by Arnside Fells.

In the vicinity of Lancaster is an excellent salt-marsh, of which a large part belongs to eighty of the oldest freemen, or their widows, with other privileges, which have been commuted for money. Spring Field, southward of the town, is the seat of Henry Hargreaves, Esq. The parish of Lancaster is extensive, and contains several remote townships, entirely isolated and disjoined from the body of the parish. Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, was formerly considered one of these, although at the distance of fifty miles. The following townships are all in the parish of Lancaster, which extends into Amounderness hundred, and the entire parish contains 19,272 inhabitants.

Aldcliffe, one mile S.W. from Lancaster, containing 11 houses, and 85 inhabitants. Aldcliffe Hall is the seat of Edward Dawson, Esq.

Ashton, 3½ miles S. from Lancaster, containing 42 houses, and 242 inhabitants, including Stodday. Ashton Hall, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, is a large ancient edifice, with a square tower on the west front: it is situated on the banks of the Lune, in a fine park, which commands an extensive view over the bay of Morecambe. This estate came into possession of the family by the marriage of James, second Duke of Hamilton, with Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Digby Lord Gerard of Bromley, with whom he had also a considerable estate in Staffordshire. The late Duke died at this seat, Feb. 16, 1819. Stodday Lodge, in this township, is the seat of J. Fielding, Esq.

Bare, on the sea-coast, 3 miles N.W. from Lancaster, containing 18 houses, and 91 inhabitants.

Bleasdale, 4 miles N.E. from Garstang, containing 36 houses, and 212 inhabitants. This township consists of a portion of Highland Moor, which formerly constituted the forest of Bleasdale, the highest elevation of which is one thousand seven hundred and nine feet above the level of the sea.

Bulk, 2 miles N.E. from Lancaster, containing 18 houses, and 111 inhabitants.

Caton, 5 miles E. from Lancaster, containing 209 houses, and 1107 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Caton Green, about a mile northward. Here are manufactures both of cotton and flax. In 1803 a stone was found in the bed of the Artle Beck, bearing an inscription, which supports the conjecture of a Roman military way having passed through this township. Grassyard Hall is the seat of Thomas Edmondson, Esq.

Fulwood, 2 miles N.E. from Preston, and 20 miles from the town of Lancaster, containing 75 houses, and 430 inhabitants. This township was part of the royal forest of Fulwood, but is now inclosed. Preston race-ground is on part of the forest.

Gressingham, 8 miles N.E. from Lancaster, containing 37 houses, and 201 inhabitants.

Heaton, 2½ miles S.W. from Lancaster, containing 23 houses, and 176 inhabitants, including Oxcliffe.

Middleton, on the sea-coast, 4 miles S.W. from Lancaster, containing 31 houses, and 185 inhabitants.

Myerscough, 4 miles S. from Garstang, containing 92 houses, and 557 inhabitants. This township is of the same extent as the ancient forest, and consists of about 2200 statute acres, nearly the whole of which are inclosed: in this royal chase King James I. hunted during his progress in the year 1617. Myerscough Hall is the seat of James Greenhough, Esq.; and Myerscough House is the seat of John Cunliffe, Esq.

Overton, on the river Lune, 3½ miles S.W. from Lancaster, containing 66 houses, and 344 inhabitants.

Poulton, on the sea-coast, 3 miles N.W. from Lancaster, containing 67 houses, and 363 inhabitants. The chapel was consecrated in 1745. This village is a small bathing-place in the Bay of Morecambe: near it is the seat of Anthony Eidsforth, Esq.

Preesal, 7½ miles W. from Garstang, containing 145 houses, and 700 inhabitants, including Hackinsall. Parrox Hall, in this township, is the seat of D. Elletson, Esq.

Quarmoor, or *Quernmoor*, 3 miles E. from Lancaster, containing 91 houses, and 672 inhabitants: this township was formerly a royal forest, containing 3000 statute acres; it is now inclosed, but the

fishery of the Lune, where the river adjoins Quernmoor, is still claimed by the King. Quernmoor Park is the seat of Charles Gibson, Esq.

Scotforth, one mile S. from Lancaster, containing 100 houses, and 579 inhabitants.

Skerton is only separated from the town of Lancaster by the river Lune, and contains 275 houses, and 1223 inhabitants: the township commands a fine view of the river and Lancaster Castle. Beaumont Hall is the seat of J. G. Wilkinson, Esq.

Stalmine, 8 miles W. from Garstang, containing 98 houses, and 507 inhabitants, including Stanall. Stalmine Hall is the seat of John Bourne, Esq.

Thurnham, 5 miles S. from Lancaster, containing 75 houses, and 448 inhabitants. Thurnham Hall, the seat of John Dalton, Esq., stands on an eminence commanding a prospect of a fertile and abundant district. Modern innovation has demolished the projecting bays of the old hall, and deprived the windows of their mullions, the present front having been rebuilt in 1823. The remains of Cockersand Abbey are situated about two miles from the Hall: this abbey was founded for Cluniac monks of the Premonstratensian order, in the reign of Richard I., by Theobald Walter, Lord of Amounderness and brother of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, whose descendants were the Butlers Earls of Ormond, the Butlers of Rawcliff, &c. The abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was subordinate to the abbey of Leicester: it derived its name from being situated on a neck of land which projects into the sea, adjoining to the sands of the Cocker, between the mouth of that river and the Lune. Amongst the principal benefactors were the old Barons of Kendal; and the revenue, previous to its Dissolution, was valued at 228*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per annum: the site was granted in 1543 to John Kechin. The buildings originally occupied above an acre of ground, and were fortified from the encroachments of the sea by a rock of reddish stone, upon which the abbey was erected. Very little architecture now remains, excepting the chapter-house, in which several members of the Dalton family have been interred. This portion of the abbey is octangular in plan, having a single pillar in the centre to support its groined roof: it stands in a commanding situation, with a fine view over the sands towards the Irish Sea. The Dalton family are paternally descended from that of Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower; Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Dalton, a royalist, wounded at the battle of Newbury, in 1643, married William Hoghton of Park Hall in this county, when the estates of Thurnham Hall, Cockersand Bulk, and lands in the Fryerage at Lancaster, were limited upon her son John, who assumed the name and arms of Dalton about the year 1710.

Torrisholme, 2 miles N.W. from Lancaster, containing 29 houses, and 161 inhabitants.

Over Wyersdale, 7 miles S.E. from Lancaster, containing 131 houses, and 774 inhabitants. This chapelry extends over the ancient forest of Wyersdale, and consists of mountainous land, now inclosed and cultivated. Abbeystead is the site of a colony of Cistertian monks from Furness, who removed, about 1188, to Ireland, and founded the abbey of Withney.

MELLING, 11 miles N.E. from Lancaster, and 5 miles S. from Kirkby Lonsdale in Westmorland, contains 34 houses, and 210 inhabitants, including the township of Wratton. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: near it is a conical artificial mound. In this parish are the townships of Arkholme with Cawood, Farleton, Hornby, Roburndale, Wennington, and Wray.

Arkholme, 11½ miles N.E. from Lancaster, contains 63 houses, and 357 inhabitants, including the township of Cawood. Gunnerthwaite is the seat of W. H. North, Esq.

At Farleton are some slight vestiges of a castle, which belonged in the fifteenth century to a younger branch of the Harrington family.

Hornby, 9 miles N.E. from Lancaster, and 249 miles from London, contains 102 houses, and 477 inhabitants: it is situated on the banks of the Wenning, over which is a bridge of three arches. Fairs are held on June 20, July 30, and a monthly fair on Mondays, for horned cattle and horses. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy, value 6*l.* 13*s.*: the nave was rebuilt in modern times. In the churchyard is an ancient cross. Here was a cell for a prior and three Premonstratensian canons, subordinate to the abbey of Croxton in Leicestershire, supposed to have been founded by Roger Montbegon, in the time of King Stephen: it was dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and in 1544 the site was granted to Thomas Stanley Lord Monteagle. A castle was erected here soon after the Conquest, probably by Nicholas Montbegon: it passed through various families to Sir Edward Stanley, third son of the first Earl of Derby, who for his good service at Flodden Field was created Lord Monteagle; and by him the keep, the only ancient part remaining, was built. The castle afterwards belonged to the Earls of Cardigan and of Wemys; from the latter it was purchased in 1787, by John Marsden, Esq. He died in 1826, when the estate was claimed by Admiral Tatham, as heir, but was left to the Rev. — Lister, who was to take the name of Marsden. The Eagle tower was the work of the Earl of Wemys, in 1743. The situation of Hornby Castle is very pleasing, and commands a view of the Wenning, with its wooded banks, terminated by the majestic hill of Ingleborough. Hornby House is the seat of Mrs. Murray. Wennington Hall is the seat of Thomas Barrow, Esq.

TATHAM, on the borders of Yorkshire, 10 miles N.E. from Lancaster, contains 138 houses, and 765 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 5*s.*: it has lately been rebuilt. Near the village of Lowgill, in this parish, is Tatham Fell chapel. On the border towards Bowland Forest is Cat Stones, a mountainous crag.

Ireby, a township belonging to Tatham, forms an insulated part of the parish, being separated by the two intervening parishes of Melling and Tunstall.

TUNSTALL, 13 miles N.E. from Lancaster, and 3 miles S. from Kirkby Lonsdale in Westmorland, contains 24 houses, and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* The edifice, standing in a secluded situation amongst the fields, is of the age of Henry IV.: it has a modern east window, of painted glass; in the chancel is a monument of Sir Bryan Tunstall, killed at Flodden. Thurland Castle, rebuilt in the reign of Henry IV., the ancient seat of the Tunstall family, stands on an elevation surrounded by a circular fosse: it formerly inclosed an irregular angular court. The civil war left only the arch of the gate-house remaining; the present proprietor, R. T. North, Esq., rebuilt the whole on the old foundation. This parish contains the townships of Burrow with Low Burrow, Cantsfield, and Leck. Burrow Hall is the seat of John Parr, Esq.; Summerfield is the seat of R. T. Tatham, Esq.; Cantsfield Hall is the seat of Edmund Tatham, Esq.

Leck, 3 miles S.E. from Kirkby Lonsdale in Westmorland, contains 54 houses, and 284 inhabitants. Here is a chapel. This township constitutes the north-eastern point of the county, in which is Graygarth Fell; and at the extremity is the county stone, marking Yorkshire, Westmorland, and Lancashire. Hipping Hall is the seat of Edward Tatham, Esq.; and Leck House the seat of R. H. Welch, Esq. Leck Beck rises near the county stone, and falls into the Lune about a mile northward of Tunstall church.

WARTON, 7 miles N. from Lancaster, contains 109 houses, and 558 inhabitants, including the township of Lindeth. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 74*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester: the building is of the date of Henry VIII. Here is a free-school, founded by Archbishop Hutton. The village of Warton stands on a pleasant slope, sheltered by a high crag of gray limestone rock, on the summit of which are the remains of a beacon, commanding an extensive view of Morecambe Bay. In this parish are the townships of Borwick, Carnforth, Hutton, or *Priest Hutton*, Silverdale, Yealand Conyers, and Yealand Redmayne.

Borwick, or *Berewic*, 8 miles N. from Lancaster, contains 42 houses, and 251 inhabitants. Borwick Hall is a large decayed mansion, of the time of Charles I., but with a strong border tower near the east end. The large hall, with its long table and oaken floor, is still entire.

Carnforth, on the sea-coast, 6 miles N. from Lancaster, contains 55 houses, and 294 inhabitants. About two centuries ago several hundred acres of salt-marsh adjoining the southern bank of the Keer were washed away by the ocean. Carnforth Lodge is the seat of Thomas Jackson, Esq. At Hutton was born Archbishop Hutton in 1529.

Silverdale, near the coast, 10 miles N. from Lancaster, contains 44 houses, and 243 inhabitants. The chapel was rebuilt in 1679. The situation of this village is sandy and marshy. Here is a small tarn, the water of which is exceedingly clear.

Yealand Conyers, 8 miles N. from Lancaster, containing 43 houses, and 264 inhabitants, is a pleasant village, remarkable for the excellence of its orchards. Leighton Hall, in this township, the seat of R. Gillow, Esq., is a modern mansion, consisting of a centre and two wings: it stands in a park, where much fir has been planted. Morecambe Lodge is the seat of John Ford, Esq.

Yealand Stors is a hamlet of Yealand Redmayne.

WHITTINGTON, on the banks of the Lune, 1½ mile S.W. from Kirkby Lonsdale in Westmorland, contains 82 houses, and 461 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* This village is one of the most pleasing situations in Lonsdale. Whittington Hall is the seat of Thomas Greene, Esq.

6. Salford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the hundred of Blackburn; on the east by Yorkshire; on the south by Cheshire; and on the west by the hundreds of Leyland and West Derby.

ASHTON UNDER LYNE, on the borders of Cheshire, 7 miles E. from Manchester, contains 1643 houses, and 9222 inhabitants. The town is situated on a gentle eminence on the northern side of the river Tame, which stream is of the highest utility in working the machinery of its various factories. The cotton manufacture, both in the spinning and weaving branches, is carried on here to great extent, as well as a manufacture of hats. Annual fairs are held on 23rd March, 29th April, 25th July, and 21st November, for cattle and horses. Ashton returns one member to Parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832; G. Williams, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. An additional church, under the recent Acts of Parliament, has lately been erected. Near the old church is Ashton Hall, said to have been erected about 1483; now the residence of John Wood, Esq. The custom of riding the black lad is annually performed on Easter Monday, when a figure stuffed with straw is seated on horseback and paraded about the town, and afterwards demolished at a cross in the market-place,—a mode of perpetuating the tyranny of Sir Ralph Ashton, vice constable of the town in the reign of Henry VII. Coal is procured very plentifully in this neighbourhood, which is conveyed to various parts of the kingdom by the Manchester, Huddersfield, and Peak Forest canals, which meet near the town. The Ashton-under-Lyne canal commences here, passes Fairfield, crosses the river Medlock, and terminates on the eastern side of Manchester. Ashton Moss is a short distance from the town on the western side; from the edges turf is cut for fuel. The entire parish consists of four districts, and contains 25,967 inhabitants.

Audenshaw, 4½ miles E. from Manchester, contains 620 houses, and 3781 inhabitants. In this district is a reservoir for the supply of Manchester with water.

Hartshead, 3½ miles N.E. from Ashton, contains 1548 houses, and 9137 inhabitants. Hartshead Pike, on the summit of a hill, conspicuous to a large range of the surrounding country, was a conical building, of solid stone, erected in 1755, and used as a beacon; but it has become a ruin.

Knott Lanes, 2 miles N.W. from Ashton, contains 644 houses, and 3827 inhabitants.

BOLTON, or *Bolton in the Moors*, on the river Croal, 11 miles N.W. from Manchester, and 196 from London, contains 3791 houses, and 22,037 inhabitants. The principal streets of the town unite at the market-place; two of them are nearly a mile in length, besides new streets and a square just completed. Bolton is noted as one of the earliest stations of the cotton trade in England, if not its original seat, but the original manufacture was woollen; the vegetable substance, the produce of the cotton shrub, the *Gossypium* of botanists, not being manufactured in England before the reign of James I. The fabric, called cotton, generally consisted of a warp of linen yarn imported from the Netherlands or Germany, and shot with a cotton weft. Velvet, counterpanes, and some other articles, were made here as early as 1756, entirely composed of cotton. Muslin, dimity, and the quilting branches of the trade chiefly prevail here. A large proportion of the goods manufactured are sold to the Manchester warehousemen. At Bolton originated the machine first called the Hall in the Wood, from an old mansion, the residence of the inventor Samuel Crompton, a weaver. This machine, combining the powers of two former inventions, the spinning-jenny and the water-frame, was subsequently termed a Mule, which name it still retains, and it is in universal use throughout the cotton manufacture. Samuel Crompton having given his invention to the public in 1780, was rewarded by a subscription, and afterwards in 1812 by a Parliamentary grant of 5000*l.* Sir Richard Arkwright resided in this town about the year 1768, and by the application of the water-frame for spinning twist by rollers, which had been invented by Thomas Highs of Leigh, the inventor also of the spinning-jenny, acquired an immense fortune. Bolton is also distinguished for the extent and excellency of its bleaching concerns. The market is held on Monday; and there are annual fairs on 30th and 31st July, and 13th and 14th October, for horses, cattle, and cheese. A town-hall, for the transaction of public business, has been lately erected, where the petty sessions for Bolton division in the hundred of Salford are held. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 3*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester: in the east window are the arms of the Chetham and Bridgman families. A new church has been erected in Bradford-square. The grammar-school was founded by the will of Robert Lever in 1641. Robert Ainsworth, the Lexicographer, received part of his education here. The chapelry of Little Bolton, northward of the town, is only separated by the river Croal; it contains 1662 houses, and 9258 inhabitants: each of the townships is governed by its own borough-reeve and two constables, annually elected. All Saints chapel has been built about a century; and St. George's chapel was erected in 1796. The Bolton and Bury canal begins on the western side of Manchester from the river Irwell, to which it runs parallel in a northerly course, crossing it at Clifton by an aqueduct and again near Little Lever, near which a branch runs to the town of Bury. The total length of the canal is fifteen miles, and the country with which it communicates abounds in coal and other mineral products. A railway to Leigh, which unites with the Liverpool and Manchester railway, affords facilities for an additional supply of coal. The parish of Bolton is extensive, abounding in moors, the soil for the most part sterile, but compensated by its hidden wealth, an abundant supply of that indispensable fuel coal. The entire parish contains 50,197 inhabitants. A great increase in the population is attributed to the extension of the cotton manufacture. The following is an enumeration of its several townships and chapelries:—

Anglezark, 5 miles S.E. from Chorley, containing 31 houses, and 215 inhabitants. Some productive lead mines are situated in this township; and here is obtained the carbonate of barytes, found in but few other places in England, useful in some of the arts, particularly in pyrotechnics for the composition of crimson fire; it has also been introduced into medicine.

Blackrode, an insulated part of the parish, 4½ miles S.E. from Chorley, containing 434 houses, and 2436 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Katherine. Here is a grammar-school, founded in 1568 by John Holme, lately rebuilt: it has an exhibition to Pembroke Hall Cambridge. In this township is Red Moss, an extensive morass. Blackrode is supposed to be the Roman station Coccium, of Antoninus's Itinerary. Arley Hall is the seat of J. C. Johnson, Esq. In cleaning the moat, which surrounds this house, in the year 1800, a quantity of silver was found, consisting of two circular dishes, seven small dishes, and four candlesticks, differing in pattern and size, each standing on a hollow base; all the vessels were stamped with a rose and crown.

Bradshaw, 3 miles N.E. from Bolton, containing 118 houses, and 713 inhabitants. Bradshaw Hall, erected in the reign of James I., is said to have been the seat of John Bradshaw, Lord President of the High Court of Justice, in which Charles I. was condemned to be beheaded. He was the third son of Henry Bradshaw of Wibbersley, near Marple in Cheshire, and was christened on 10th December 1602, in the parish church of Stockport, where the word *traitor* is written against his name in the register. He is traditionally said to have written the following prophetic lines:

Harry shall hire his father's land,
And Tom shall be at his command;
But I, poor Jack, will do that
Which all the world shall wonder at.

The Bradshaws of Marple were descendants from a family seated at Bradshaw in Derbyshire, and a representative in the female line now resides there, the male line of this branch of the family being extinct. There is a manor-house bearing the same name in Lever Darcy, and another at Aspull near Wigan.

Breightmet, 2 miles N.E. from Bolton, containing 165 houses, and 963 inhabitants.

Edgworth, 6 miles N.E. from Bolton, containing 275 houses, and 1729 inhabitants.

Entwisle, 6 miles N. from Bolton, containing 118 houses, and 677 inhabitants.

Harwood, 2 miles N.E. from Bolton, containing 325 houses, and 1809 inhabitants.

Lever Darcy, 2 miles E. from Bolton, containing 158 houses, and 956 inhabitants. Lever Hall was an ancient seat of the Bridgman family, and is now the property of the Earl of Bradford.

Little Lever, 3 miles S.E. from Bolton, containing 320 houses, and 1854 inhabitants. In this township the Bolton canal crosses the river Irwell by an aqueduct of three arches. Adam Crompton, a paper-maker of Little Lever, who died 1793, is said to have been the first person in England who formed the plan of a Sunday-school, and supported it at his own expense. Here was born Thomas Lever, a popular preacher in the reign of Edward VI., whose sermons contain some curious particulars relative to the manners of the time.

Longworth, 5 miles N.W. from Bolton, containing 39 houses, and 238 inhabitants.

Lostock, 4 miles W. from Bolton, containing 91 houses, and 576 inhabitants. Lostock Hall, erected in 1563, is chiefly of wood and plaster; it belongs to the family of Blundell of Ince.

Quarlton, 5 miles N.E. from Bolton, containing 37 houses, and 320 inhabitants.

Rivington, 6 miles N.W. from Bolton, containing 94 houses, and 583 inhabitants. Here is a grammar-school, founded and endowed by James Pilkington Bishop of Durham, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Rivington Pike is a lofty elevation, one thousand five hundred and forty-five feet above the level of the sea; it commands a prospect of vast extent; near it are the Two Lads, a collection of loose stones in separate heaps. Rivington Hall, an ancient seat of the Pilkington family, and the birth-place of James, Bishop of Durham in 1520, is now the seat of Robert Andrews, Esq.

Sharples, 3 miles N. from Bolton, containing 335 houses, and 2065 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hill Top.

Tonge, one mile N.E. from Bolton, containing 302 houses, and 1678 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Tonge Fold, and the township of Haulgh.

Turton, 4 miles N. from Bolton, containing 354 houses, and 2090 inhabitants. Turton Tower belonged to the family of Orrell, and subsequently to that of Chetham; it consists of four stories, with an embattled parapet, and is attached to a farm-house.

BURY, on the river Irwell, 9 miles N.W. from Manchester, and 195 from London, contains 1934 houses, and 10,583 inhabitants. This town is situated in a fertile valley on the banks of the Irwell, which runs close on its western side; the river Roch flows about a mile distant on the eastern side, and the rivers unite at a short distance below the town. The ancient staple of Bury was the woollen manufacture, which is still continued; but the cotton trade having been introduced from Bolton, is now carried on in all its branches to a very great extent. Bury is distinguished for the invention of the picking peg, or flying shuttle, by John Kay,—a contrivance which facilitated the labours of the loom; as well as for that of the drop box by Robert Kay, son of the former,—a machine used in fabrics of various colours: also his cotton and woollen card engine, which makes several cards at one time by simply turning a shaft; this machine stretches the wire out of the ring, cuts it in lengths, staples and crooks it into teeth row after row, till the cards are finished. The establishment of the manufacturing and printing works of Sir Robert Peel proved highly beneficial to this town and neighbourhood, their extent being such as to afford constant employment. The market is held weekly on Thursday; and there are annual fairs on 5th March, 3rd May, the second Thursday after Whit Sunday, and 18th September, for cattle, horses, and woollen cloth. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*: it was rebuilt about 1780. Here is also a chapel, dedicated to St. John, consecrated in 1770. The grammar-school was founded and endowed in 1726 by the Rev. — Kay. The Bury canal, which branches from that of Bolton and Manchester, has contributed to the prosperity of the town. The parish of Bury is greatly diversified with hills and valleys, in which many rivulets wind their course; the banks being occupied, in every convenient situation, with mills for carding and spinning of wool and cotton. The air is remarkably pure and salubrious, although from its vicinity to the hills, which separate this county and Yorkshire, subject to much rain. Chamber Hall, half a mile north from Bury, the seat of William Hardman, Esq., was formerly the residence of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart.; and here the present baronet was born. The parish is divided into eight townships and chapelries, and extends into Blackburn hundred. Bury, Elton, Heap, and Walmersley, constitute the lordship of Bury, held by the Earl of Derby, and for which he owes suit and service to the royal manor of Tottington. The entire parish contains 34,581 inhabitants.

Coupe, or *Coukope*, 3 miles S.E. from Haslingdon, contains 187 houses, and 1224 inhabitants, including Lench, Newhall Hey, and Hall Carr. Coupe Law is a lofty hill in this parish.

Elton, one mile W. from Bury, contains 451 houses, and 2897 inhabitants.

Heap, 2 miles E. from Bury, contains 1060 houses, and 6552 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Heap Bridge and Heap Fold.

Henheads, 2 miles W. from Haslingdon, contains 38 houses, and 246 inhabitants. In this township is Cridden Hill, a lofty elevation.

Musbury, 2 miles S.W. from Haslingdon, contains 111 houses, and 728 inhabitants. Musbury Park is on the confines of Rosendale Forest, and was originally inclosed as a laund for the lord's manor. Torr Hill, a lofty elevation, is in this township.

Tottington, 3 miles N.W. from Bury, contains 1181 houses, and 7333 inhabitants; and Higher Tottington, 2 miles northward, contains 299 houses, and 1728 inhabitants. These townships constitute the royal manor of Tottington, part of the Honor of Clitheroe; and to its court, the possessors of the manors of Bury, Middleton, Chadderton, and Alkrington, owe suit and service. This mountainous tract of country stretches five miles on the banks of the Irwell.

Walmersley, 2½ miles N. from Bury, contains 478 houses, and 3290 inhabitants. Spring Side is the seat of William Grant, Esq.

DEAN, 2 miles S.W. from Bolton, contains 160 houses, and 847 inhabitants, including the township of Rumworth, in which the village is situated. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The parish is extensive, containing many establishments in various branches of the cotton manufacture, and several bleaching-grounds. It consists of the following townships:—

Farnworth, 3 miles S. from Bolton, containing 334 houses, and 2044 inhabitants. A church has been recently erected on Halshaw Moor, for the use of the neighbourhood, under the late Acts of Parliament. At Farnworth, Richard Bancroft Archbishop of Canterbury was born in 1544. Darley Hall, in the township, is the seat of Benjamin Rawson, Esq.; and Birch Hall, the seat of Roger Holland, Esq.

Heaton, 2 miles W. from Bolton, containing 137 houses, and 826 inhabitants.

Hilton, or *Hu'ton*, 4 miles S. from Bolton, containing 396 houses, and 2465 inhabitants. Peel Hall in this township is the seat of Miss Kenyon. Middle Hulton, one mile northward, contains 154 houses, and 938 inhabitants; and Over Hulton, 3 miles S.W. from Bolton, contains 95 houses, and 591 inhabitants. Hulton Park is the seat of William Hulton, Esq.

Horwich, 5 miles N.W. from Bolton, containing 471 houses, and 2873 inhabitants. An additional chapel has been erected here, under the late Acts of Parliament, the increase of the manufacture of calico printing having greatly added to the population of the neighbourhood. Ridgmont, in this township, is the seat of Joseph Ridgway, Esq. Smithy Bridge is one mile distant in the road to Chorley.

Halliwell, 2 miles N.W. from Bolton, containing 416 houses, and 2288 inhabitants. Moss Bank is the seat of Robert Ainsworth, Esq. Smithell's Hall, the seat of Peter Ainsworth, Esq., is a very curious ancient mansion, formerly belonging to the Radcliffe family, and afterwards to that of Barton. Ralph Barton, of Holme, Nottinghamshire, married Joan the daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Radcliffe, of Smithells, in the reign of Henry VI. The mansion stands in a wood above a small rocky glen, and was originally built with timber and plaster; but additions were made by Andrew Barton, who married the daughter of — Stanley, of Hooton in Cheshire.

The east front is of stone, with the date 1568. There is also a tablet, charged with an oak branch, and the initials R. B., 1579. One of the oldest rooms is panelled with oak, richly carved with oak branches, stags' heads cabossed, various heads, knots and badges; the windows also contain stained glass. Grace, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Barton, married Sir Henry Bellasyse, eldest son of the first Viscount Fauconberg, who died in 1647; it was for some time in the possession of his descendants.

Kearsley, or *Kersley*, 7 miles N.W. from Manchester, containing 303 houses, and 1833 inhabitants. Kersley Moor is an extensive common, under which are many valuable coal mines. Kersley Hall is the seat of Major Cross.

West Houghton, 5 miles N. from Leigh, containing 671 houses, and 4211 inhabitants. Here are extensive cotton works.

ECCLES, 4 miles W. from Manchester, contains 1280 houses, and 7977 inhabitants, including the whole township of Barton upon Irwell, in which the village is situated. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it is spacious and ancient, and formerly belonged to Whalley Abbey, but was made parochial after the dissolution of the monastery. Chat Moss, in this township, is a large bog, containing an area of about twelve square miles, so soft that cattle cannot walk over it, and in many parts so fluid that an iron rod laid on the surface would sink by the effects of its own gravity: it is from ten to thirty-five feet deep, and the bottom is composed of clay and sand. The Liverpool and Manchester railway now crosses this bog, and a favourable assistance has by that means been afforded to the operation of drainage. It was considered an impossibility to carry the road across the Moss, but by ingenuity and perseverance the work was effected, and a firm road has been made across it. Hurdles of brushwood and heath are placed under the wooden sleepers supporting the rails over the greatest part of the Moss, and the road may be said to float on the surface. The most difficult part was on the eastern border, extending about half a mile, where an embankment of twenty feet in height was made, and many thousand cubic feet of earth sunk into the Moss, which disappeared before the line of road approached the proposed level; at length, however, it became consolidated. In 1829 a railway was laid across the whole Moss; and on 1st January, 1830, the Rocket steam-engine, with a carriage and passengers, passed over it. The line of railway extends across the Moss, a distance of about four miles and three quarters, and the road is not inferior to any other part of the railway. On leaving Chat Moss the road passes over the lowlands at Barton, extending about a mile between the Moss and Worsley canal, by means of an embankment, and is carried over the canal by a stone viaduct of two arches; it then proceeds through Eccles and a portion of Salford, under six bridges. The parish of Eccles is extensive, and contains five townships, and 23,331 inhabitants.

Clifton, on the river Irwell, 5 miles N.W. from Manchester, contains 171 houses, and 1168 inhabitants. Clifton Hall, the seat of Benj. Gaskell, Esq., an ancient mansion, was formerly a seat of the Holland family. Irwell House is the seat of Peter Drinkwater, Esq. In this township are mines abounding with coal of excellent quality.

Pendlebury, 4 miles N.W. from Manchester, contains 162 houses, and 1047 inhabitants. Springfield, in this township, is the seat of Thomas Entwistle, Esq.; and Agecroft Hall, the seat of Dr. R. Buck. At Agecroft is a bridge over the Irwell.

Pendleton, adjoining the town of Salford, 2 miles N.W. from Manchester, contains 1032 houses, and 5948 inhabitants: it is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, and contains many excellent houses, the residences of the opulent manufacturers of Manchester. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a brick building, consecrated in 1776. An additional church has been erected, under the recent Acts of Parliament. On the northern side of Pendleton is Hyle Wood, an oblong hillock of sand, formerly covered with trees. In this township are Broom House, the seat of James Touchet, Esq.; Clermont, the seat of B. A. Heywood, Esq.; Highfield Hall, the seat of Mrs. Withington; and Hope House, the seat of Edward Hobson, Esq. Hart Hall and Clay Hall are in the vicinity.

Worsley, 6 miles N.W. from Manchester, contains 1097 houses, and 7191 inhabitants. This township is remarkable for its coal mines, and as being the original spot whence the system of inland navigation was commenced by the Duke of Bridgewater, who obtained Acts of Parliament in 1758 and 1759, enabling him to carry a canal from Worsley to Salford, and also to Hollin Ferry on the river Mersey; secondly, to deviate from that course, and carry a canal from Worsley across the river Irwell to Manchester, through the township of Stretford. At its upper extremity at Worsley the canal forms a large basin, and an entrance is made in a hill by an arched passage, wide enough for the admission of long flat-bottomed boats of seven or eight tons burthen, which are towed by means of handrails on each side. This passage penetrates nearly three quarters of a mile before it reaches the first coal-works; it then divides into two channels, which have been continued in various branches. Perpendicular air-holes are cut at certain distances through the solid rock. The entrance at the basin is highly picturesque. In the course of the canal, near Worsley and at some other places, small channels are opened from the bottom, for the purpose of letting water out to irrigate the land in its vicinity. In 1795 an extension of the Duke's canal from Worsley to Leigh was commenced, which being afterwards continued to Wigan, by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, a communication was afforded with the North of England and with the German Ocean. Worsley Hall, the seat of R. H. Bradshaw, Esq., is a spacious brick mansion, delightfully situated amidst preserves abundantly stocked with game. Here the Duke of Bridgewater passed much of his life-time.

FLIXTON, on the river Mersey, 7 miles S.W. from Manchester, contains 233 houses, and 1604 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Flixton in the cathedral church of Lichfield. Flixton Hall is the seat of Ralph Wright, Esq. This parish contains the township of Urmston, 5 miles S.W. from Manchester, containing 105 houses, and 645 inhabitants. In this village was born John Collier, the celebrated Tim Bobbin, illustrator of the Provincial Dialect, in 1708. He was the son of the Curate of Urmston, and became master of a grammar-school at Milnrow near Rochdale. His "View of the Lancashire Dialect, by Tim Bobbin," was published in 1748; he also printed "Remarks on the Rev. Mr. Whitaker's History of Manchester, by Muscipula," about 1770, and died in 1786, æt. 77. Urmston Lodge is the seat of Miss C. Trafford.

MANCHESTER, on the river Irwell, 18 miles E. from Warrington, and 186 miles from London, contains 16,653 houses, and 108,016 inhabitants; but the great enlargement of the town of Manchester, in consequence of its manufactures, has caused the townships of Ardwick, Chorlton Row, and Hulme, to become constituent parts of the town, which so taken, contains 149,756 inhabitants. Salford also contains 25,772 inhabitants, and the entire parish contains 186,942 inhabitants. As a commercial and manufacturing town, Manchester has of late years become distinguished by its importance beyond any other in the kingdom; the liberal and public-spirited inhabitants having attained great opulence in consequence of their superior talents and industry. Its public buildings, particularly the modern ones, are all erected on a proportionate scale of size and elegance. The architectural improvements of Manchester commenced about the year 1776, by widening some of the streets near the centre of the town. Old Millgate, Cateaton-street, and St. Mary's Gate, were the first altered: the present Exchange-street was formed soon afterwards. The Exchange itself, which had not for some time before been used for its nominal purpose, was removed in 1792. The houses in Market-street, the principal street in the town, have all been rebuilt within the last seven years. The cotton trade, an inconsiderable branch of commerce previously to the first enlargement of the streets of the town, had been greatly increased by the ingenious inventions of Sir Richard Arkwright; its subsequently rapid progress was chiefly owing to the energy and abilities of Sir Robert Peel, whose more recent improvements of the machines conferred a greater degree of practical utility, by abridging the labour of manufacturing the various articles of commerce. The great factories receive their motion from that valuable discovery the steam-engine, which consumes a vast quantity of coal: of this Lancashire possesses an abundance, as well as plenty of pure water,—a necessity of the first importance to the manufacturer. The energetic exertions of the principal inhabitants of Manchester soon enabled them to produce superior articles to accommodate the wants of most foreign nations; the effect of this vast addition to our export trade conduces highly to the prosperity of this country, adding to our maritime strength an increasing number of ships, required in a commercial intercourse of great extent. The trade of Manchester extends through every part of Europe. The rivers Irk, Medlock, and

Irwell, together with several canals, afford prodigious advantages of communication with all the towns and ports of Great Britain, and particularly with Liverpool, Hull, and London.

The river Irwell, rising in the moors which divide this county from Yorkshire, flows westward through Rosendale Forest below Haslingden, whence it takes a southern course to Bury; a little below this town it receives the Roch, and reaching Manchester is incorporated with the Irk and Medlock, and afterwards joins the Mersey at Flixton, seven miles southward from Manchester. The bridges over the Irwell are five:—the old bridge, built in the reign of Edward III., was improved in the year 1778; Blackfriars-bridge was opened in 1820; the erection of this light and elegant bridge, in a line with the principal street, and forming a spacious communication with Salford, was a long-desired improvement of the town. The bed of the river Irwell is here very narrow, and liable to floods, which rise suddenly, and to a great height; these sometimes made the former bridge impassable; it was of wood, and for foot-passengers only. The road is now carried straight over three semicircular arches. the two piers adorned with coupled Ionic columns, and the entablature crowned with a handsome balustrade. The New Bayley bridge, over the Irwell, derives its present name from its situation near the New Bayley prison in Stanley-street, Salford; the bridge is of stone, and the road over it leads to Liverpool, Preston, &c., through Bridge-street, the upper end of which was widened to render it more convenient: it was opened in 1785, two years prior to the erection of the prison, the foundation stone of which, inscribed with the name of Howard, was laid in 1787 by Thomas Butterworth Bayley. The Regent's-bridge, of two arches, was built in 1806, and leads to Ordsall; and the Waterloo-bridge, of iron, near Strangeways, was erected in 1817. There are seven bridges over the Irk; one, leading from Miller-street, is extremely ornamental. Over the river Medlock there are several bridges, but of inconsiderable magnitude, as well as others over the different canals that intersect the town.

The commercial-rooms, one of the principal ornaments of Manchester, are situated nearly in its centre. The building was erected from designs by *Harrison* of Chester, and was opened on the 2nd January 1809. It forms a bold semicircular projection, of the Doric order, correct in its proportion and pleasing in effect; the attic is enriched with panelled compartments, sculptured with festoons of foliage. In the principal room is a portrait by *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, with this inscription, "Thomas Stanley, Colonel of the Royal Lancashire Militia, and one of the Representatives of this County. This Portrait, presented to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Manchester by Thomas Jackson and James Ackers, Esqs., is placed here as a testimony of regard for the ability and zeal with which he has uniformly promoted the commercial interests of this town during eight successive Parliaments: 1809." Nearly adjoining the commercial-rooms is the post-office, which produces a very large revenue, Manchester being amongst all other towns only inferior in population to London and Glasgow, and still in a state of rapid progress.

The market-places at Manchester are not remarkable, like those of Liverpool, for their appearance and accommodation; but a covered market in the London-road and another in Brown-street. as well as the shambles in Deansgate, are abundantly supplied; a market is held on Tuesday for manufactured goods from the country, and on Thursday and Saturday for provisions. There are fairs on Easter Monday for toys and ale, and 1st October for horses, cattle, and hogs. The municipal government of the town is vested in a borough-reeve and two constables, chosen annually by a jury of the inhabitants; a magistrate, who is a barrister, presides over the police, and sits every day. The town-hall, situate in King-street, is a building of the Ionic order, having on each side of the portico statues of Solon and Alfred. The petty sessions are held quarterly; and here also are held a court-leet and court-baron, the hundred court of Salford, the county court. and a court of requests. The arms of the town of Manchester are *Gules. three bendlets enhanced or.* The several townships of Manchester, Chorlton Row, otherwise Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Ardwick, Beswick, Hulme, Cheetham, Bradford, Newton, and Harpur Hey, return two members to Parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832; the present members are Mark Philips, Esq., and the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson, Treasurer of the Navy, and Vice President of the Board of Trade. The collegiate church of Christ, in the patronage of the Crown, was originally founded in 1422 by Thomas West Lord De La Warr: it was dissolved in 1547, but refounded by Queen Elizabeth, and again by King Charles I. in 1636, when it was incorporated in the name of the warden and fellows of Christ-church in Manchester, although its original dedication was to the Virgin Mary. It was during the wardship of Sir James Stanley, brother to the Earl of Derby, that the present church was erected in the reign of Henry VII. On the north side is the Derby chapel, named after his family. The chapter-house was erected at the expense of various persons, whose arms remain. Chetham's chapel, at the east end of the choir, was built by Sir George West, lord of the manor, and was originally dedicated to St. Michael. The chapel belonging to Strangeways was built by "Hulton of the Park," but is now the property of Lord Duncie. The interior of this church is very interesting; the windows have rich remains of the painted glass with which they were once filled. The ceiling, of fretwork, is enriched with carved figures of angels playing upon different musical instruments. The choir, if a few cathedrals are excepted, is one of the finest in the kingdom; the tabernacle work, particularly over the warden's stall, is peculiarly beautiful, and, fortunately, is in good preservation. The east end of the stalls on the north side bears the arms of Beck impaled with those of the Mercers' Company. At the east end of the south stalls are the arms of Stanley, with the usual quarterings; at the entrance of the choir on the north stall are the arms of West, the founder of the church; and on the south side the arms of Stanley, with the badge of Latham, the eagle and child, curiously carved. Over several of the stalls are inscribed the names of the proprietors;—as the warden, the fellows, the chaplains, the singing men, and the parish clerks, the head master and the under master of the grammar-school; they are ornamented with carvings of the most grotesque kind, particularly under the seats: the badges of the Stanley family and the arms of the Isle of Man are also introduced. On the floor are three slabs, inlaid with brass, in memory of the members of the Ratcliff family; and one to Lady Barbara Fitz Roy, daughter of the Most Noble Charles Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, who died 4th January 1734. The organs here are considered particularly fine; the choir organ was built in 1684, and the large organ in 1724; both, as well as the swell, are supplied by the same bellows, and may be played from the same point upon three rows of keys. Cathedral service is here performed every morning and afternoon. St. Ann's church, situated on the south side of St. Ann's-square. is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester: it is of the Corinthian order, and was consecrated in 1712. St. Mary's church, situated between Deansgate and the river Irwell, was built in the year 1756, and is a rectory, in the patronage of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church: the edifice is of the Doric order, with a tower and taper spire, one hundred and eighty-six feet high, which is admired for its pleasing effect. St. Paul's church, situated at the east end of Turner-street, is a brick building, with a stone tower, consecrated in 1765; it is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church. St. John's church, situated between higher and lower Byrom-street, was built in 1769: it is a rectory, in the patronage of the heirs of the founder Edward Byrom, Esq., and the warden and fellows of the collegiate church. The east window, by *William Peckett* of York, represents St. John, St. Peter, and St. James. One of the southern windows, of ancient glass, represents the entrance of Jesus Christ into Bethlehem; it was brought from a convent at Rouen. St. James's church, in George-street, was built in 1788 by the Rev. Cornelius Bayley, D.D., in whose heirs the presentation is vested for sixty years, and afterwards with the warden and fellows of the collegiate church. St. Michael's church, in Angel-street, was built in 1789 by the Rev. Humphrey Owen, M.A., in whose family the presentation was fixed for sixty years, and afterwards in the warden and fellows of the collegiate church. St. Peter's church, at the end of Morley-street, was built in 1788 by subscription; *James Wyatt* was the architect: it is of the Doric order. St. Clement's church, in Lever-street, was built in 1793. St. George's church, near Oldham-road, was opened in 1798. St. Matthew's church, in Camp-field near Deansgate, is in the pointed style by *Barry*, and was completed in 1825; the light lantern tower is much admired. The grammar-school. situated near the college gates in Long Mill-gate, was founded and munificently endowed by Hugh Oldham Bishop of Exeter in 1519: he was a native of Oldham, and was chaplain to Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII. This school is still in high repute, and has eight exhibitions for the University of Oxford. The blue-coat hospital was founded and endowed by Humphrey Chetham, of Clayton Hall near Manchester, and Turton Hall near Bolton, who died in 1653. The building was formerly the residence

of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church, and was purchased for the use of this school. It stands upon the edge of a rock, which overhangs the river Irk, and at its foundation was romantically situated. In addition to the school, the founder erected a public library, of which a catalogue was published by the Rev. John Radcliffe, librarian, in 1791. In the library is a portrait of the founder, and of several eminent divines and natives of this county.

Besides its consequence in the commercial world, Manchester has been hardly less distinguished by its Literary and Philosophical Society, established in 1781; the Memoirs or Transactions of which body hold a high rank in literature. The Royal Manchester Institution, in Morley-street, is a handsome building; and the Portico, a building of the Ionic order, also situated in Morley-street, contains a library and news-room, on a large scale. The Natural History Society, in King-street, has a museum attached to the building. Manchester has also its Anatomical theatre, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, and its Mechanical Institution. In Water-street is the station of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, which crosses the Irwell to Salford, and proceeds through Eccles, &c.

Manchester must be taken in conjunction with its contiguous townships of Ardwick, Chorlton Row, Hulme, and Salford, which now constitute part of the actual town, and are not distinguishable to the eye of a stranger.

Ardwick adjoins Manchester on the S.E., and contains 617 houses, and 3545 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in 1741, but has been since enlarged: the curacy is in the presentation of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church of Manchester. Ardwick Green, three miles from Market-street, forms a pleasant approach to Manchester, being planted and adorned with handsome houses on the border of an ornamental canal.

Chorlton Row, adjoining Manchester on the south, contains 1630 houses, and 8209 inhabitants. St. Luke's chapel was built in 1805; and All Saints church, in the centre of Grosvenor-square, a building of the Doric order, was erected in 1820.

Hulme adjoins Manchester on the south-east, being divided from the town by the river Medlock. This township contains 749 houses, and 4234 inhabitants. St. George's church, erected under the recent Acts of Parliament, in the pointed style of architecture, is a curacy, in the presentation of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church of Manchester. Here are large barracks for horse-soldiers.

Hulme Hall, an ancient seat of the Prestwich family, stands on the banks of the Irwell: it is singularly curious, being built of timber and plaster, with carved panels in some of the rooms, but has long been in a state of dilapidation.

Salford, only separated from Manchester by the river Irwell, contains 4503 houses, and 25,772 inhabitants. The Crescent commands a rich view of rural scenery, through which the Irwell meanders, and from its peculiar site the prospect can never be interrupted by buildings. Salford forms the north-western part of Manchester, and was a populous suburb as early as the reign of James I. Salford returns one member to Parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832; the present member is J. Brotherton, Esq. Trinity church, the oldest ecclesiastical structure in the township, was founded in the year 1635 by Humphrey Booth, Esq., who endowed it with lands in Pendleton, and a certain sum arising from the Ancoats estate. This church was rebuilt in 1752, in the Doric style of architecture: it is situated in Chapel-street, and is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart. St. Stephen's church, situated in a street of the same name, near Bank Parade, was built in the year 1794: it is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the heirs of the Rev. N. Cheek for sixty years, and afterwards of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church in Manchester. St. Philip's church, at Whitecross Bank, was erected in 1825, from designs by *Smirke*: the tower, circular in plan, presents an elevation of some elegance, in three stories. A bold portico is carried round the tower, above which rises a peristyle, having between the columns arched-headed windows: this story of the tower supports a circular lantern and an hemispherical dome. The details of the whole of the enrichments employed in this building are derived from pure Grecian models, with which the architect is known to be familiar.

The market-house is ornamental as well as useful: the market is held weekly, on Saturday; and there are annual fairs on Whit Monday for horses, cattle, and pigs; and on the 17th of November: the last is usually called Dirt Fair. The cloth-hall is resorted to, during Whit-Monday fair, by the Yorkshire dealers.

The New Bayley prison for the hundred of Salford is spacious; its walls form a square, the sides of which are each one hundred and twenty yards, guarded by iron chevaux de frize. This entrance to the prison is by a rusticated stone gatehouse, giving an idea of its great strength and perfect security. Over the entrance is a large room in which the sessions are held, with other rooms for magistrates, counsel, jurors, and witnesses. Behind this lodge, in the midst of a large area, stands the prison, erected on the plan of a cross, three stories high. In the centre of the second story is the prison chapel. All the prisoners who can work at any trade are employed, none being suffered to acquire habits of idleness within the walls; an indiscriminate confinement in a prison where industry is not insisted upon, being considered as only affording the means for completing a vicious education. The New Bayley prison is entirely free from this evil; the spirit of benevolence which directed the humanity of Howard and Beccaria has amply provided against it. The infantry barracks, in the Regent's-road, Salford, will afford quarters for a thousand men, and are in other respects extremely convenient.

Beswick adjoins Manchester on the east, and contains 9 houses, and 35 inhabitants.

Cheetham is one mile N.E. from Manchester, and contains 369 houses, and 2027 inhabitants. St. Mark's church, on Cheetham Hill, was founded in 1794. This neighbourhood abounds with handsome residences of the opulent manufacturers of Manchester. Smedley Hall, an ancient mansion, was the residence of Edward Chetham, the last of his family, who died in 1768.

Bradford, 2 miles E. from Manchester, contains 18 houses, and 95 inhabitants. In this township coal is procured, which is most valuable for manufacturing purposes.

Newton, 2 miles N.E. from Manchester, contains 421 houses, and 2577 inhabitants. Culcheth Hall, in this township, is the seat of Robert Keymer, Esq.

Harpur Hey, 2½ miles N.E. from Manchester, contains 55 houses, and 297 inhabitants. In this township, which is remarkable for its pleasant views, is Hendham Hall, the seat of J. Andrew, Esq.

The parish of Manchester is extensive, and contains fifty square miles in surface, including within its boundary the following townships, in addition to those already described:—

Blackley, or *Blakeley*, 4 miles N.E. from Manchester, containing 472 houses, and 2911 inhabitants.

Broughton, 2 miles N.W. from Manchester, containing 146 houses, and 880 inhabitants. Broughton Hall, the seat of the Rev. John Clowes, was rebuilt about 1780.

Burnage, 4½ miles S.E. from Manchester, containing 92 houses, and 513 inhabitants.

Chorlton, on the borders of Cheshire, 4 miles S.W. from Manchester, containing 110 houses, and 624 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hardy.

Crumpsall, 2 miles N. from Manchester, containing 139 houses, and 910 inhabitants. Crumpsall Hall is the seat of J. H. Waklyn, Esq.

Denton, on the river Tame, and borders of Cheshire, 3 miles S.W. from Ashton-under-Lyne, and 7 miles from Manchester, containing 323 houses, and 2012 inhabitants. This village possesses an extensive manufacture of hats. Denton Hall was long the seat of a family of the same name.

Didsbury, on the borders of Cheshire, 5½ miles S. from Manchester, containing 156 houses, and 933 inhabitants. Park Field, in this township, is the seat of George Withington, Esq.; and Parr's Wood Hall is the seat of Mrs. Farrington.

Droylsden, 4 miles E. from Manchester, containing 389 houses, and 2855 inhabitants, including Moss Side, on the western edge of Ashton Moss. The Clock House is the seat of Samuel Burton, Esq.

Failsworth, 4 miles N.E. from Manchester, containing 509 houses, and 3358 inhabitants.

Gorton, on the borders of Cheshire, 3½ miles S.E. from Manchester, containing 261 houses, and 1604 inhabitants. Here is a reservoir for the supply of water to the town of Manchester.

Heaton Norris, on the borders of Cheshire and banks of the Mersey, 6 miles S.E. from Manchester, and 1½ mile from Stockport, containing 1050 houses, and 6958 inhabitants. This township is a suburb to Stockport, from which it is only separated by the river Mersey. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church of Manchester.

Houghton, or *Haughton*, 6 miles S.E. from Manchester, on the borders of Cheshire, containing 323 houses, and 2084 inhabitants. The village contains numerous hat manufactories.

Levenshulme, 4 miles S.E. from Manchester, containing 133 houses, and 768 inhabitants.

Moss Side, 2 miles S. from Manchester, containing 25 houses, and 172 inhabitants.

Moston, 4 miles N.E. from Manchester, containing 89 houses, and 593 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Street Fold. Morton House is the seat of Samuel Taylor, Esq.

Openshaw, 3 miles E. from Manchester, containing 86 houses, and 497 inhabitants.

Reddish, 5 miles S.E. from Manchester, containing 91 houses, and 574 inhabitants.

Rushulme, 2½ miles S.E. from Manchester, containing 148 houses, and 913 inhabitants. Rushulme House is the seat of Richard Entwistle, Esq.; Platt Hall is the seat of Richard Clegg, Esq.; and Slade Hall, an ancient mansion, is the seat of John Suddal, Esq.

Stretford, 4 miles S.W. from Manchester, containing 378 houses, and 2173 inhabitants.

Withington, 3½ miles S. from Manchester, containing 143 houses, and 892 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON, 6 miles N.E. from Manchester, contains 1006 houses, and 5809 inhabitants. The cotton manufacture, in its various branches, is carried on here. The government of this town is vested in two constables, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, Lord Suffield, to whom the greater part of the town belongs. The late lord erected at his own expense a market-house, with extensive shambles and warehouses: the market is held weekly, on Friday; and there are annual fairs on Thursday after 11th March, Thursday after 15th April, and the second Thursday after Michaelmas-day, for cattle and sheep. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 36*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Suffield. The edifice is of ancient but uncertain date, but the aisles are known to have been erected in 1544. In the windows are several old coats of arms; and in the chancel are various monuments of the Asheton family, the last of which, Sir Ralph Asheton, Bart., died in 1765. The church is pleasantly situated on a gently rising hill, adjoining which is a fine plantation of trees. A grammar-school was founded here, in 1572, by Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, London. Middleton Hall, the ancient seat of the Asheton family, is now the residence of the steward of the manor, and the park is converted into farms. The parish of Middleton contains eight townships, some of which are detached; and its entire population is 12,793 inhabitants.

Ainsworth is an insulated part of the parish, 3 miles W. from Bury, containing 266 houses, and 1609 inhabitants.

Ashworth, 3 miles W. from Rochdale, contains 41 houses, and 280 inhabitants.

Birtle, 4 miles S.W. from Rochdale, contains 200 houses, and 1207 inhabitants, including Bamford. Bamford Hall is the seat of Joseph Fenton, Esq.

Hopwood, 2 miles N. from Middleton, contains 211 houses, and 1384 inhabitants. Hopwood Hall is the seat of R. G. Hopwood, Esq.

Great Lever, an insulated part of the parish, 2 miles S. from Bolton le Moors, contains 116 houses, and 631 inhabitants. It is ten miles from the town of Middleton.

Pilsworth, 2½ miles S.E. from Bury, contains 75 houses, and 499 inhabitants.

Thornham, 3 miles S. from Rochdale, contains 204 houses, and 1374 inhabitants.

OLDHAM, on the borders of Yorkshire, 7 miles N.E. from Manchester, contains 3691 houses, and 21,662 inhabitants, including Mumps, on the road to Huddersfield. The town is situated on an eminence, commanding extensive and delightful prospects, near the source of the river Medlock, to which the river Irk unites its stream near the town. The manufacture of hats was the original staple of the place, and still continues; but that of fustian and other branches of the cotton trade flourish here with great prosperity: the neighbourhood produces abundance of coal, of which a large portion is sent to Manchester. Here is an annual fair on 2nd May, for cattle, horses, and sheep. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a perpetual curacy. St. Peter's chapel was erected in 1765; and a new church is now building, under an Act of Parliament for that purpose. The several townships of Oldham, Chadderton, Crompton, and Royton, return one member to Parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832; the present member is William Cobbett, author of the Political Register. Werneth Hall is the seat of Edward Lees, Esq. Oldham has its separate churchwarden, but is still subordinate in some respects to Prestwick, of which it originally formed a part. It consists of the following townships; and the entire parish contains 52,510 inhabitants.

Alkrington, 5 miles N.E. from Manchester, containing 58 houses, and 365 inhabitants. Near this village, but partly in the townships of Blakeley and Morton, is White Moss, an extensive morass. Alkrington Hall, the seat of John Lever, Esq., was formerly the seat of John Asheton Lever, the naturalist.

Chadderton, 7 miles N.E. from Manchester, containing 826 houses, and 5124 inhabitants. Chadderton Hall, the seat of the Rev. Sir Thomas Horton, Bart., is situated in a park, abounding in picturesque scenery.

Crompton, on the borders of Yorkshire, 10 miles N.E. from Manchester, containing 985 houses, and 6482 inhabitants, including High and Low Crompton, both of which have cotton manufactories established in them. Shaw Chapel is a hamlet of this township, and also Heyside.

Great Heaton, 4 miles N. from Manchester, containing 33 houses, and 224 inhabitants. Heaton House, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, was erected by the late Earl, after the design and under the direction of *Samuel Wyatt*. The south front consists of a centre and two wings, connected by a corridor; the main building projects in a semicircular form, the frieze of which is supported by four engaged columns, of the Ionic order, and is crowned by a dome: the wings are octangular. Immediately in front are two pedestals, bearing cumbent lions, and before it spreads a beautiful lawn, adorned with beds of flowers and shrubs. On the north front the architectural decoration is of a bolder character; the pediment, which is plain, is supported by four noble columns, of the Composite order; the whole contains one principal and one upper story, and is entirely built with fine free-stone. The park is about five miles in circumference, inclosed with a wall, and is ornamented with abundance of fine old timber trees and plantations. On a high spot of ground is a circular temple, whence are views over an immense tract of country, bounded by the hills of Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire. Heaton was formerly the property and residence of the Hollands, a family, for antiquity and extraction, inferior to few in the kingdom, and who held considerable possessions in the counties of Lancaster, Northampton, and Leicester. This estate descended to the family of Egerton in the time of Queen Anne, by the marriage of Elizabeth, the daughter of William Holland, Esq., and the sister and sole heiress of Edward Holland, Esq. of Heaton and Denton, both in this county, with Sir John Egerton, Bart. Sir Thomas Egerton was created Lord Grey de Wilton, May 15, 1784; and on June 26, 1801, was advanced to the titles of Viscount and Earl of Wilton, of Wilton Castle in Herefordshire, by patent, with remainder to the second and other sons successively, of his Lordship's only child Eleanor, the present Marchioness of Westminster. The Earl of Wilton died at this seat 23rd September 1814, aged 65; when the title and large estates devolved to the present nobleman, who assumed the name and arms of Egerton.

Little Heaton, one mile northward from Great Heaton, containing 102 houses, and 630 inhabitants.

Pilkington, 6 miles N.W. from Manchester, containing 1442 houses, and 8976 inhabitants. Pilkington Park is the seat of Robert Phillips, Esq.

Prestwich, 4 miles N.W. from Manchester, containing 456 houses, and 2724 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory with Oldham, value 46*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Wilton. The churchyard commands a very beautiful prospect. This township is chiefly in pasture, for the supply of milk and butter for the Manchester market; and the air is considered remarkably salubrious. Prestwich Park is the seat of Thomas Marriot, Esq.; Sedgeley is the seat of George Philips, Esq.; and Irwell House, near the village, is the seat of Thomas Drinkwater, Esq. Radcliffe-bridge is partly in this township.

Royton, 2 miles N. from Oldham, containing 764 houses, and 4933 inhabitants. The village is seated in a deep valley, in which three branches of the river Irk take their rise, and afford a fall for several mills and cotton factories. In this township are some quar-

ries of free-stone, and coal is found in great abundance. Royton Hall, an ancient mansion, is the property of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart.

Tonge adjoins the town of Middleton on the south, and contains 222 houses, and 1390 inhabitants. A church has lately been erected in this township.

RADCLIFFE, on the river Roch, near its junction with the Irwell, 7½ miles N.W. from Manchester, contains 516 houses, and 3089 inhabitants. The village takes its name from a cliff of red stone. It is a rectory, value 21*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Wilton. The church, erected about the reign of Henry IV., contains a monument of James de Radcliffe, the founder of Radcliffe Tower, formerly a seat of that family, which is referred to in an old ballad, entitled The Lady Isabella's Tragedy. This mansion, situated on the banks of the river, is a very remarkable specimen of domestic architecture, and was probably erected about 1402. The hall, forty-three feet by twenty-six, has its roof supported by two massive principals; another curious chamber, over the kitchen, is thirty-eight feet by eighteen feet five inches in dimension. A new church was built at Radcliffe in 1819, from designs by *James Wyatt*, at the expense of the Countess Grosvenor.

ROCHDALE, on the river Roch, which rises near Blackstone Edge, 11 miles N.E. from Manchester, and 195 from London, contains 4668 houses, and 27,798 inhabitants, including Castleton, Wardleworth, and Spotland. The original town was on the south side of the river, entirely within the township of Castleton, where still remains a lofty mound, the site of the keep of an ancient castle. Rochdale formed a part of the Honor of Clitheroe, and was held for the last three centuries by the Byron family; and Sir John Byron was created Lord Byron of Rochdale 24th October, 1643: Lord Byron, the poet, sold the manor in 1823 to James Dearden, Esq. A large portion of the town is of modern erection; and the cotton trade, as well as the manufacture of hats, has been introduced here; but the staple manufacture is woollen, of which the principal articles are baize, flannel, kerseys, and broad-cloth. The market, formerly on Tuesday, is now held on Monday and Saturday, every week; there are annual fairs on 14th May, Whit Tuesday, and 7th November, for cattle and horses. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a vicarage, said to be the richest in the kingdom, value 11*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury: it is an ancient edifice, and stands on an eminence, whence from the lower part of the town is an ascent of one hundred and eighteen steps; the tower of the church commands a most extensive prospect. There are also three modern churches, St. James's, St. Stephen's, and St. Mary's. A grammar-school was founded here by Archbishop Parker in the reign of Elizabeth. The Rochdale canal commences at Manchester, and proceeds in a north-eastern course to Failsworth, thence through a coal country to Fox Denton, and near Chadderton, Middleton, and Hopwood. Half a mile eastward from Rochdale a branch leads to this town: having passed Littleborough, it gains its highest level at Dean Head, about five miles hence, near which are the White Holme and Blackstone Edge reservoirs. Continuing a northern course, the canal proceeds to Todmorden, where it leaves this county, and, taking an eastern direction, joins the Calder navigation at Salter Hebble, near Halifax. The whole length of the canal is thirty-one miles and a half. The reservoirs in the hilly country were formed to supply the waste of locks and leakage, the proprietors not being permitted the use of the water from the rivers Calder, Irk, and Roch. The parish of Rochdale is very extensive, being nine miles from east to west, and eleven from north to south, and, excepting on the moors, is highly productive. Besides the townships already mentioned is another division of the parish, called Honorsfield, or *Hundersfield.* Rochdale sends one member to Parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1822: the present member is Joseph Fenton, Esq. In Castleton township are Castleton Hall, the seat of Miss Smith; Castleton Mere, the seat of George Walmesley, Esq.; Crossfield is the seat of R. Holt, Esq.; Larkfield, of W. Mann, Esq.; and Chamber House, of R. Orford, Esq. The north-eastern part of Rochdale is in Wardleworth township; and one mile distant is Foxholes, the seat of J. Entwistle, Esq. Spotland includes the hamlet of Rockeliffe, and contains a large portion of land formerly belonging to Whalley Abbey; from its great extent the township is divided into Spotland Furtherside, and Spotland Nearerside. The entire parish of Rochdale, which extends into Yorkshire, contains 61,011 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships:—

Blatchinworth, 3 miles N.E. from Rochdale, containing 537 houses, and 3143 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Stansfield. Pike House, in this township, is the seat of John Beswick, Esq.; and Stansfield Hall is also near Blatchinworth. Littleborough, a hamlet of this township, is situated near Blackstone Edge, a range of hills which separates this county from Yorkshire. Fairs are held here on 1st March and 13th October. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, was erected by the abbot of Whalley in 1476, but has very lately been rebuilt.

Butterworth, on the borders of Yorkshire, 4 miles E. from Rochdale, containing 905 houses, and 5554 inhabitants. Butterworth Moor is contiguous to Blackstone Edge. Little Clegg and Clegg Wood are hamlets of this township. Clegg Hall, an old seat of the Asheton family, was built in 1620: it is now the property of Joseph Fenton, Esq., of Bamford Hall. *The Clegg Hall Boggart* forms one of the subjects of Roby's traditions of Lancashire.

Saddleworth, part of the parish of Rochdale, is in Agbrigg wapentake, West Riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles N.E. from Manchester, and contains 1845 houses, and 13,902 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Quick. Here are extensive manufactories of fine woollen. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a curacy. The district is divided into Frier Mere, Lord's Mere, Quick Mere, and Shaw Mere. Delph and Dobs Cross, populous hamlets, are in this district.

Todmorden, on the borders of Yorkshire, and partly in the parish of Halifax, whence it is 11 miles W. and 8½ miles N.E. from Rochdale, contains 819 houses, and 4985 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Walsden. This town is situated near one of the most picturesque valleys in the North of England; and much coal is found in the neighbourhood. Here are numerous cotton and some woollen factories. A market is held weekly on Thursday, and annual fairs on Thursday and Friday before Easter, and 27th and 28th September, for cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy: it was rebuilt about the year 1780. Another church was built here in 1830. Scaitcliffe Hall is the seat of John Crossley, Esq.; and here is also an ancient seat of the Ratcliffe family.

Wuerdale, one mile N.E. from Rochdale, contains 956 houses, and 5629 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Stubley and township of Wardle. A church was erected here in 1830. The hamlets of High Wardle, Little Wardle, and Brown Wardle, are in this township. Stubley Hall was built by Robert Holt in the reign of Henry VIII. The decay of our native woods had then occasioned a general disuse of timber, and this is considered to have been the first stone Hall House in the parish. The curious oak screen of the hall is now in the possession of the Rev. J. Clowes of Broughton. The screen is fancifully carved with crests, initials, and cognisances, belonging to the Holts and many of the neighbouring families.

7. West Derby Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Leyland hundred; on the east by Salford hundred; on the south by the river Mersey, which separates it from Cheshire; and on the west by the Irish Sea.

ALTCAR, 6½ miles W. from Ormskirk, contains 70 houses, and 499 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, value 11*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Sefton. South-westward of the village the river Alt discharges itself into the sea.

AUGHTON, 2½ miles S.W. from Ormskirk, contains 226 houses, and 1279 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Moor Hall, in this parish, is the seat of Richard Alison, Esq.

CHILDWALL, 4 miles E. from Liverpool, contains 21 houses, and 127 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. Childwall Hall, the seat of the Marquess of Salisbury, is a castellated edifice, built by Bamber Gascoyne, Esq., after designs by *John Nash*,

and contains a suite of apartments both commodious and elegant. The building is entirely constructed with free-stone, of a reddish colour, and is entered by a handsome porch on the west front: the whole is embattled. The porch opens upon a hall, not large, but corresponding in style with the architectural character of the exterior; the chimney-piece being adorned with the arms and quarterings of the family of Gascoyne. On the left of the hall is the principal staircase. The library, dining-room, drawing-room, and study are upon the south and east fronts; in the last room is a winding staircase leading to the top of a turret, whence is a particularly fine and extensive view all around. At every point some interesting object meets the eye. On the north-west the prospect extends as far as Aughton Hills near Ormskirk. On the north are seen the noble woods of Knowsley Park, the spires of Huyton and Prescot churches, and the fine old brick mansion at Roby; while on the south-east flows the broad channel of the Mersey from Runcorn to Liverpool, bounded by the more distant eminences of Cheshire.

Childwall was the property of noble and distinguished families from a very early period of English history. William Ferrers Earl of Derby married Agnes the daughter of Randle Earl of Chester; after whose death he had livery of all Earl Randle's lands, between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, together with the castle and manor of West Derby. Sir Robert Holland, Knt. obtained Childwall in 1303. Henry Duke of Lancaster died in 1361 in possession of this estate; soon after which the property was transferred to Robert De Latham, and after his death was granted to Sir John Stanley, K.G., together with the manors of Latham, Knowsley, Roby, and Aulasaigh, in 1407. More recently Childwall was the property of the family of Le Grey, from whom it was purchased by Isaac Green, Esq. of Liverpool, who afterwards married Mary the daughter and heiress of — Aspinall, Esq., with whom he obtained the lordship and seat at Hale. He died in 1749, and left two daughters co-heiresses; one of whom, Ireland Green, married Thomas Blackburne, Esq. of Oxford, and Mary married Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. of Barking in Essex, M.P. for Liverpool, the only son of Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Knt., who died in 1761, and was maternally descended from John Bamber, M.D., a celebrated physician. Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. died in 1791, when he was succeeded in his estates at Havering, Ilford, &c. in Essex, together with Childwall and others in Lancashire, by his eldest son Bamber Gascoyne, at whose death the estate descended to his daughter and heiress the present Marchioness of Salisbury.

In Childwall parish are the townships of Allerton, Garston, Hale, Halewood, Speke, Wavertree, Little Woolton, and Much Woolton.

Allerton Hall, about 5 miles S.E. from Liverpool, the seat of Pattison Ellames, Esq., was formerly the residence of William Roscoe, Historian of the Medici. It is pleasingly situated on a slight acclivity, and commands several beautiful and extensive views. On the west, after traversing a well wooded country, the eye rests upon the broad expanse of the river Mersey, beyond which are seen the level plains of Cheshire, bounded in the distance by the mountains of Flintshire and Denbighshire. On the south the prospect is terminated by the Cheshire Hills, amongst which Beeston Castle forms a very prominent feature. The hills of Frodsham, extending towards the east, add greatly to the effect of the morning landscape. The house, built of a species of red free-stone, found in abundance in the neighbourhood, is a very handsome structure, about one hundred and twenty feet in length; the centre, which is enriched with four Ionic pilasters, supporting a pediment and resting upon a rustic basement, and one of the wings, were built by Mr. Hardman in the early part of the last century; but a considerable part of the old hall, the architecture of which might be referred to the age of James I., remained, until being in a state of great decay, it was pulled down by Mr. Roscoe. At the same time, the grounds, laid out in the old style of gardening, were altered, and assumed their present park-like appearance. On entering the house, a passage on the right leads to the breakfast-room, a handsome apartment, panelled with oak, the windows of which command a beautiful western view. Adjoining to this are two small sitting-rooms. On the left hand of the hall an ante-room leads to the dining-room, a small-sized apartment, and also to a handsome room built by Mr. Roscoe for the reception of his valuable library: it occupied five recesses, extending along both sides the room, and had been selected with great care by its possessor, and more especially with a view to that department of literature to which he had chiefly devoted himself. The same room also contained a valuable collection of prints and drawings, by celebrated artists, which were sold, together with the library, in the year 1816; on that occasion the printed books and MSS. produced the sum of 5150*l.*, the prints 1880*l.*, and the drawings 738*l.* Several friends of Mr. Roscoe became the purchasers of a portion of the library, which related more particularly to Italian literature, with the view of presenting the volumes to their former possessor; but on his declining to accept them they were deposited at the Athenæum, in Liverpool, where they are now preserved in separate cases.

While Allerton was the residence of Mr. Roscoe, the apartments were adorned with a curious and interesting collection of pictures, which had been made for the purpose of illustrating the rise and progress of the art of painting. Over the mantel-piece in the library hung a magnificent picture of Leo X., now in the possession of Thomas William Coke, Esq. of Holkham, who also became the purchaser of a singularly fine picture of Jesus Christ, by *Leonardo da Vinci*. Many of the pictures were disposed upon the staircase, and in the gallery, which extends along the greater part of the front, and terminates at the western end with a drawing-room, used for many years as a library by Mr. Roscoe. In this room he composed his History of the Life and Pontificate of Leo X. In front of the house at some distance is a flower-garden, and adjoining to it a beautiful plantation of American shrubs and evergreens; behind which lies an extensive and well stocked kitchen-garden. Near the house a lofty tulip-tree grows, which is said to be one of the largest in Europe. At the back of the mansion is a hot-house, in which Mr. Roscoe, who was much devoted to botanical pursuits, used to cultivate many rare and curious plants. About two hundred yards from the edifice is a farm-house, covered with ivy, forming a pleasing object, and near it a farm-yard, with cow-houses capable of containing fifty cows. The quantity of land attached to the house is about 100 Cheshire acres, or 230, statute measure. The estate has been increased by the inclosure of a small piece of common-land lying between it and the neighbouring township of Much Woolton. Allerton Hall was formerly the property of the ancient family of Latham of Parbold, afterwards of the Percivals, and was purchased, together with much other land in the parish of Childwall, by James Hardman, Esq. of Rochdale, and his brother John Hardman, Esq. Mr. Roscoe became the possessor in the year 1799, and continued to reside here until 1816, since which time the estate has been in the possession of James Willasey, Esq. of Barton Lodge, near Preston.

Garston, 5 miles S.E. from Liverpool, contains 139 houses, and 874 inhabitants. Here is a chapel, in the patronage of Richard Watt, Esq. On the banks of the Mersey are extensive salt-works, and nearer Liverpool is Otter's Pool, a small stream which flows into that river. Mossley Hill in this township is the seat of W. Ewart, Esq.

Hale on the banks of the Mersey, 9 miles S.E. from Liverpool, contains 117 houses, and 630 inhabitants. Here is a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Hale Hall, the seat of John Blackburne, Esq., situated at the southern extremity of the county, is very peculiar in its architecture. The north front is constructed of red brick, with quoins and mullions to the windows of stone: the east end of it is nearly covered with ivy, and near the centre is a porch of stone, erected about 1820. Upon an embattled tower, at the base of which is an arch, probably the original entrance, but now closed up, is a very large ornamental tablet, sculptured with two oval shields, each bearing the arms of Ireland, viz. *six fleur de lis*, and united by clasped hands, surmounted by the crest of a dove with an olive-branch in its beak, and the following inscription:—

BUILT BY SIR GILBERT IRELAND, KT., AND DAME MARGT. HIS WIFE. A.D. 1674.

The south front has been entirely rebuilt under the direction of *John Nash*, who has judiciously adopted a corresponding style of architecture, and similar materials, in its construction. A large tablet upon this front bears the arms of Blackburne, viz. *a fess nebulé between three mullets*, together with eight quarterings, and is thus inscribed:

THESE THREE ROOMS AND TOWER WERE ADDED BY JOHN BLACKBURNE, ESQ. IN THE CHARACTER OF BUILDING OF THE NORTH FRONT. A.D. 1806.

The principal apartment on the south front is the museum, 44 feet by 24, containing cabinets of ornithology, shells, minerals, and medals. The drawing-room and dining-room are each 36 feet by 22. On the

north is the old hall, the ceiling of which has been raised, and the space above the ancient panelling filled with the principal heraldic quarterings of the family which illustrate their alliances in blood, chiefly in Lancashire and in the neighbouring county of Chester, viz. 1. Blackburne; 2. Norris; 3. Lever; 4. Ashton; 5. Green; 6. Aspinall; 7. Ireland; 8. Hutt; 9. Hesketh; 10. Holland; 11. Columbers; 12. Walton; 13. Mereton; 14. Bevington; 15. Handford; 16. Prayers; 17. Birkenhead; 18. Huxley; 19. Done; 20. Kingsley; 21. Stretch.

The south front commands a very fine view of the Mersey, with the opposite coast of Cheshire, the high grounds of which are backed by the mountains of North Wales. The river here swells into a broad estuary, nearly three miles across. The lord of the manor of Hale is entitled to a customary duty upon all vessels casting anchor upon the northern shore within this district, and to a tithe of the fish caught on the coast. The lawn and flower-garden immediately before the south front are laid out with much taste. The stables and offices are near the west front; and about half a mile distant is a decoy pond for wild ducks, teal, widgeons, &c.

This estate at the Conquest belonged to Gilbert de Walton Lord of Hale and Halewood, from whom it passed to the family of Columbers, and afterwards to the Hollands, which family terminated in a daughter and co-heiress Avena, who married Adam de Ireland of Hutt, who was living in 1315, from which period the lordships of Hutt and Hale have continued in the same family. Sir Gilbert Ireland, the founder of this mansion, married Margaret the sole heiress of Sir Thomas Ireland, of Bewsey, near Warrington. Sir Gilbert died in 1675, æt. 50, without issue, when the estate went to the family of Aspinall, the heiress of which married Isaac Green, Esq., of Childwall, who died in 1749, when this mansion came into the possession of Thomas Blackburn, Esq., of Orford, who married his eldest surviving daughter and co-heiress Ireland Green: he died in 1768, when it descended to John Blackburn, Esq., its late owner, who also possessed another seat at Orford, near Warrington, together with considerable estates in the county. He represented the palatinate in Parliament from the year 1784 until 1820; and his attention to the interests of his constituents caused them to place his portrait in the sessions hall of Lancaster Castle, as a testimony of their high sense of his exertions: he died 18th April 1833, æt. 78.

A celebrated prodigy, in point of stature, born at Hale, is commemorated by a full-length portrait at the Hall, with this description painted underneath, "John Middleton, child of Hale, was born in the year 1572, died 1628, aged 56, buried in Hale churchyard, stands nine feet high: from his elbow to his middle finger three feet; from his wrist to the end of his middle finger nine inches and a half." Tradition relates that he possessed extraordinary strength; and that Sir Gilbert Ireland took him to London and introduced him to the presence of King James I. in the very dress in which he appears in this picture.

Halewood, 8½ miles S.E. from Liverpool, contains 160 houses, and 934 inhabitants. The Hutt or Haut in Halewood was formerly the residence of the Irelands, Lords of Hutt, Hale, and Halewood. The building, like Speke Hall, lies low, but if it be possible, is more secluded; in a flat country, adorned with a vast quantity of wood, and no public road passing near it, its situation is suited to the hostile times in which it was built, when this part of the country was subject to the incursions of the Scots. The whole, excepting the out-buildings, was surrounded by a moat, over which was a bridge. The gatehouse is of a more modern date than the ancient hall, which is said to have been one hundred feet long by thirty feet wide. A massive stack of kitchen chimneys, a large stone transom window frame, an ancient chimney-piece, and an upper range of windows of similar dimensions, that were remaining at the commencement of the present century, all tend to testify the importance of this edifice.

Speke, on the banks of the Mersey, 7 miles S.E. from Liverpool, contains 57 houses, and 462 inhabitants. Speke Hall, the seat of Richard Watt, Esq., is built of timber and plaster, and was probably erected about 1564; on the stone porch is the date 1598. When entire the mansion inclosed a court, and was surrounded by a moat, over which is a bridge. By an inscription in the hall it appears that the wainscoting was finished by Sir William Norris, Kt. in 1564. The panels of a chimney-piece containing family groups, genealogically arranged in three generations, are good specimens of the taste and style of ornament just after the introduction of Italian architecture.

The Norris family held the manor previously to the reign of Edward III., and were most of them knights. Lord Sidney Beauclerc, fifth son of the first Duke of St. Alban's, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Norris of Speke, by whom he left Topham Beauclerc, nat. 1739, who inherited the estate: he died in 1780. His son, Charles George, sold it to Richard Watt, uncle of the present proprietor.

Wavertree, 2 miles E. from Liverpool, contains 268 houses, and 1620 inhabitants. Here is a chapel. In this township is an ancient well, with an inscription on an arch above it purporting to bear the date of 1414. The Liverpool and Manchester railway crosses Wavertree-lane, and there is then a descent for five miles and a half, at the rate of 1 in 1320, or four feet in the mile. About half a mile to the north of Wavertree, at Olive Mount, there is an excavation through a solid rock seventy feet below the surface, and two miles in length. Wavertree Hall is the seat of C. Lawrence, Esq.; Olive Mount, the seat of James Swan, Esq., and Penketh Hall, of H. A. Potter, Esq.

Little Woolton, 5 miles S.E. from Liverpool, contains 107 houses, and 673 inhabitants. Rose Hill in this township is the seat of Thomas Rawson, Esq.; Throstlenest, the seat of J. Lace, Esq.; and Lee Hall, the seat of John Skill, Esq.

Much Woolton, 6 miles S.E. from Liverpool, contains 159 houses, and 970 inhabitants. Here is a chapel. Doe Park, in this township, is the seat of John Roskell, Esq.

Woolton Hall, the seat of Nicholas Ashton, Esq., is situated on a delightful eminence; the north-east front was erected about 1700, having a central pediment, with its apex and angles surmounted by statues; the building is entirely of stone. The apartments on this front are of a large and lofty character, panelled with oak wainscot and divided into compartments by fluted Corinthian columns, with their entablature and cornices. There are in this suite a dining-room, eighteen feet high, and of good proportion; an anteroom, two sides of which are hung with Brussels tapestry, after designs by *Teniers*, and a very handsome chimney-piece, carved in oak; through this is a drawing-room, the whole decorated by a small but choice collection of pictures, by both ancient and modern masters. The carriage front is of a more modern character, having been erected by the present proprietor about 1780: it looks towards the north-east, and was designed by *Robert Adam*. The entrance opens to a commodious hall, on the opposite side of which are doors of communication with the staircase and offices. On the left of the hall is the breakfast-room, and behind it is a library, of an octagonal form. The grounds are well laid out, so as to display the extensive prospects, for which they are celebrated, to the most striking advantage. A very interesting feature is the river Mersey, which after its junction with the Weever, within view, swells into a fine sheet of water ten miles long and three in breadth, before it unites itself with the Irish Sea, having the Cheshire coast opposite, with vessels sailing and riding at anchor, the distant mountains of Flintshire and Denbighshire; and in the back ground the lofty peak of Snowdon in Carnarvonshire.

A very prominent object in this delightful prospect, is a castellated structure upon the highest point of Moel Famma, *the Mother of Mountains*, which forms the boundary of the counties of Flint and Denbigh. This structure was erected by voluntary contribution, in commemoration of our monarch George III. completing the fiftieth year of his reign; and the first stone was laid by Lord Kenyon, to whom the mountain belongs, on October 25, 1810; and under which was placed several coins and medals, alluding to, and commemorating the occurrences of his reign, deposited in an earthen vase. The rich and more home prospect on the north-east front of the house is terminated by a range of hills, among which Black Combe-hill in Cumberland, Blackstone Edge in Yorkshire, and several elevated spots in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, are clearly to be distinguished.

CROXTETH PARK, an extra-parochial district, 4 miles N.E. from Liverpool, contains 4 houses, and 30 inhabitants. Croxteth Hall is the seat of the Earl of Sefton. The principal and west front of this mansion was built in 1702, by William Viscount Molyneux, whose arms are over the entrance in the centre, supported by two lions, with the motto, *Vivere sat vincere*. Above this, in a large compartment, is a sculptured trophy of banners, with the family crest on the key-stone. This front is of brick, but all its architectural decorations are stone. Before it is a fine terrace, ascended by a double

flight of steps, whence is a view towards Knowsley and Prescot. The rooms on this front are spacious and lofty.

The south side of the house is more ancient, and may be assigned to the period of Elizabeth, and was most probably erected by Sir Richard Molyneux, who was knighted by that Queen in 1586, at the age of 26, and was afterwards created a baronet by King James I. in 1611, being the second person who had received that title. On the east, at the back of the present house, was most likely the ancient front, as the buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, whence is an entrance leading to a large staircase, the windows of which are adorned with stained glass, in eight compartments: 1. The royal badge of the red rose within the garter, crowned; 2. The arms of Queen Elizabeth; 3. —— quartering *argent between two bendlets sable three torteaux*; 4. The armorial coat, of ten quarterings, of Sir Thomas Gerard, Bart. of Bryn near Wigan; 5. Eight quarterings of the Molyneux family, and beneath it a badge of the cross moline, in a circle, supported by two conics *argent*; 6. The arms of Henry VIII.; 7. Twelve quarterings of the Howard family, surmounted by an Earl's coronet; 8. The coat of Henry Stanley, the fourth Earl of Derby, with an escutcheon of pretence for Clifford.

Croxteth Hall is pleasantly situated in a large park. The park entrance is on the south, near which are extensive stables and riding-house.

There are few families in the kingdom which can boast more ample claims to antiquity than that of Molyneux. William de Molines obtained from Roger de Poictiers, who possessed all the lands in this county between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, a grant of the manors of Sefton, Thornton, &c., by consent of William the Conqueror, whereof he made Sefton his chief seat. It was originally held as a knight's fee, by tenure of castle-guard of the castle of Lancaster.

Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton, son of Sir Richard Molyneux, who had distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and was knighted by Henry V., was Usher of the Privy Chamber to King Henry VI., who, by patent dated at Brandon, July 28, 1446, granted to this family and their heirs the chief forestership of the royal parks and forest in West Derby, with the offices of steward and the constableship of Liverpool Castle, which grant was confirmed in 1459. Thus the forest of Simons Wood, and the two royal parks of Croxteth and Toxteth, came into their possession.

Sir Richard Molyneux, the second baronet, was advanced to the peerage by the title of Viscount Molyneux of Maryborough, December 22, 1628. Charles William, the ninth Viscount, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Sefton in 1771: he died in 1794, and was succeeded by his only son, William Philip, the present Earl.

HALSALL, 3 miles N.W. from Ormskirk, contains 169 houses, and 970 inhabitants. Here is a free-school. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*: it is an ancient building, with a lofty spire. In the north-western part of the parish is Halsall Moss, a large morass, including Gettern Mere and Black and White Otter Meres. Halsall Hall is the seat of the Rev. G. Holden. The townships of Down Holland, Lydiate, Maghull, and Melling, are in this parish. At Barton, a hamlet of Down Holland, is Barton Mere.

Lydiate, 4 miles S.W. from Ormskirk, contains 105 houses, and 691 inhabitants. The old manor-house is now occupied by a farmer. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a chapel, belonging to the Hall, which was then the seat of the lords of the manor. The Lords of Lydiate have been successively the families of Lydiate, Blackburne, Ireland, Anderton, and Blundell. The chapel was probably built by the Ireland family in the reign of Henry VIII. The initials of the rebuilder of the Hall, Lawrence Ireland, are carved on a door-case in the house. The walls of the chapel are still tolerably entire, but the ornamental parts are much mutilated by time. Over the arch of the porch is a coat of arms, a chevron between six fleurs de lis, and on each side the initials I. I. probably John Ireland, who lived in the sixth year of the reign of Henry VIII. Oak Hill House, in this township, is the seat of Francis Bretherton, Esq.

Maghull, or *Mayhull*, 5 miles S.W. from Ormskirk, contains 127 houses, and 720 inhabitants. Here is a chapel. Maghull Hall is the seat of John Hornby, Esq.

Melling, 7 miles N.E. from Liverpool, contains 89 houses, and 528 inhabitants. Here is a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Rood.

HUYTON, 1½ mile S.W. from Prescot, contains 152 houses, and 863 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 9*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Derby: it is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and formerly belonged to the priory of Burscough. Huyton Hay, formerly a seat of the Harrington family, is now in a state of dilapidation. The Hazles, or *Red Hazles*, is the seat of Joseph Birch, Esq.; and Hurst House the seat of T. M. U. Seel, Esq. In Huyton parish are the townships of Knowsley, Roby, and Tarbock.

Knowsley, 2½ miles N.W. from Prescot, contains 194 houses, and 1174 inhabitants. Knowsley Park is the seat of the Earl of Derby, Lord-lieutenant of the county: this estate, together with that of Latham, came into the possession of the present noble family upon the marriage of Sir John Stanley, K.G. with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Latham, Kt., in the reign of Richard II. The mansion stands on an elevated part of the park, and forms a conspicuous object from a considerable distance on the west; upon the other sides it is environed by thick woods.

The original edifice was very much enlarged by the first Earl of Derby for the reception of his son-in-law, King Henry VII., in whose service the Earl had so greatly distinguished himself, particularly on the day of the battle of Bosworth Field, where King Richard III. being slain, he placed the crown on the Earl of Richmond's head, and proclaimed him King, by the name of King Henry VII.

The preparations made for the royal visit were upon so grand a scale, both at Knowsley and the roads leading to it, that the first Earl, in some accounts, is said to have then rebuilt the mansion, which is represented to have been constructed entirely of stone, and graced by two massive round towers. Subsequent alterations by succeeding Earls of Derby had reduced the ancient building to a small part of its original dimensions, which last remaining portion has been rebuilt in the style of the old baronial mansion, under the direction of *Foster* of Liverpool: it is wholly of dark free-stone, and is embattled; the basement is partly appropriated to the household, but the principal apartment is a spacious dining-room. Over an entrance on the south side the architect has judiciously inserted a fragment of the old edifice, which is sculptured with two of the family badges;—the eagle's leg erased, derived from the Lathams, and the three legs conjoined, armed and spurred, the well known ensign of the Lords of Man, over which island the family of Stanley, from the time of Henry IV. to the reign of George II., held absolute jurisdiction, under the Crown, by the service of presenting two falcons to the King on his coronation-day.

Edward, the third Earl of Derby, increased his estate here by an exchange with King Edward VI. of the house in London, called Derby Place, now the College of Arms, for certain lands adjoining to Knowsley Park. The splendid munificence of this nobleman is recorded by our early chroniclers; and Camden, in his "History of Queen Elizabeth," says, that with his death "the glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep."

The most considerable part of Knowsley House that is now standing, was erected by James, the tenth Earl of Derby, who lived in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George the First and Second. The western front is a vast range of building, regularly disposed in three divisions of equal height, with the principal entrance in the centre, and the whole surmounted by balustrades and scroll ornaments; this front is constructed of red brick, with stone quoins, and dressings to the numerous windows. The house is extensive, but very irregular in its plan; a domestic chapel occupies a part of the east front, and on the south is a corridor, of the Ionic order, surmounted by the arms and supporters of the tenth Earl, with the following inscription, indicative of royal ingratitude:

JAMES EARL OF DERBY, LORD OF MAN AND THE ISLES, GRANDSON OF JAMES EARL OF DERBY, AND OF CHARLOTTE, DAUGHTER OF CLAUDE DUKE DE LA TREMOUILLE, WHOSE HUSBAND JAMES WAS BEHEADED AT BOLTON, 15TH OCTOBER, 1652, FOR STRENUOUSLY ADHERING TO CHARLES II., WHO REFUSED A BILL, PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, FOR RESTORING TO THE FAMILY THE ESTATE LOST BY HIS LOYALTY TO HIM, 1732.

Over the centre window, on this front, is a brass tablet, in relief, of Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise. Before this side of the building is a fine piece of water, and in the park opposite is the group of Hercules and Antæus, upon a pedestal. The interior of the mansion contains a great many splendid apartments, of large di-

mensions, adorned with a curious collection of family portraits, and many very fine paintings by the old masters: the latter were chiefly collected by James, the tenth Earl; twenty-two of them were etched by *Hamlet Winstanley*, a pupil of *Kneller* and native of Warrington, and were published under the title of "The Knowsley Gallery." Amongst the family portraits in this collection are the following:—

Thomas Lord Stanley, K.G., afterwards first Earl of Derby; ob. 1504. Margaret Countess of Richmond, the daughter of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, first married to Edmund Earl of Richmond, afterwards to Thomas Earl of Derby. By the former husband she was mother of Henry VII.; she died 1509.

George Lord Strange, K.G., eldest son of the first Earl of Derby, who married the heiress of John Lord Strange of Knockyn. He was one of the principal commanders in the King's army at the battle of Stoke in 1487; ob. 1497.

Thomas, second Earl of Derby. This nobleman was present at the celebrated battle of the Spurs in 1513; ob. 1521. Edward, third Earl of Derby, K.G.; ob. 1574: *Holbein.*

Henry, fourth Earl of Derby, K.G.; ob. 1592. His Countess was Margaret, only child of Henry Clifford Earl of Cumberland, and Eleanor the daughter and heiress of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, by Mary the youngest daughter of King Henry VII., and widow of Louis XII. King of France.

Ferdinando, fifth Earl of Derby. His near alliance to the Crown exposed him to much danger and intrigue, and he is supposed to have died by poison in 1594. William, sixth Earl of Derby, K.G., Chamberlain of Chester, &c.; ob. 1642.

James, seventh Earl of Derby, K.G., a nobleman distinguished for his loyalty and heroism: as a proof of his extraordinary influence in this county, it is stated that in 1642 no less than twenty thousand men flocked to his standard. His spirited reply to Ireton, who made him liberal offers to deliver up the Isle of Man to him, is noticed by Lord Orford, as a perfect model of brave natural eloquence. He was beheaded at Bolton in 1651: *Vandyck.*

Charlotte Countess of Derby, wife of the preceding nobleman, who is famed for her gallant defence of Lathom House, in 1644; she survived the Restoration, and died in 1663: *Vandyck.*

Charles, eighth Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire and Cheshire in the reign of Charles II.; ob. 1672: *Lely.* James, tenth Earl of Derby, in his robes; ob. 1736: *H. Winstanley.* James Lord Stanley, called Lord Strange, father of the present Earl of Derby; ob. 1771: *Winstanley.*

The park, the largest in the county, is nearly six miles in circumference. It is pleasingly varied in its surface, and adorned with a profusion of fine old timber, and numerous plantations; nor is water, so great an addition to the scene, wanting. In the centre is a lake, half a mile in length. The eminences and high ground command beautiful prospects of the country, particularly towards the sea, where the view is more open. The Earl of Derby derives his title from the name of the hundred in which Knowsley is situated.

Roby, 2½ miles S.W. from Prescot, contains 47 houses, and 310 inhabitants. Roby Hall is the seat of Richard Edwards, Esq.

Tarbock, 3½ miles S. from Prescot, contains 102 houses, and 699 inhabitants. Little Tarbock is a hamlet in this township.

LEIGH, 12 miles W. from Manchester, and 197 miles from London, contains 892 houses, and 5190 inhabitants, including the townships of Pennington and West Leigh, the division of which takes place in the centre of the town; the market-place standing in the former, and the church in the latter township. Muslins, cambrics, calicoes, and fustians are the principal articles here manufactured; and the town has received much benefit from a branch of the Bridgewater canal passing through it to join the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Wigan. Excellent cheese, in high estimation, is produced in the dairies, from the rich pastures in the neighbourhood, which also abound in coal mines. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on 24th and 25th April, and 7th and 18th December, for horned cattle, swine, and horses. A court-baron for the manor of Pennington and a court for the manor of West Leigh are held here annually, as also the petty sessions for the Warrington division of the hundred of West Derby. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*: it is an ancient and spacious structure. In the churchyard is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Piers Ranicars in 1655. Thomas Highs, a reed-maker at Leigh, in the year 1763 produced the model of a machine which gave motion to six spindles, and which he called, after the name of his daughter, a Jenny: not being himself a machinist, at least in metal, he called in John Kay, a clock-maker, residing in the same town, to his assistance. In 1767 this invention was improved upon by James Hargrave of Blackburn, who made a machine to carry upwards of twenty spindles. In the same year Highs produced the throstle, or water-frame, the principle of which is to draw out a coarse thread, or rather long fleece of cotton wool, by the revolution of successive sets of rollers, on the principle that one pair of the rollers should revolve five times, while the other pair revolved once. It was of these inventions that Sir Richard Arkwright took advantage, and realized an immense fortune.

West Leigh Hall is the seat of Richard Marsh, Esq.; and Pennington Hall is the seat of William Hobson, Esq. In Leigh parish are the townships of Astley, Atherton, Bedford, and Tyldesley.

Astley, 3 miles E. from Leigh, contains 306 houses, and 1882 inhabitants. Here is a chapel, dedicated to St. Stephen. In this township formerly stood Morley's Hall, an ancient mansion of the Lelands, and thus described by Leland: "Morle in Leghe paroche, is buildid, saving the foundation, of stone squarid, that risith within a great moote, a vi foot above the water, al of tymbre after the commune sorte of building of houses of the gentilmen for the most of Lancastreshire, Ther is much pleasur of orchardes of great varite of fruite, and faire made walkes and gardines as ther is in any place of Lancastreshire."

Atherton, 7 miles N.E. from Newton, contains 790 houses, and 4145 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Chowbent. Atherton Hall has been pulled down. At Chowbent, one mile northward, is a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; it was consecrated in 1723. Fairs are held on 29th June, and 29th August. Machines are made here for various branches of the cotton trade; and here are also several manufactures of nails.

Bedford, 2½ miles E. from Leigh, contains 449 houses, and 2830 inhabitants. Here are several excellent quarries of limestone, which has the property of hardening under water, and is consequently much used for the lining of canals and reservoirs.

Tyldesley, 2 miles N.E. from Leigh, contains 678 houses, and 4325 inhabitants. Here are several cotton manufactories. The church, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, was erected in 1825, on the summit of a hill, commanding a view of seven counties, and presents itself conspicuously to the surrounding parts of Cheshire and Lancashire. The fabric is of close-grained white stone, and the designs, by *Smirke*, are formed on the models of the acutely pointed style of architecture; a spire, of one hundred feet in height, crowns the whole. The east window, of stained glass, designed and executed by *Willement*, is one of his finest works; it consists of three openings, and was presented by George Ormerod, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., the proprietor of the surrounding estate. In the central compartment is a beautiful copy of the altar-piece at Magdalen College Oxford, with some slight variations, introduced in order to adapt it to the general style of architecture; and the others are composed of mosaic tracery, in imitation of ancient painted glass in Lincoln Cathedral, on which are ranged shields and scrolls, with brief inscriptions, forming a series of monumental memorials. To this donation Mr. Ormerod added the enclosure of the churchyard, at his own expense, with a stone wall and iron railing, and contributed also a peal of six bells, an organ, the communion-plate, books, and pulpit furniture. In this township is the Dam House, an ancient brick dwelling, now falling into decay. Chadwick Hall is another neglected mansion; and also Garnett Hall, now a farm-house.

LIVERPOOL, on the Mersey, 36 miles W. from Manchester, and 205 miles from London, contains 19,007 houses, and 118,972 inhabitants. This borough formerly constituted part of the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, from which it was severed by Act of Parliament in 1699, and it now has separate jurisdiction. The great increase and prosperity of Liverpool have been occasioned by the enterprise and skill of its inhabitants, by its local advantages, commanding the trade of Ireland and America, and by the wisdom of the corporation in abolishing all exclusive laws, and encouraging by an entire freedom every species of industry and commercial talent. Liverpool was incorporated by King John, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, an unlimited number of aldermen, two bailiffs, a common council of forty of the principal inhabitants, a town-clerk, and other officers. Whoever has borne the office of mayor is afterwards styled an Alderman. The town-hall, one of the finest edifices of its kind in the kingdom, stands at the north end of Castle-street, a very

spacious and beautiful street: it was originally constructed for an exchange in 1749, after designs by *Wood*, of Bath, but was never used for that purpose. The whole of the interior being destroyed by fire in 1795, great alterations were afterwards made in the building, and it was then appropriated to offices for the general business of the corporation, a mansion for the mayor, and assembly-rooms. As a specimen of civil architecture this structure affords a striking example of the wealth and spirit of the opulent corporation, whose resources have been nobly employed in the improvement of the town to an extent scarcely credible. The principal entrance to the town-hall is by a portico, of the Corinthian order, on the southern front, facing Castle-street. The principal story of the building is raised on a rustic substructure, and is formed by a range of attached columns and antæ, designed in a bold and masculine style. On the northern front, where the principal alterations were made after the fire in 1795, a projecting centre is enriched by a colonnade, surmounted by statues, emblematical of the four quarters of the globe. The town-hall is crowned by a light and elegant dome, above which is a pedestal and statue of Britannia, seated. From the gallery, which surrounds this dome, is a most interesting panoramic view of the whole town and environs: Everton and Edgehill on the east; the Cheshire shore on the west; and the Mersey, in its course to the Irish Sea, on the north.

The entrance by the portico on the south front of the town-hall opens upon a vestibule leading to a grand staircase, immediately under the dome, which rises one hundred and six feet above the pavement below. A suite of rooms on the principal story is adorned with a splendid collection of royal portraits: King George III., by *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, P.R.A.; King George IV. when Prince of Wales, by *John Hoppner*, R.A.; His Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, K.G., by *Thomas Phillips*, R.A.; and His present Majesty when Duke of Clarence, by *M. A. Shee*, P.R.A. The arms of the borough of Liverpol are *Argent, a cormorant sable beaked and legged gules, holding in the beak a branch of laver vert.* Motto, Deus nobis hæc otia fecit." The general sessions for the peace are held four times a year, and by adjournment every Monday. A court of requests is also held every Wednesday.

The borough of Liverpool returns two members to Parliament; the mayor and two bailiffs are the returning officers; the present members are William Ewart, Esq., and Viscount Sandon, eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby.

The town-hall, in conjunction with the Exchange Buildings, forms a noble quadrangle, in the centre of which is the monument to Nelson. Blome's Geographical Description of the Kingdom, published in 1673, notices the foundation of a mercantile exchange, in consequence of the rising importance of Liverpool. This structure has been replaced by a splendid building, one of the principal ornaments of this town, and which may even be ranked amongst the first commercial edifices in Europe. The New Exchange Buildings were founded in 1803, and in plan complete a quadrangle of greater extent than that of the Royal Exchange in London, the area being one hundred and seventy-eight feet from east to west, and one hundred and ninety-seven feet from north to south.

The style of architecture, being intended to correspond with the northern elevation of the town-hall, is of rather magnificent character. On a rusticated basement, forming a spacious arcade upon each front to protect the merchants from the weather, is raised a Corinthian order, surmounted by a balustrade. The centre division is enriched by eight coupled columns, each formed of one entire stone, and on the entablature are four statues of the elements. The entrance to the Exchange from Old Hall-street is by a vestibule, divided into three avenues, by columns of the Doric order; and the northern front of this building, towards the same street, is also of the Doric order of architecture. The whole edifice is of stone, from the quarries in Toxteth Park, and was erected from designs by *John Foster*, architect to the Corporation. The monumental group, in bronze, in memory of Nelson, placed in the centre of the quadrangle, was designed by *Matthew Wyatt*, and erected in 1813: it displays a variety of composition. On a circular pedestal are sculptured bassi-relievi of the naval actions of St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar: on the frieze, supported by captive figures, in allusion to his signal victories, is inscribed the emphatic words, ENGLAND · EXPECTS · EVERY · MAN · TO · DO · HIS · DUTY. The principal figure, Nelson, crowned by Victory, is represented meeting death in the arms of his country and her navy.

The intimate connexion of Liverpool with the rising empires of the American continent, its vicinity to Ireland, its increasing commerce with the north of Europe, its colonial relations, the participation of the out-ports in the trade to the East Indies, of which Liverpool has extensively availed itself, together with its own local advantages, its important staple commodities of coal, salt, and earthenware, the unrivalled cotton manufacture of the county in which the town is situated, and its connexion with the inland navigation of the kingdom, hold out a prospect of permanent and increasing prosperity. As a proof of the present opulence of the town, and how rapidly it has advanced in a very short space of time, it is only necessary to notice the extensive ranges of houses, and the numerous public buildings which meet the eye in every direction, and mark the spirit of the inhabitants and abundance of their resources. The space at present covered with buildings may be estimated as forming an area of more than six million square yards within the liberties of the borough, and not including the suburbs.

On the banks of the Mersey is a quay of about two miles and a half in extent, presenting an uninterrupted succession of docks, and piers, and towering warehouses. At high water the river affords the most interesting prospects, particularly if a westerly wind favours the arrival of the vast fleets destined to the port. Steam-boats are here also constantly plying to Birkenhead, Tranmere, Woodside, and Seacombe on the opposite coast, whence coaches start for Chester at stated hours every day.

The docks are of three kinds:—The principal are the wet docks, which chiefly receive ships in the foreign trade; in them ships are afloat at all times of the tide, the water being retained by the dock-gates. The next are the dry docks, which generally receive the vessels that are employed coastwise, and are left dry when the tide is out. The others are the Graving docks, which admit or exclude the water at pleasure, and in which ships are laid dry for the purpose of caulking or repair. The Old Dock was constructed in 1710, and at the east end is the Custom-house; this dock receives Irish traders and vessels from the Mediterranean. The dry dock is chiefly occupied by sloops from the northern coast. Salt House Dock derives its name from a salt-work, afterwards removed to Garston, higher up the river. The upper end is chiefly occupied by ships which are laid up, and the lower part by the Levant, Irish, and coasting vessels. George's Dock extends from the corner of St. Nicholas's churchyard to Moor-street. This dock is chiefly occupied by West India ships, but communicates by a basin at the northern end with Prince's Dock. On the western side of these docks, towards the river, are stairs for the accommodation of passengers embarking by the numerous steam-boats bound to North Wales, the Isle of Man, Scotland, and Ireland;—a mode of conveyance which has in no small degree increased the political and commercial importance of Liverpool.

The King's Dock, contiguous to the King's tobacco warehouses, receives all the vessels from Virginia and other parts laden with tobacco, this being the only place where they are allowed to discharge their cargo. This dock communicates with a dry dock or basin to the south, which is connected with the Queen's Dock, the largest in the harbour, chiefly occupied by timber vessels, and by Dutch and Baltic shipping; at the southern end it communicates with the Queen Half-tide Dock, southward of which is the site of Brunswick Dock.

The Prince's Dock was opened in 1821, and is exceeded in size by the Queen's Dock only. Along the western side, next to the river, runs the royal parade, whence the most delightful views of the river, the shipping, &c., are obtained; it is consequently a place of great resort. The boundary of the port of Liverpool, as fixed by commissioners 28th November, 1723, is from the Redstones in Hoylake on the point of the Wirral southerly, to the foot of the Ribble water in a direct line northerly, and so upon the southern side of the same river to Hesketh Bank easterly, and to the river Astland and Douglas, and all along the sea-coast of Meols and Formby into the river Mersey, and all over the rivers Mersey, Irwell, and Weever.

Goree Buildings, at the bottom of Water-street, were erected on the site of remarkably lofty and spacious warehouses, that were destroyed by a tremendous fire on the night of the 14th of September, 1802, which consumed property estimated at more than 200,000*l.* in value. The present very extensive range of buildings, in two divisions, are chiefly designed as storehouses for corn, and have for a basement a convenient arcade for transacting business in unfavourable weather. Between these warehouses and the river Mersey is St. George's Dock.

The two water communications by which goods have been conveyed between Liverpool and Manchester, are the Mersey and Irwell navigation, consisting alternately of the two rivers Mersey and Irwell, and canals, and of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. The Act of Parliament incorporating the Old Quay Company for the formation of the first was obtained in 1733; that for the Duke's canal was procured in 1760. The immense amount of traffic had first to be shipped at Liverpool, then conveyed up the river to Runcorn, a distance of twenty miles, and was then forwarded by canal to Manchester, the whole distance between the towns being nearly fifty miles. The average time of the passage was thirty-six hours, and the cost fifteen shillings per ton. The canals were undoubtedly a great improvement on the old mode of conveyance; and such was the increase in their value to the proprietors, consequent on the increase of the intercourse between the two towns, that the shares which were originally bought for 70*l.*, have been sold for 1250*l.* each.

The Liverpool and Manchester railway, which has superseded every other mode of conveyance between the towns, is unquestionably the finest enterprise the nation has for a long time witnessed: it passes through a rich and extensive coal district in full working. The railway commences at the port of Liverpool, at a point in direct communication with the King's and Queen's docks, and passes under the town by a tunnel and inclined plane. The archway, lighted with gas, is sixteen feet high, and twenty-two feet wide, and is cut through a solid rock for two thousand two hundred and forty-eight yards, rising one foot in forty-nine. The road is thus continued for about a mile and a quarter, nearly from west to east, and comes into day-light at the top of Edgehill, where the road is one hundred and twenty-three feet higher than at its commencement in Wapping. The rails used on the road are made of wrought iron, in lengths of five yards each; every three feet the rails rest on blocks of stone let into the ground, but on the embankments, where the road was expected to subside, the rails are laid on oak sleepers. The double line of rails for the carriages is laid down with mathematical correctness, and consists of four equi-distant rails, four feet eight inches apart, about two inches in breadth, and rising about one inch above the surface.

About half a mile from the tunnel the railway crosses Wavertree Lane, and there is then a descent for five miles and a half. About half a mile northward of Wavertree, at Olive Mount, there is an excavation, two miles in length. The railway is there carried, by means of an embankment, over a valley at Roby, or *Broad Green*, two miles in length, and crosses the Huyton turnpike-road a little beyond Roby. At the distance of six miles and three quarters from Liverpool there is a junction railway for the conveyance of coals from the mines on the south; and at seven or eight miles from Liverpool is the Whiston inclined plane, one mile and a half in length, where an engine is stationed to assist the carriages in their ascent. Beyond this point, for nearly two miles, the road is an exact level; and it was here that the contest of locomotive carriages for a premium of 500*l.*, given by the Company, took place in October, 1829. At Rainhill, half a mile from the Whiston plane, the railway crosses the Liverpool and Manchester turnpike-road. On leaving the level at Rainhill the railway crosses the Sutton inclined plane, which is of the same extent as that at Whiston, and descends in the same proportion that the other rises; here is another stationary engine. A little beyond Rainhill several collieries communicate with the line of road by means of railways, and the Runcorn Gap railway here crosses the line to St. Helen's.

The next object of interest is Parr Moss, the road over which was formed principally of the clay and stone dug from the Sutton inclined plane, and extends about three quarters of a mile. The railway is then carried over the valley of Sankey, by means of a massive viaduct, consisting of nine arches of fifty feet span each, the height of the parapet being seventy feet above the Sankey canal in the valley beneath. The viaduct is built principally of brick, with stone facings, and the foundation rests on piles driven into the ground.

The viaduct is approached by an embankment of extraordinary magnitude, formed principally of the clay dug from the high lands surrounding the valley. The appearance of the vessels in the canal beneath has a striking effect. Southward of the town of Newton the railway crosses a narrow valley by the lofty embankment of Sandy Mains, and a bridge of four arches, each forty feet span, under one of which passes the turnpike-road from Newton to Warrington. The Wigan and Newton branch here enters the railway. A few miles beyond Newton is the Kenyon excavation. The Kenyon and Leigh junction railway here joins the Liverpool and Manchester line, and as that also joins the Bolton and Leigh line, brings Bolton into direct communication with Liverpool.

The railway then passes successively under three bridges, and a little beyond Culcheth over the Broxley embankment, which is about a mile and a half in length: it then passes over Bury Lane and the river Gless, or *Glazebrook*, and arrives at Chat Moss. The line extends across the Moss, a distance of about four miles and three quarters. On leaving Chat Moss the railway passes over the lowlands at Barton, extending about a mile between the Moss and Worsley canal, by means of an embankment: it is carried over the canal by a stone viaduct of two arches, and proceeds through Eccles and a portion of Salford, under six bridges. The railway is carried over the Irwell by a stone bridge of sixty-three feet span, thirty feet from the water, and then over twenty-two brick arches, and over a bridge to the station in Water-street, Manchester, a distance of thirty-one miles from the Liverpool station. Along the line of road, there are at every mile and quarter of a mile, posts showing the distance from Liverpool to Manchester.

Most of the carriages used as public coaches consist, like the French diligences, of two or three bodies joined together; some are intended to accommodate four persons in each body, and others six; between the sittings is a rest for the arms, and each passenger has a cushion, with back, &c., covered with fine cloth, like a private carriage.

The ceremony of opening the railway took place on 15th September, 1830: a procession left Liverpool, drawn by eight locomotive engines, the first of which was the Northumbrian, with the directors of the Railway Company, and numerous distinguished visitors, including the Duke of Wellington; the other engines were the Phœnix, the North Star, the Rocket, the Dart, the Comet, the Arrow, and the Meteor. The Northumbrian drew three carriages, the first containing a band of music, the second the Duke of Wellington and the visitors, and the third the Directors. The Phœnix and the North Star drew five carriages each. The Rocket drew three; and the Dart, Comet, Arrow, and Meteor, each four. The total number of persons conveyed was seven hundred and seventy-two. The carriages did not proceed at a particularly rapid pace, scarcely fifteen miles an hour. On the arrival of the procession at Parkside, about nineteen miles from Liverpool, the carriages stopped to take in a supply of water. It was here that Mr. Huskisson met with the melancholy accident which caused his death the same evening. The procession went on to Manchester, and returned to Liverpool in the order previously arranged, but the public dinner was of course postponed. In the year 1822 Mr. James, an engineer of London, suggested the idea of the railway to Mr. Joseph Sanders, and a preliminary survey was made, upon which a prospectus of the plan was issued, and application made to Parliament for a bill to incorporate the Company. A second bill was presented to Parliament in 1826, and the Company being established, the work was completed in four years.

In literary institutions Liverpool set a noble example. The Athenæum, in Church-street, was the first of the kind established in the kingdom; and its library contains the collection of MSS., &c., made by the late William Roscoe, for his Lives of Lorenzo de Medici and Leo X. The Lyceum, in Bold-street, was erected from designs by *Harrison*, of Chester; the library is deposited in a circular room, adorned with numerous busts. The Union News-room, in Duke-street, erected from designs by *Foster*, is of the Ionic order, and was founded on January 1, 1800, the day on which the Union with Ireland took place: an emblematical picure by *Fuseli*, R.A., adorns the room. The Exchange News-room occupies part of the lower story of the Exchange Buildings, and the underwriters' room is immediately over it. The Liverpool Royal Institution is a spacious edifice, in Colquitt-street; the Society was formed in 1814, and incorporated by charter in 1822: within the building is a large room, appropriated to the use of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, and other rooms for a library and museum, as well as an exhibition-room for the use of the members of the Liverpool Academy; another room for casts of the Elgin marbles, a drawing-school, laboratory, &c.

The museum contains specimens of natural history, a collection of minerals, &c., and the exhibition room contains a series of pictures, designed to illustrate the early history and progress of the arts,

formerly belonging to William Roscoe. Besides the casts from the Elgin marbles, presented by King George IV., here are also casts from the Phigalian frieze, and casts from marbles discovered on the site of the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius in the island of Egina. A school of arts was founded in 1825.

The Botanic Garden is situated near Edgehill, and is of considerable extent, inclosed by a wall, with lodges at the entrance, and a spacious conservatory. The mount on St. James's Walk, at the top of Duke-street, is an elevated situation, commanding an extensive and interesting prospect: it belongs to the Corporation; and the terrace, shrubbery, and walks are supported by them, for the accommodation of the public. The markets of Liverpool are supplied from a great distance. Ireland and Scotland furnish grain, cattle, sheep, hogs, bacon, and butter. The Isles of Man and Anglesey, and many parts of North Wales, send live poultry of all sorts, eggs, and fresh butter. From Cheshire, and especially the hundred of Wirral, poultry, fruit, butter, and other articles, are regularly brought over in the steam-boats, which are continually passing and repassing the river. The same articles are also brought over from Ireland, the steam-boats affording much facility to the Irish dealers to attend the markets. Potatoes are brought from the neighbouring parts of this county. The farms in the vicinity of Liverpool are devoted to the production of milk. Vegetables are here found very early in the season, as well as native and foreign fruits. The New Market, designed by *John Foster, Jun.*, was completed in February, 1822: it is situated in the centre of the town, in the neighbourhood of Queen-square, Clayton-square, and Williamson-square; its principal front is in Great Charlotte-street; the length of the building is five hundred and forty-nine feet, its breadth one hundred and thirty-five feet, forming a covered square of nearly two acres of ground. The market-place forms a large and lightly painted hall, divided into five avenues, there being four rows of cast-iron pillars, twenty-three feet high, supporting the conjoined abutments of the roof along the entire building; the pillars are one hundred and sixteen in number, but are so lightly formed, as greatly to improve the general appearance by their regular arrangement. The great body of the market is occupied by four lines of stalls, tables, &c., ranged in a line with the pillars from end to end, and the whole is lighted by gas every night. The principal market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, but there is a considerable market every day. St. James's market is for the convenience of the south end of the town and Harrington, and there are also seven others held in the open air; viz. the Old market in Derby-square, Castle-street; one in Cleveland-square; one in Islington; one in Pownall-square; the cattle and hay market in Lime-street; and the pig market in Great Howard-street. Liverpool was made a distinct parish in 1699, before which it was considered a township of Walton. St. Nicholas's, or the old church, is a curacy, with the rectory of St. Peter's, in the patronage of the Corporation. It is situated on the banks of the river Mersey, at the northern end of St. George's Dock; the body of the church was rebuilt in 1774, and the tower and spire were rebuilt, from a design by *Harrison* of Chester, in 1811. In the church are a few monuments; amongst which is one in memory of William Clayton, Esq., of Fulwood, who represented the borough in six Parliaments; he died in 1715. From his family Clayton-square, in the town, derives its name.

St. Peter's church, in Church-street, was built in 1704, and is a rectory, in the patronage of the Corporation: in the chancel are monuments of Foster Cunliffe, Esq., and of William Lawley, Esq.

The other churches in the town are properly chapels-of-ease, and are all modern. St. George's church, originally consecrated in 1734, has been rebuilt, under the direction of *J. Foster, Jun.*, architect to the Corporation: it is of the Doric order of architecture, rusticated, having above the entablature a panelled attic. On the side of the church is a terrace, raised upon an arcade, beneath which is a market for vegetables and fruits, the growth of the open garden, produced here earlier and in greater abundance than in many other parts of the kingdom. Octangular buildings on the southern side of the church contain offices for the clerk of the market, &c. The base of the tower, thirty feet square, in plan is rusticated Doric; the next story is of the Ionic order of architecture, and of an octangular form; between the columns are belfry windows, and a clock. Over this is a Corinthian peristyle, surmounted by a balustrade, forming a gallery round the base of the spire, which is quite plain, with oval openings for lights, and finished with a Composite capital; the whole height, to the top of the spire, is about two hundred and fourteen feet. At this church the mayor, aldermen, and common-council usually attend divine service. St. Thomas's church was consecrated in 1750: the nave has a rusticated base, upon which is raised an Ionic order, with a balustrade and vases; the chancel is octangular in plan.

St. Paul's church, founded in 1763, is situated a short distance northward of the town-hall. Owing to its great elevation, and being erected on rising ground, it is rendered an attractive object in a distant view of the town: it was built from designs by *T. Lightoler*. The west front consists of a hexastyle portico, of the Ionic order, elevated on a platform, with an ascent of seven steps; the entablature is continued from the portico round the entire building, surmounted with a balustrade, and vases at the angles: there are no monuments within the church.

St. Anne's church, at the northern end of St. Anne-street, Richmond, was built about 1770; it is in the pointed style of architecture, and the east window is of painted glass.

St. Michael's church is situated in Kent-street, and is of the Corinthian order of architecture, from the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome.

The Church of the School for the Blind is situated in Duncan-street: it was founded in 1818, and was erected from designs by *John Foster, Jun.*, in the Doric order of architecture. Over the altar is a picture of Christ restoring the Blind, by *Hilton*, presented to the church by Thomas Wilson, Esq.; and in the chancel is a monument to the memory of Pudsey Dawson, Esq., one of the earliest patrons of the institution.

Trinity church, on the eastern side of St. Anne-street, was built in 1792. St. Stephen's church is in Byrom-street; and St. Matthew's, in Key-street.

Christ church, situated in Hunter-street, was erected at the expense of John Houghton, in 1797, and endowed by him with 105*l.* per annum, as a salary for a minister. The view of the town from a circular gallery which surrounds the cupola of this church, is more perfect than can elsewhere be obtained, excepting from the town-hall.

St. Mark's church, at the upper end of Duke-street, was consecrated in 1815: in the chancel is a large painted window. All Saints' church, situated in Grenville-street, was formerly a tennis-court, to which a tower has been added. St. Andrew's church, in Renshaw-street, was erected at the expense of John Gladstone, Esq., and was consecrated in 1815. St. Philip's church, situated in Hardman-street, near Rodney-street, was built by John Craggs, in the pointed style of architecture, and was consecrated in 1816.

St. Luke's church, in Berry-street, at the top of Bold-street, was founded in 1811: it was built by the Corporation, in the pointed style of architecture. There is a spacious public cemetery at Low Hill; besides which, the excavation near the mount on St. James's Walk, at the top of Duke-street, whence the stone used in the erection of many of the public buildings of Liverpool was cut, has been converted into a public cemetery, in imitation of the celebrated Père la Chaise at Paris, in which is a chapel, of Doric architecture. The late Right Hon. William Huskisson was here interred, 24th September, 1830, agreeably to his own request; the funeral was public; the place of his interment is at the bottom of a dell, about sixty feet below the ordinary level of the streets of the town. On the west the bank rises gradually till it comes to a double tier of terraces, and is then surmounted by the cluster of trees in St. James's Walk.

On September 30, 1822, an equestrian statue of King George III. was placed on its pedestal in the open space at the junction of London-road and Pembroke-place. The statue is of bronze, by *Westmacott*; it is of heroic size, and is in the Roman costume.

About the middle of the 17th century, the site principally covered with buildings in Liverpool, or *Lyrpoole*, appears to have been for the most part confined to the elevated ground on which Castle-street now stands, and to a few streets running short distances from the ancient Town-house. The castle, built by Roger de Poictiers, was taken down in 1721. Towards the river side there appears to have been only three streets—Moor-street, Water-street, and Chapel-street; and these were but scantily covered with buildings. Eastward, Duke-street appears to have been a few straggling houses, with crofts and barns. Between this street and Tithe Barn-street there would seem to have been no communication; for Sir Edward Moor, (whose name is perpetuated by Moor-street,) in a MS. description of his property in Liverpool, recommends his son to open a passage from Dale-street

to Tithe Barn-street, through a petty croft, where Hackinsley now stands. On the south-east, towards the Pool, there were several houses, but with wide interstices between them. The inlet along Whitechapel was the natural boundary of the town, and on the banks boats were kept. This inlet had a communication with the water in Moss-lake fields, the site of the present Abercrombie-square, adjacent to the botanic garden, its course being down Pembroke-place, across London-road, to the end of Byrom-street. The only public structures were the Town-house, St. Nicholas's church, and the old tower in Water-street, near the river, built, it is supposed, in 1252, and embattled by Sir John Stanley, by permission from King Henry IV. The remains of this building were replaced by warehouses in 1819. A few specimens of the dwelling-houses of the period still remain in Moor-street, Lancelot's Key, and Moor-fields. The Old Hall, the residence of the family of Moor, in Old Hall-street, and Cross Hall, the seat of the Cross family, whence the present name of Cross Hall-street, were the two principal mansions of the time. The Old Hall occupied all the space between Chapel-street and Rosemary-lane, now Fazakerley-street, and between Old Hall-street and Lancelot's Key. On the site of the present King's Arms in Castle-street was New Hall, belonging to the Mayhulls of Mayhull, or *Maghull*. The rapid advance of the Port of Liverpool in commercial importance will be found detailed in the histories of the town. Liverpool is almost the creation of yesterday, with nothing on the score of antiquity to illustrate it. The recent elevation to the rank of the second commercial town in the British empire, is the proudest pillar of her fame, at once her glory and her boast.

TOXTETH PARK, adjoining the town of Liverpool on the south, is an extra-parochial district, containing 2224 houses, and 12,829 inhabitants. It was anciently a park, belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, and formed one of the forests pertaining to that great fee: so recently as the year 1770, it was entirely occupied by farms, but is now laid out in streets contiguous to Liverpool, and in villas and mansions of opulent merchants; being one of the pleasantest and most healthy spots in the vicinity of the town: it contains two churches—St. James's church, in Parliament-street, built in 1774; and St. Michael's church, about 3 miles distant from Liverpool, built in 1815, the tower of which forms a pleasing object on the banks of the Mersey.

At the Lower Lodge in Toxteth Park, near Otter's Pool, was born Jeremiah Horrox, in 1619; he was an astronomer, and was the first who observed the passage of Venus over the sun's disk. The forest of Simon's Wood, and the two royal parks of Croxteth and Toxteth came into possession of the Earl of Sefton's family by the grant of the office of Chief Forester of the Wapentake of West Derby by King Henry VI. to Sir Richard Molyneux, in 1446.

NORTH MEOLS, or *Meales*, on the sea-coast, near the estuary of the Ribble, 9 miles N.W. from Ormskirk, contains 539 houses, and 2763 inhabitants, including Southport, a popular bathing-place, and the hamlet of Birkdale. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Southport, formerly *South Hawes*, is about two miles southward from North Meols, opposite a fine bay; its situation among the sand-hills, or *meols*, is considered salubrious and pleasant; and here is a chapel, &c., for the accommodation of visitors. Martin Meer, formerly a pool, now a large tract of flat land, lies eastward; this reclaimed land is excellent pasturage for cattle, particularly horses. Roads also are made across the Meer, by means of bavins covered with a stratum of sand.

ORMSKIRK, near a branch of the river Eller, 13 miles N.E. from Liverpool, and 208 miles from London, contains 738 houses, and 3838 inhabitants. The town consists of four streets, crossing each other at right angles, having a spacious market-place in the centre. Cotton spinning is the chief trade, but coarse thread is also made for sail cloth: it is famed for the Ormskirk medicine, and for its gingerbread. The town is supplied with every necessary convenience by the Liverpool canal, distant about two miles and a half. Here is a weekly market on Thursday; and annual fairs on Whit Monday and the 10th of September, for cattle and horses. The petty sessions for Ormskirk division are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Derby. The edifice, situated on an eminence, is of considerable antiquity, having a square tower; at a small distance in the churchyard is a spire steeple, which is supposed to have been erected for the reception of the bells from Burscough Priory, after the dissolution of the monastery. A chapel for the Stanley family was erected in this church, according to the will of Edward, third Earl of Derby, in 1574, who was buried here with much funeral pomp; some monuments of the Stanleys, formerly at Burscough Priory, have been removed here. Another chapel belongs to the Scarisbrick family. The tower of the church commands a fine view of the adjacent country, and the mouth of the Ribble. A new church was built in 1830. A grammar-school was founded here by Henry Croft, Esq., in 1614. In the loamy sands in the neighbourhood of Ormskirk, large quantities of carrots are raised for the Liverpool markets. The parish is very extensive, consisting of the townships of Bickerstaffe, Burscough, Latham, Scarisbrick, and Skelmersdale; its entire population is 12,422 inhabitants.

Bickerstaffe, 3 miles S.E. from Ormskirk, contains 194 houses, and 1212 inhabitants. In this township is a small Moss.

Burscough, 2½ miles N.E. from Ormskirk, contains 327 houses, and 1755 inhabitants. Burscough Priory, for Black or Austin canons, was founded by Robert Fitz Henry Lord of Latham, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, in the reign of Richard I.: its revenue, at the Dissolution, was 129*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* per annum. The site is now the property of the Earl of Derby; and the priory was the usual burial-place of his ancestors before the Reformation, after which the priory was destroyed; a very small part of the ruins being now to be seen, consisting of a portion of the centre arch of the church, situated near the road to Preston.

Latham, 3 miles N.E. from Ormskirk, contains 519 houses, and 2997 inhabitants. Latham House, the seat of Lord Skelmersdale, stands in the centre of a pleasant and well-wooded park. The situation is that of the ancient castellated mansion, celebrated in history for the remarkable siege it withstood during fifteen months against Sir Thomas Fairfax and other Parliamentary officers in 1644, during the time of the civil war, in consequence of the heroic defence maintained by the Countess of Derby, during the absence of the Earl in the Isle of Man. After the demolition of the old house, which had been a residence of the family of Stanley from the time of Henry IV., a new building was commenced by William, ninth Earl of Derby, who did not live to complete his intentions. At his death, in 1702, the estate became the property of Henrietta, his daughter and co-heiress, who sold it to Henry Furness, Esq., from whom the whole was purchased, in 1724, by Sir Thomas Bootle, of Melling in this county; and from him it has descended to the present proprietor, whose father married the niece of Sir Thomas.

The mansion was erected about 1725 by Sir Thomas Bootle, who employed in its construction and embellishment an Italian architect, *Giacomo Leoni*, whose skill, in the distribution and ornament of the various apartments, is much to be admired. The plan is that of a grand central building, one hundred and fifty-six feet by seventy-five, with two wings, each one hundred feet by fifty, projecting at right angles on the north or principal front, and united to the main edifice by a curved Ionic colonnade, and at their extreme point by means of a low parapet wall, divided by piers at regular distances, inclosing a court or lawn diversified with beds of flowers; which wall, and carriage entrance, through iron palisades, is a judicious alteration from the original design. The whole length of the principal front, including the wings, is three hundred and twenty feet. The elevation is bold, and extremely correct in its proportions; but in a mansion of such noble dimensions, more architectural decoration would certainly have improved the effect. The north front, when seen in perspective from beneath the colonnade, exhibits all the boldness of its architectural character, but its beautiful symmetry is seen to greater advantage from a little distance. The whole of the west wing is appropriated to stabling. The central building, containing the principal apartments, consists of a rustic basement, having a noble ascent of a double flight of steps to the grand hall; the other rooms occupy a principal and upper story. The central compartment, in which is the entrance, projects about three feet, and is surmounted by a plain pediment; a bold cornice is continued round the whole, above which is no attic. The windows, nine on each story, have their appropriate architectural decorations, and the wings correspond with each other and with the body of the mansion. The whole is built with a fine clear coloured stone. The south or garden front is simple in its architecture, but of elegant proportion, containing thirteen windows on each story. The only entrance on this front is in the centre of the basement; but on the east end is a flight of steps from the prin-

cipal story. At a short distance from this point, on the east, is a large and handsome conservatory, stored with a profusion of exotic plants: it is sixty feet long by twenty in width, and is composed of a continued series of Doric pilasters and entablature.

Ground plans and elevations of this mansion are inserted in the "Vitruvius Britannicus," published about the period of its erection by John Campbell. A few alterations appear to have been since made from the original designs of *Leoni*, which are chiefly to be observed in the dining-room and library, both of which have been enlarged; the latter is now fifty feet in length, and twenty-two wide: two rooms were thrown into one by the present owner, and the division of the apartments is marked by two scagliola columns, which support their entablature: the ceilings are all entitled to notice from the boldness of the ornamental decoration. Two principal staircases communicate with the rooms on the east and west of the grand hall. This magnificent apartment is forty feet square, and thirty feet high. In each angle, and at equal distances on the sides, are Corinthian columns, three quarter size, in all twelve in number, with their appropriate frieze; the intermediate compartments are adorned with busts, and paintings in chiar'-oscuro on the walls, chiefly allegorical subjects, by *Goupy*. In this hall stands a lettern or reading-desk, representing an eagle with expanded wings, which was probably part of the furniture of the ancient domestic chapel. The dining-room is hung with portraits of distinguished persons in the time of George II.: viz., of His Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, to whom Sir Thomas Bootle, the founder of the mansion, was Chancellor; William Pulteney Earl of Bath; Charles, called the Proud Duke of Somerset, and his second Duchess, with their two daughters, one afterwards Marchioness of Granby, the other Countess of Aylesford; Sir Thomas Bootle, in his Chancellor's robes; King George II., and a head of George III., when young, painted in profile, by *Allan Ramsay*, from which there is an engraving by *Woollett*; there is also in this apartment a portrait of James Earl of Derby, who was beheaded at Bolton for his loyalty to his Sovereign; and an interesting head of his wife, Charlotte de la Tremouille, the celebrated Countess of Derby, who defended Latham House in 1644, and the Isle of Man in 1651. After the submission of the latter place to the Parliament, this heroine was detained in prison, with her young children, in poverty, till the Restoration: she died in 1663. It may be remarked, that so far from being the bigoted Roman Catholic she is represented in "Peveril of the Peak," she was actually a Protestant, and was dead before the period to which the narration is confined in that work. The saloon, forty feet by twenty-four, and twenty-four feet high, is preserved in its original state; it is richly gilt, and adorned with whole-length portraits by *Vandyck*, *Lely*, and other masters, amongst which are those of Richard Wilbraham, Esq., and of Mary, daughter of Edward Bootle, Esq., the father and mother of the present possessor of the mansion, by *Romney*. The apartments on the principal story are twelve in number, the windows of which command beautiful views of the park and the country beyond. The park is nearly four miles in circumference, finely wooded, and well stocked with deer. On the north is seen the course of the river Ribble to the sea and town of Preston, with the mountains that divide Yorkshire from this county, and those of Cumberland and Westmorland. On the south-east, upon an eminence, is Ashurst beacon, a sea mark used by ships entering Liverpool harbour: it stands in the neighbouring township of Dalton, about three miles from Latham, and belongs to Lord Skelmersdale. Henry VII. visited his father-in-law, the first Earl of Derby, soon after he came to the crown, both at this seat and at Knowsley. With Latham he was highly delighted; and it is said, caused Richmond Palace to be erected upon the same plan. The mansion at the time of the siege, in 1644, was encompassed with a wall six feet in thickness. A moat, six feet deep and twenty-four in breadth, surrounded the whole. Nine bastions, at commodious distances in the outer wall, each mounted with six large guns, commanded the approaches in every part. In the midst rose the eagle tower, or keep; and a gatehouse, flanked by strong towers, formed the entrance to the first court. The Parliamentary forces that were opposed to it were unable, from the frequent sorties that were made, to erect a single battery against it; and after the siege had been raised, on Prince Rupert's arrival, other out-works were erected for its better defence. But the whole was afterwards surrendered at discretion, in consequence of treachery on the part of one of the garrison; and the house was ultimately destroyed by order of the Parliament.

About a quarter of a mile distant from the house is a chapel, founded in the fifteenth century, and now used by the family; divine service is performed here twice on Sunday: the chaplain is also almoner to a charitable foundation for twelve persons, who have residences attached to the chapel, and are maintained at the expense of Lord Skelmersdale. There is also a girl's school. In the chapel are some ancient seats, and a screen well carved; the more modern decorations are executed in good taste, particularly the small canopies at the east end, over the altar. The windows are filled with painted glass, chiefly armorial bearings of the family and their alliances, the performance of the Hon. Miss Wilbraham.

In this township are Blythe Hall, the seat of Edward Clifton, Esq.; and Cross Hall, the seat of Edward Stanley, Esq.

Scarisbrick, 3 miles N.W. from Ormskirk, contains 265 houses, and 1584 inhabitants. The Hall, the seat of Thomas Scarisbrick, Esq., stands in a flat situation, near Marton Meer, which lies between it and the sea; but the grounds are extensive and well wooded, having undergone very great improvement during the last thirty years. Over the entrance porch of the house is carved the arms of the family, with the name of the founder,—

Edwarde Scarisbricke, Ano Dni. 1595.

Under which, on the oak lintel, is painted the following inscription:—

HENRI · SCARISBRICKE · DEPARTED · THIS · LIFE · THE · XVI · DAY · OF · OCTOBER · AN · DNI · 1608 · EDWARDE · SCARISBRICKE · SOEN · TO · THE · SAID · HENRI · WAS · BORNE · THE · VII · DAY · OF · MARCH · 160—.

The old dining-hall has been restored in very good taste: over the marble chimney-piece is a large armorial tablet, with the initials E. S. 1569. Several other tablets were removed during the last repair, when under each was found deposited a coin of the period. In the hall is a portrait of Edward Scarisbrick, æt. 48, 1593, and several others of members of the family. One wing is modern, and contains a large dining-hall, in the Tudor style of architecture, erected from designs by *Foster*; the arched ceiling is divided by moulded ribs, which spring from richly ornamented corbels, having the spaces between the arches filled with panels of tracery, not unlike the very beautiful ancient ceiling of Crosby Hall, London.

Skelmersdale, 5 miles S.E. from Ormskirk, contains 101 houses, and 622 inhabitants. It is part of the estate of Edward Bootle Wilbraham, who was created Lord Skelmersdale January 17, 1828.

PRESCOT, 8 miles N.E. from Liverpool, contains 842 houses, and 4463 inhabitants. The town stands on elevated ground, and may be said to be almost built over coal-pits, several being worked close to its extremities: from these the town of Liverpool is chiefly supplied with fuel. Manufactures of hats and cotton are also established here; and the town is famed for its coarse earthenware, as well as for the manufacture of all sorts of watch-making tools, and watch movements of every description. The drawing of pinion wire originated in this town; and the very best small files are made here, whence all Europe is supplied. These branches of business extend to the surrounding villages, where the manufacturers frequently occupy small farms, in conjunction with their other employ. A market is held weekly on Tuesday; and there are annual fairs on 12th June, 24th August, All Saints' Day, and 1st November, for cattle and horses. The petty sessions for Prescot division are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 24*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of King's College Cambridge: it was enlarged in the year 1610, and the steeple was erected in 1729, but the spire was rebuilt in 1797; it is lofty, and forms an interesting object to the surrounding country. In the chancel is a monument of Captain John Ogle, who assisted in the defence of Latham House. Halsnead Hall is the seat of R. Willis, Esq.; and The Hazles is the seat of Joseph Birch, Esq. The entire parish of Prescot contains 22,811 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships:—

Bold, 5 miles N.W. from Warrington, containing 132 houses, and 818 inhabitants. Bold Hall, the seat of Henry Bold Hoghton, Esq., is a noble mansion, built from designs by *Leoni*. The male line of the family of Bold became extinct in 1761. Dorothea, second daughter of Peter Bold, Esq., married in 1757 Thomas Patten, Esq. of Bank Hall, Warrington, whose son Peter, on the death of Anna Maria Bold his aunt, the eldest daughter, in 1813 succeeded

to this estate, and assumed the name. The daughter and heiress of Peter Patten Bold, Esq. married Prince Sapieha of Poland. The Old Hall, a curious edifice, is now used as a farm-house on the demesne. Many monuments of the Bold family are in Farnworth chapel in Widness township.

Cronton, 8 miles E. from Liverpool, containing 67 houses, and 358 inhabitants.

Cuerdley, 4 miles W. from Warrington, containing 53 houses, and 321 inhabitants. In this township an extensive marsh lies along the banks of the Mersey.

Ditton, 8 miles S.W. from Warrington, containing 83 houses, and 455 inhabitants. Here is a ferry over the Mersey to Runcorn. Ditton Lodge is the seat of Mrs. Rothwell.

Eccleston, 3 miles N.E. from Prescot, containing 350 houses, and 1931 inhabitants. Here is a manufactory of crown glass, and the township abounds in coal and slate.

Parr, one mile E. from St. Helen's, containing 268 houses, and 1523 inhabitants. The township abounds with coal and iron-stone.

Penketh, 2 miles W. from Warrington, containing 74 houses, and 477 inhabitants. Fiddler's Ferry is a passage over the Mersey.

Rainford, 5 miles N. from Prescot, containing 274 houses, and 1375 inhabitants. Westward is Rainford Moss, much improved by drainage. The township is remarkable for excellent clay, used for tobacco-pipes and crucibles.

Rainhill, 3 miles S.E. from Prescot, containing 113 houses, and 640 inhabitants. Rainhill House is the residence of Bartholomew Brereton; and Rainhill Stoops is a hamlet of the township.

Sankey, 3 miles W. from Warrington, containing 99 houses, and 551 inhabitants, including Slynehead Green. Sankey Brook was made navigable in 1756, when a canal was cut hence to Fidler's Ferry on the Mersey; the first canal completed in Lancashire through solid land. Bewsey Hall, an ancient mansion, surrounded by a moat, was a seat of the Boteler family, descendants from the Botelers of Amounderness. It now belongs to Lord Lilford.

Sutton, 2 miles E. from Prescot, containing 431 houses, and 2329 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Sutton Heath. The township abounds with coal, ironstone, and potter's clay. Sutton Lodge is the seat of Thomas Caldwell, Esq.; Sherdley House, of Mrs. Hughes; and Nut Grove, the seat of J. Nuttall, Esq. Ravenhead, a hamlet in this township, is famed for the establishment of a Plate Glass Company in 1773, which occupies nearly thirty acres of land, inclosed by a wall. The glass made here is as brilliant in colour and perfect in every respect as the French plates. The Sankey canal terminates at Ravenhead.

Whiston, one mile S. from Prescot, containing 204 houses, and 1306 inhabitants. Here are numerous collieries.

Widness, 6 miles S.W. from Warrington, containing 276 houses, and 1439 inhabitants, including Appleton township and the hamlet of Farnworth. At Peel House was born William Smith, who died Bishop of Lincoln in 1514.

Windle, 5 miles N.E. from Prescot, containing 843 houses, and 4820 inhabitants. Windle Hall is the seat of Mrs. Gerard. Here are some remains of Windleshaw chapel. In this township is St. Helen's, a populous and well built market-town, which has risen into importance owing to its situation on the Sankey canal, and from the establishment of copper works about 1780. The market is held weekly on Saturday. The hamlet of Hardshaw adjoins the town on the north.

SEFTON, or *Sephton*, on the river Alt, 7 miles N. from Liverpool, contains 61 houses, and 389 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 30*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. R. Rothwell. This church is said to have been erected in the reign of Henry VIII. by Anthony Molyneux, then rector; but a part of it has evidently been built at an earlier period, from the various styles of the windows, and the unconnected manner in which the walls are joined, particularly on the north side. There are also two effigies of knights, one of which, in the present state of the church, does not appear to have a proper situation; and on the stalls, screens, &c., there is a repetition of the initials I. M., which must allude to some other member of the Molyneaux family. The chancel is divided by a screen from the body of the church, and contains stalls arranged alphabetically; the style of the letters is unique, being in unison with the general character of the enrichments, and this portion of the building is perhaps the most complete specimen of the kind extant. In the chancel have been deposited the remains of the Molyneux family, and several of the monuments of that house are still preserved. Around an altar-tomb is an inscription in memory of Sir Richard Molyneux and Joan his wife, who died in 1439. There are effigies in inlaid brass of Sir William Molyneux and his two wives and thirteen children; also of Sir William, son of the above, his two wives and six children; the inscription, of which the following is a translation, is preserved:—"Sir William Molyneux, Knight, lord of the manor of Sefton, who was sent three times against the Scots, by Henry VIII. of England: in war he fought most courageously; and at Flodden, with his own hands, took two of the Scottish banners, in spite of all their resistance: in peace he was the friend of all mankind, assisting with his counsel those who wanted advice, and with his purse those who wanted money: he had two wives, the first, Jane, only daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Rugge, Knight, of the county of Salop, by whom he had three children, Richard, Jane, and Anne; the second, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Cuthbert Clifton, Esq., by whom he had also three children, William, Thomas, and Ann. After a life of sixty-five years he was laid here with his ancestors in July, 1548, in the hope of the resurrection." In the painted glass of the windows are several inscriptions: one dated 1542; another to Margaret Bulkeley, daughter of Sir R. Molyneux, dated 1543. In this church also are deposited the remains of the family of Blundell of Ince. The screen of the chancel originally had a canopy, but not a vestige of it now remains, and it is much disfigured by having been painted. In the original state of the church vermilion and gold appears to have been used to enrich the carvings in oak; and it will be observed that the style of the screen in the north chancel indicates a later period of art than the others. The site of the ancient seat of the Molyneux family at Sefton is now occupied by a farm-house, pleasantly situated on a long range of fine meadows. The river Alt, a fine trout-stream, after a winter's flood inundates the country near this village, by reason of the want of a sufficient fall to discharge its waters. The sea-shore in this parish is remarkable for its flatness, and the number of sand-banks along the coast, dangerous to shipping. The entire parish contains 3433 inhabitants, and the following townships:—

Aintree, 6 miles N.E. from Liverpool, containing 39 houses, and 260 inhabitants. The Liverpool races were held near this village for the first time 8th July, 1829; the stand on the race-course is considered to be inferior to none in the kingdom.

Crosby, on the sea-coast, 6 miles N. from Liverpool, containing 134 houses, and 674 inhabitants. Here is a grammar-school, founded and endowed by John Harrison, merchant of London. Crosby Sea-bank is now a favourite bathing-place. Little Crosby, one mile northward, contains 53 houses, and 459 inhabitants. Crosby Hall, the seat of William Blundell, Esq., is well sheltered, and the grounds are remarkable for the luxuriancy of fine laurel.

Ince Blundell, 8 miles N. from Liverpool, and about 7 miles N.W. from Ormskirk, containing 75 houses, and 472 inhabitants. The manor-house, long the seat and residence of the family of Blundell, whence it derived the name of Ince Blundell, is situated near the sea: it contains a gallery of pictures and sculpture, collected by Henry Blundell, Esq., by whom was printed and distributed amongst his friends two splendid volumes in folio, entitled "Engravings and Etchings of the principal Statues and Busts, Bas-reliefs, Sepulchral Monuments, Cinerary Urns, &c., in the collection of Henry Blundell, Esq., 1809." The mansion, erected about the year 1720, is of red brick, with Corinthian pilasters and entablature of stone. In front is a model of Trojan's Column, surmounted by an antique eagle of marble, but a part only of the bas-relief is sculptured on the column. In the garden also is a model of the Pantheon, erected upon a scale equal to one third the size of the original at Rome; the tympan of the portico is full of sculpture: the statues are eighty-nine in number, one of which, a philosopher, was the first piece of ancient marble purchased for this collection at Rome in 1777. The busts are in number one hundred and forty-six; amongst these are busts of King Henry VIII. and Mary Queen of Scots, wrought in cannel by *Town* of Wigan. Cannel is the common fuel of the neighbourhood, and very brittle. The bas-reliefs consist of one hundred and five different subjects. The sarcophagi and cinerary urns are seventy-nine in number; the inscriptions upon them show the names of the persons whose ashes were deposited in them, with the number of years, months, days, and often the hours they lived: there is also a great variety of curious enrichments on these urns: twenty-

nine pieces in this collection are denominated ancient fragments; from the excellence of the workmanship in some, the statues to which they may have belonged are considered to be of very superior merit. The pillars consist of twenty-four fine specimens of the variety of beautiful marbles of Italy; on them are placed the busts and small statues. There are also in this collection marble tables, and other antiquities, as vases, amphoræ, lamps, lachrymatories, &c., forty-two in number. Amongst the additional marbles purchased in 1800 is a bas-relief representing Phœbus mounting his chariot, attended by the Winds and the Seasons. This very curious poetical subject was found at Tivoli; and coming into the possession of Mr. Blundel in 1790, was presented by him to Pope Pius VI., who had expressed a wish of its not being taken from Rome. After the plunder of the Pope's palace by the French, this very marble with others were consigned to Liverpool; but the ship was taken and retaken in her passage, and the marbles were ultimately sold by Christie in London, when Mr. Blundell actually gave two hundred and sixty guineas to obtain again this bas-relief, which did not cost him ten pounds when originally purchased from the villa D'Este in 1790.

Amongst the pictures are four large landscapes, by *Wilson*, one of which, A View of Rome from Tivoli, with the Sibyl's Temple, was said by him to be the best he ever painted. The finest Italian pictures are,—A Holy Family, by *Andria del Sarto;* a repetition of the Marriage Feast, by *Paul Veronese;* A View of the Colosseum with other buildings at Rome; A Holy Family, by *Pinturrichio;* The early fathers of the church, St. Jerome, St. Gregory, St. Ambrose, and St. Augustin, by *Spagnoletto;* some very fine pieces, by *Canaletti*, and other Views in Italy; the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1779, by *Volaire;* two landscapes, by *Fr. Bloenun;* and a large Flemish picture, called An Armoury, by *J. Biltius*, painted in 1666; there are also a Calm and a Storm, by *Wright*, of Liverpool, painted in 1765. In the park, at some distance from the house, is a square tower, built on an eminence.

Litherland, on the sea-coast, 5 miles N. from Liverpool, containing 77 houses, and 501 inhabitants. Litherland Hall was a seat of the Molyneux family; its site is now occupied by a farm-house. Seaforth House, the seat of John Gladstone, Esq., commands a fine sea view on the south and west, with the coast and mountains of Wales in the distance, the first terminating with the Great Ormshead, the last with Snowdon. The view also commands the town of Liverpool, and the broad estuary of the Mersey, with numerous vessels, which, in their entrance to, or departure from the port, must all pass within one or two miles of Seaforth House. The entrance of the Mersey is rendered more secure by sea-marks, of curious construction; two of these beacons, near Seaforth, present a picturesque appearance.

Lunt, 8 miles N. from Liverpool, containing 12 houses, and 75 inhabitants. Lunt House is the seat of Miss Bootle.

Netherton, 6 miles N. from Liverpool, containing 33 houses, and 186 inhabitants. Stand Park formerly belonged to the Molyneux family, and when they resided at Sefton was stocked with deer, it is now converted into farms.

Orrell, 4½ miles N. from Liverpool, containing 39 houses, and 217 inhabitants, including the township of Ford. Orrell Lodge is the seat of James Horrocks, Esq.

Thornton, 6 miles N. from Liverpool, containing 49 houses, and 300 inhabitants.

WALTON ON THE HILL, 3 miles N. from Liverpool, contains 162 houses, and 1171 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is both a rectory and a vicarage; the rectory, value 69*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, is in the patronage of the Earl of Macclesfield; the vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, is in the patronage of John Leigh, Esq. The elevated situation of the church has given the addition to the name of the village. Walton Hall is the seat of Thomas Leyland, Esq.; Walton Priory, of George Can, Esq.; and Anfield Lodge is the seat of C. Bullin, Esq. The entire parish of Walton on the Hill, including the following townships, contains 14,765 inhabitants.

Bootle, on the sea-coast, 3 miles N. from Liverpool, containing 124 houses, and 808 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Linacre. Bootle, which is frequented as a bathing-place, is situated on a sandy soil, and near a copious stream of pure water, which formerly ran into the sea at Bootle Bay, but it now supplies the town of Liverpool with water. A landmark, one hundred feet high, has lately been erected here.

Everton, one mile N.E. from Liverpool, containing 320 houses, and 2109 inhabitants. This village, situated on a high ridge of land, running from north to south, consists of numerous villas, the rural retreat of commercial opulence. St. Domingo, a large mansion, was built on land purchased with the proceeds of a French prize ship from that island; it is now used as a school. The church, dedicated to St. George, in the pointed style of architecture, erected in 1814, commands an extensive and delightful prospect. The roof, pillars, and window frames are of cast iron, by *John Cragg*, of the Mersey iron foundry. A beacon, erected in the reign of Henry III., which once stood upon an eminence near Everton, consisted of a tower capable of containing a small garrison, and commanded a view of Ashhurst beacon on the north; Rivington Pike, Blackstone Edge, and Billinge Hill towards the east; of Snowdon and Pen Maen Mawr, westward. Gradually dilapidated by time, it was at length blown down by a storm in 1803. In 1644, Prince Rupert encamped at the Beacon hill, and erected batteries upon a ridge of ground extending from the north of Townshend's mill to the late copperas works; whence the prince bombarded the town of Liverpool, then garrisoned by the Parliament forces under Colonel More.

Fazakerley, 4 miles N.E. from Liverpool, containing 67 houses, and 418 inhabitants. Fazakerley Hall is the seat of Richard Bullin, Esq.

Formby, on the sea-coast, 8 miles W. from Ormskirk, containing 219 houses, and 1257 inhabitants. Formby Hall is the seat of the Rev. R. Formby.

Kirkby, 8 miles N.E. from Liverpool, containing 174 houses, and 1035 inhabitants. In the eastern part of this township is Kirkby Moss, a large morass.

Kirkdale, on the sea-coast, 2 miles N. from Liverpool, containing 149 houses, and 1273 inhabitants. The county House of Correction stands in this township, which is conducted upon the same plan as the New Bailey prison at Salford. Bank Hall, an ancient seat of the More family, was demolished about 1770.

Simon's Wood, 5 miles S. from Ormskirk, containing 56 houses, and 390 inhabitants.

West Derby, 4 miles N.E. from Liverpool, containing 1100 houses, and 6304 inhabitants. From the vicinity of this village to Liverpool it contains many villas, belonging to opulent merchants of that town; amongst which are Fairfield Hall, the seat of E. Faulkner, Esq.; Gilead House, built by Dr. Solomon, inventor of "The Balm of Gilead," the seat of J. T. Naylor, Esq.; Highfield House, of T. Park, Esq.; Lark Hill, of Arthur Heywood, Esq.; Lower House, of T. Parr, Esq.; May Place, of James Spence, Esq.; Round House, of William Molyneux, Esq.; Summer Vale, of H. B. Hollinshead, Esq.; and Yew Tree House, of C. Heyworth, Esq. This township is chiefly the property of the Earl of Derby, who derives his title from its possession.

WARRINGTON, on the river Mersey, and borders of Cheshire, 188 miles from London, 18 miles W. from Manchester, and the same distance E. from Liverpool, contains 2748 houses, and 13,570 inhabitants. The principal trade of this town consists in the manufacture of sail cloth, composed of hemp and flax mixed; that of coarse linen, and various branches of the cotton trade are also carried on. Warrington being the central point between Liverpool and Manchester, the communication by land and water is incessant. Glass works, and the making of files, locks, hinges, and pins, furnish considerable employment. Malting is carried on, and excellent ale is here produced. A market is held on Wednesday and Saturday; and there are annual fairs, beginning on 18th July and 30th November, which last ten days each, for horses, cattle and cloth, besides a market every Wednesday fortnight for cattle. The market-house, cloth-hall, and town-hall are some of the principal buildings. The town is governed by constables, chosen at the court-leet; and the petty sessions for Warrington division are held here.

The respective townships of Warrington and Latchford,—the last on the opposite bank of the Mersey in Cheshire,—and also the detached portions of the township of Thelwall in Cheshire, which lie between the boundary of Latchford and the river Mersey, send one member to Parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832; the present member is E. G. Hornby, Esq.

At spring tides the water of the Mersey rises nine feet. The bridge here was originally built by the Earl of Derby in 1496, to accommodate King Henry VII., on his progress to Latham House; and there being no other bridge over the Mersey nearer east than that of Barton upon Irwell, occasioned the pass here to be the scene of repeated conflicts during the civil war. In 1745 the middle arches of the bridge were demolished to check the march of the Pretender's army.

The present bridge is of wood, with stone piers. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 40*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Lilford: it is constructed of red free-stone, and the architecture appears of the time of Henry VIII. Attached to the church are two chapels, one containing several monuments of members of the Patten family; in the other is a monument of Sir Thomas Boteler, of Bewsey, who died in 1500, and his lady. Here is also a parochial chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which was rebuilt in 1760. A new church has very lately been erected. At the bridge and near the town was formerly a priory of Augustine friars, founded before the year 1379, the site of which in 1540 was granted to Thomas Holcroft. The parish possesses a loamy and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of every vegetable, with very rich meadows on the banks of the Mersey. A vast quantity of excellent potatoes are grown here; and it is noted for gooseberries of great size, and a species of damson plum. Westward of the town is Bank Hall, the seat of John Wilson Patten, Esq., erected from designs by *Gibbs*. Fairfield Hall is the seat of Mrs. Watt. The entire parish contains 16,698 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships:—

Burton Wood, 4 miles N.W. from Warrington, containing 148 houses, and 911 inhabitants.

Poulton, 2 miles N.E. from Warrington, containing 115 houses, and 631 inhabitants, including Fearn Head.

Rixton, 5 miles E. from Warrington, containing 152 houses, and 990 inhabitants. At Hollingfare, in this township, is an ancient ferry over the river Mersey.

Woolston, 2 miles E. from Warrington, containing 106 houses, and 596 inhabitants, including Martins Croft. Orford Hall, northward of Warrington, is the seat of the Honourable Lucy Hornby; it was one of the earliest places where the pine-apple was cultivated in England.

WIGAN, on the river Douglas, 12 miles N. from Warrington, 22 miles N.E. from Liverpool, and 199 miles from London, contains 3176 houses, and 17,716 inhabitants. This ancient town is irregularly built, but the new streets are broad and airy: the manufacture of coarse linen, checks, calicoes, fustain and other cotton goods is extensive. There are, besides, large brass and pewter works; and toys are made from the cannel coal, in which the neighbourhood abounds. The trade is also much facilitated by the various canals in its vicinity. A market is held weekly on Monday and Friday; and there are annual fairs the day before Holy Thursday, for horses, cattle and cloth, and on 27th June and 28th October, for horses and cattle. The commercial hall is used as a mart for cloth and flannel. The borough of Wigan was first incorporated by King Henry I.; and it possesses a charter from Queen Elizabeth, and another from King Charles II.; and it is exempt from all services without the borough. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, and an indefinite number of freemen, admitted by a jury, in the mayor's court. The power of admitting honorary burgesses has, it is said, been greatly abused. The town-hall was erected by the Earl of Barrymore and Sir Robert Bradshaigh, the representatives of the town in 1720. The petty sessions are held here. The township of Wigan returns two members to Parliament; the present members are R. Thicknesse, Esq. and R. Potter, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, and with the curacy of Up Holland, valued at 80*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Bradford: in the chancel is a monument of Sir William Bradshaigh, and Mabel his wife, who died in the reign of Edward III.

A mile and a half northward from the town is the Larches, the seat of Robert Clayton, Esq. The parish is extensive, and is partly in Salford hundred, the soil loamy and fertile, and abounding with common as well as with the cannel coal.

A considerable variation was made in the original line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal; a deviation begins at Barrowford in the township of Whalley, and taking a more southerly line than the former, passes through Burnley, Ackrington, Blackburn, Chorley, Adlington, Blackrod, West Houghton, Ince, and so to the town of Wigan. This plan has been carried into execution, with no other alteration than that of taking advantage of the Lancaster canal, which runs nearly parallel with the originally intended line, to save the cutting of this length of line into which it enters at Copthurst Valley, about eighty miles from Leeds, and continues between eleven and twelve miles to Kirklees. The other extremity of the canal from Wigan to Liverpool has been long navigable; it was opened from Liverpool to Newborough in the year 1777.

The line of canal completed in 1816, about twelve miles and a half in length, connecting Blackburn with Wigan, finished the communication with Liverpool. The other part of the plan from Foulbridge was executed according to the original line. From Foulbridge, its greatest elevation, it runs north-easterly to the banks of the Are, which river it crosses near Gargrave, and it afterwards closely accompanies that river in its whole course to Leeds. The length of this canal, one hundred and twenty-eight miles, is its least striking feature. There are also a navigable cut, and a collateral branch or railway from the canal at Hennis-bridge near Wigan, that join the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Leigh. The canal, six miles seven furlongs and twenty-one feet in length, with a fall of fifteen feet towards the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, opens an inland navigation between the port of Liverpool and those of London, Bristol, &c., and between the great trading towns of Kendal, Lancaster, Preston, Manchester, Chorley, Blackburn, Burnley, Leeds, Birmingham, Nottingham, Worcester, and their populous manufacturing neighbourhoods, with the salt-works in Cheshire, and the potteries of Staffordshire. Several packets are navigated on this canal for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Wigan, Manchester, Liverpool, Bootle, and Litherland. The townships of Wigan parish are in number thirteen, and the entire parish contains 88 houses, and 318 inhabitants.

Abram, or *Aburgham*, 4 miles S. from Wigan, contains 72 houses, and 504 inhabitants.

Aspull, 3 miles N.E. from Wigan, contains 276 houses, and 1894 inhabitants. This township is locally situated in Salford hundred, into which the parish extends.

Billinge, 5 miles S.W. from Wigan, contains 275 houses, and 1672 inhabitants, including Higher End and Chapel End divisions of the township. Billinge beacon is an eminence six hundred and thirty-three feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a very extensive prospect over the flat part of the county. Bispham Hall, near the village, is the seat of John Holt, Esq.; and within the township is Birchley Hall, an ancient mansion.

Dalton, 5½ miles N.W. from Wigan, contains 85 houses, and 486 inhabitants.

Haigh, 2 miles N. from Wigan, contains 220 houses, and 1300 inhabitants. Haigh Hall, formerly the seat of the Bradshaigh family, is now the property of the Earl of Balcarras, Lord Wigan of the United Kingdom. The situation of this ancient mansion is so lofty that it is said thirteen counties in England and Wales may be seen from a mount in the garden. Here is a summer-house entirely built of cannel coal, under the direction of the last Lady Bradshaigh, the correspondent of Richardson, the author of Clarissa. This township contains several collieries, and produces the finest cannel coal, so called for its serving for light as well as fuel; it is found in large blocks as black as jet; the beds run about three feet in thickness. This coal is capable of being manufactured into various ornamental utensils, which will bear a fine polish, and will not soil; the light arising from cannel it is said casts a chastened brilliancy over pictures which no other light can equal.

Hindley, 3 miles S.E. from Wigan, contains 627 houses, and 3757 inhabitants, including Hindley Green. The cotton manufactory is carried on here to a great extent. Hindley Hall is the seat of Richard Pennington, Esq. In this township is a celebrated burning well; the water is cold, and without any disagreeable smell: on applying a lighted candle to the surface a large flame is produced, but the water will not burn when detached; carbonated hydrogen is supposed to be the inflammable principle, but the phænomenon has never been satisfactorily accounted for.

Ince, 2 miles W. from Wigan, contains 246 houses, and 1362 inhabitants. Ince Hall, an ancient seat of the Gerard family, is a very curious half-timbered building, now belonging to C. Walmsley, Esq. of West Wood House, in this township.

Orrell, 3 miles W. from Wigan, contains 371 houses, and 2106 inhabitants. At Orrell Mount is a priory of Benedictine nuns, of French origin, removed from Heath in Yorkshire.

Pemberton, 2 miles S.W. from Wigan, contains 611 houses, and 3679 inhabitants. A church has lately been erected here, under the recent Acts of Parliament. Pemberton Hall is an ancient half-timbered edifice, an interesting specimen of early domestic architecture.

Up Holland, 4½ miles W. from Wigan, contains 542 houses, and 3042 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on 15th July for horses and cattle. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Beckett, formerly belonged to a Benedictine priory, founded by Sir Robert Holland in

the reign of Edward III.; previously to the Dissolution it was valued at 61*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and in 37 Henry VIII. was granted to John Holcroft; a few walls only remain of the monastic building. Up Holland Grove is the seat of J. A. Hodson, Esq.

Winstanley, 3½ miles S.W. from Wigan, contains 124 houses, and 800 inhabitants. Winstanley Hall, the seat of Meyrick Banks, Esq., is situated on the edge of a hill, commanding a view of the town of Wigan, on the east, backed by a distant range of hills. The north front is ancient, with transom windows, &c.; but the south front has been modernized. This township abounds in coals particularly fit for the smithery.

WINWICK, 3 miles N. from Warrington, contains 99 houses, and 602 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 102*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, the richest rectory in England. The rector is lord of the manor, and owns the whole township excepting the small estate which belongs to the grammar-school, founded by Gwalter Leigh about the middle of the sixteenth century. The church is an ancient edifice, with a steeple, conspicuous at a great distance. A Latin inscription, in Monkish rhyme, upon the edifice, denotes that Winwick was a favourite seat of Oswald King of Northumberland, who was slain by Penda King of Mercia, in the year 652: a circumstance also related of Oswestry in Shropshire. Winwick Hall is the seat of the Rev. James John Hornby. At Red Bank, northward from the village, Cromwell's troops defeated a party of Highlanders in 1648. The parish of Winwick is fertile; it consists of nine townships, and the entire population is 16,229.

Ashton, in Mackerfield, or *in the Willows*, 7½ miles N.W. from Warrington, contains 867 houses, and 5674 inhabitants, including Ashton Cross, a hamlet situated in the road to Rochdale. In this village the cotton and some branches of hardware manufacture are carried on to considerable extent. New Hall, in this township, is the seat of Sir John Gerard, Bart.

Culcheth, 6 miles N.E. from Warrington, contains 339 houses, and 2163 inhabitants. Culcheth Hall is the seat of Peter Withington, Esq.

Golborne, 2 miles N. from Newton, contains 211 houses, and 1310 inhabitants. Golborne Park is the residence of the Rev. Peter Legh.

Haydock, 2 miles N.W. from Newton, contains 148 houses, and 916 inhabitants. Haydock Lodge, the seat of Thomas Claughton, Esq., is now a military depôt.

Houghton, 2½ miles N.E. from Warrington, contains 45 houses, and 280 inhabitants, including Middleton and Arbury.

Kenyon, 2 miles N.E. from Newton, contains 59 houses, and 396 inhabitants.

Lowton, 3 miles S.W. from Leigh, and 3 miles E. from Newton, contains 312 houses, and 1988 inhabitants.

Newton, in Mackerfield, or *in the Willows*, 5 miles N. from Warrington, contains 271 houses, and 1643 inhabitants. It is a borough and market-town, situated in the road from Warrington to Wigan, and consists of one broad street. The market, formerly held on Saturday, is now disused; but there are annual fairs on 12th February, 17th May, 15th July, and 12th August, for cattle and sheep; and also a market every Monday fortnight for cattle, &c. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1682. Northward of the town is Castle-hill, covered with oaks. The races are held here a week after those at Manchester. A rail to Warrington is now constructing. Newton Park was the seat of the late Meyrick Banks, Esq.

Southworth, 4 miles N.E. from Warrington, contains 204 houses, and 1257 inhabitants, including Croft. Southworth Hall is partly occupied by a chapel.


REFERENCE to the WARDS.
Glendale 1
Bambrough 2
Coquet Dale 3
Castle 4
Morpeth 5
Tindale 6
Berwick upon Tweed (Town of) 7
Newcastle upon Tyne (Town & County of) 8
PARTS of the County of DURHAM, locally situate in NORTHUMBERLAND.
Northamshire 9
Islandshire 10
Bedlingtonshire 11
Monks House 12
BERWICKSHIRE
NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM
Berwick upon Tweed
Holy Island
Staples I.s
Farn I.s
Coquet I.
Ahmouth Bay
Shields
NEWCASTLE
ALNWICK CASTLE
Aldstone
Allendale
Haltwhistle
Hexham
Wooler
Rothbury
Alnwick
Morpeth
Bellingham
Blyth
Tynemouth
Whitley Chap.
Ponteland
Newbiggin
Ryal
Ingoe
Stamfordham
Matfen
Corbridge
Newton
Prudhoe
Wylam
Ovingham
Lemington
Eltswick
Newburn
Heddon on the Wall
Wall
Halton
Warden
Chesterwood
Newborough
Humshaugh
Carrow
Brandon
Bingfield
Wallington
Kirkharle
Cambo
Kirkwhelpington
Kirkheaton
Capheaton
Throckington
Bradford
Oale
Twizle
Stamfordham
Matfen
Hall
Clare Wood
Harlow Hill
Black Callerton
Dewley
Kenton
Hedley
Broadmeadow
Siddick
Broomhaugh
Houghley
Oakerland
Tubbock
Deanraw
Mid Deanraw
Coanwood Row
Whitfield
Low Staward
Old Hill
Knarsdale
Whitfield Ho.
Cotton
Dotland
Dalton
Whitley Chap.
Minster Hall
Gair Shield
Bentley
Acres
Shotley Field
Whitley Hill
Harwoodshields
Blanchland
Lester Shield
Acton
Bedlington
Kershields
Ropehaugh
Allenhead
Mosenwood
Black Heddley
Hartley
Seaton
Woodhorn
Newbiggin
Ellington
Longhirst
Pegsworth
Thornton
Hartburn
Meldon
Trotwell
Netherton
Bedlington
Low Horton
Horton
Cramlington
Deer Park
Brenkley
Mason
Dinnington
Hartford Hall
Whalton

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Northern Circuit.*

This county, the most northerly in England, is bounded on the north by Scotland, and a detached part of the county of Durham; on the east by the North Sea, or German Ocean; on the south by Durham; and on the west by Cumberland. Its greatest length is sixty-four miles; its greatest breadth forty-eight; and in circumference it is two hundred and twenty-three miles. Its name is derived from the Anglo-Saxons, who named this district Northan Humber Land, on account of its situation northward of the river Humber; including also Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland, under that denomination. Previously to the Roman invasion of Britain, it was inhabited by the Ottadini, the Gadeni, and the Brigantes. Under the Romans it formed part of the province of Maxima Cæsariensis; the northern frontier of this province was protected by a wall of stupendous magnitude, built by the Romans across the isthmus, eighty miles in length, twelve feet high, and nine thick, strengthened with towers, now called the Wall of Severus. The exact site of the barrier erected by Severus against the northern tribes furnished matter of dispute to many of our antiquaries. The researches of others, particularly Horsley, have set this question at rest: from their information, joined to the scanty evidence of history, it has been proved that three walls, or ramparts, were erected by the Romans, at different times, to secure the northern frontier of their dominions in Britain. The first was a rampart of earth, from the Solway Frith to the Tyne, raised by Hadrian about the year 120, but its form and construction have not been satisfactorily ascertained; it was, however, evidently nothing more than a line intended to obstruct the passage of an enemy between the stations which constituted the real defences of the frontier. The second was raised by Lollius Urbicus, under the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the year 140, between the Friths of Forth and Clyde; this was likewise of earth, though perhaps faced with stone, and, like that of Hadrian, seems to have been intended as a line connecting the chain of stations which formed a new barrier on the advance of the Roman arms; in the course of both there was a military road communicating from station to station. The last and most important is that wall begun by Severus after his expedition against the Caledonians, about the year 208; it runs nearly over the same ground as that of Hadrian, but is a complete and well-combined system of fortification. From an examination of its remains, it appears to have been built of stone, fifteen feet high, and nine thick; it had a parapet and ditch, a military road, and was defended by eighteen greater stations, placed at intervals of from three to six miles; eighty-three castles, at intervals of from six to eight furlongs; and, as it is imagined, a considerable number of turrets, placed at shorter distances.—*Hatcher's Notes to Richard of Cirencester.* The Roman stations in this county were Æsica, Great Chesters; Borcovicus, House Steads; Bremenium, Rochester; Cilurnum, East Chesters; Condurcum, Benwell; Corstopitum, Corchester; Habitancum, Risingham; Hunnum, Halton Chesters; Magna, Caervoran; Pons Ælii, Newcastle; Procolitia, Carrowburgh; Segedunum, Wall's End; Vindobala, Rutchester; and Vindolana, Little Chesters. The Roman roads passing through the county were the Watling-street, &c.; there are also extant numerous Roman earthworks, buildings, and inscriptions at the several stations, particularly at House Steads, called by Dr. Stukeley the Palmyra of Britain. During the latter part of the Roman ascendancy, Northumberland formed a part of the province Valentia; but in the fifth century an independent kingdom was erected by the Britons, under the name of Bryneich, or Bernicia, which passed to the Angles under King Ida, about the year 547; this was subsequently united to the territory between the Humber and the Tyne, and the whole called Northumbria, or Northan Humber Land. The Northumbrian Angles became tributary to Egbert, King of Wessex, A.D. 828, and continued to be governed by their own princes, when the kingdom was conquered by the Danes in 867: it was recovered by Edred, King of England, in the tenth century, and was subsequently governed as a dependent kingdom or earldom till the Norman conquest. There are remains of the Anglo-Saxon period, consisting of entrenchments of Black Dykes Bolam; Castel Banks; Castle Hill; Clinch and Ingram circular camps; Green Castle; Hairlaw Camp; Marden Castle; Old Rothbury; Outchester; Spindeston; Trodden Gares; Whalton Camp; Whitchester; and Whitby Castle; besides a circle of stones at Three Stone Burn. The castles of the early Lords of Northumberland were numerous; the principal were those of Alnwick, Aydon, Bamborough, Bavington, Belsay, Bellister, Bothall, Bellingham, Bywell, Beltingham, Coupland, Chillingham, Capheaton, Dale Castle, Dunstanburgh, Errington, Featherstone, Horton, Haughton, Hurst, Harnham, Cockle Park Tower, Cold Marten, Crawley, Chipchase, Ford, Harbottle, Langley, Lemington, Mitford, Morpeth, Newcastle, Ogle, Prudhoe, Simonsburn, Swinburn, Spylaw, Staward, Warkworth, Widdrington, Wark, Walltown, and Willymoteswick. There were formerly abbeys at Alnwick, Blanchland, Hexham, Hulm, and Newminster; priories at Bamborough, Brinkburn, and Tynemouth; and nunneries at Haliston, Lambley, Nesham, and Newcastle. This county is in the province of York and diocese of Durham, excepting four parishes, Allondale, Hexham, St. John Lee, and Throckington, in that of York: it contains one county town, 12 market-towns, 82 parishes, 31,526 houses, and 198,965 inhabitants; and, according to the Reform Bill of 1832, returns ten members to Parliament, viz. two for Berwick-upon-Tweed, one for Morpeth, two for Newcastle, one for Tynemouth, and four for the county; the members for

the Northern Division are Viscount Howick, eldest son of Earl Grey, and Lord Ossulston, eldest son of the Earl of Tankerville; and the members for the Southern Division are Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, Esq., of Hexham, and Matthew Bell, Esq.

The face of the country in this large district is various; the mountainous parts, absolutely unfit for tillage, comprise more than a third of the land; the most fertile tracts are on the east side, in the vales, through which the rivers run in their course to the sea, and the Vale of Coquet is particularly noted for its fertility. Woods are chiefly confined to the banks of rivers, but plantations are formed in various parts. The Cheviot Hills, in the northern part of the county, are the most valuable of the mountainous tracts, being fine green hills, thrown into a great variety of forms, and feeding innumerable flocks of sheep peculiar to them. The central part of Northumberland stretches into wastes, on which arise a few rocky hills of no great height. The principal eminences and views in the county are from the Cheviot chain, Aumond, the Bannocks, Bilden Hill, Blacktree, Borcum Hill, Byres Fell, Camp Hill, Catcleuch, Chattlehope, Clinch Hill, Cock Law, Dale Castle, Earl's Seat, Ellis Crag, Flodden Hill, Fox Crag, Glanton Pike, Glassen Hope, Harnham Hill, Hanging Shaw, Harwood Moor, Hawk Hope, Hedge Hope, Ingram Hill, Leam Beacon, Mote Law, Newton Tor, Ottercaps, Plin Meller, Red Squire, Rosedon Edge, Samyel Crag, Scotch Coltherd, Silverton Mountain, Snow Hope, Tynedale Fell, Tinney Hill, Two Pikes, Warkworth Castle, White Squire, and Yevering Bell. The principal rivers of Northumberland are the East and West Allen, the Alne, the Alwain, the Blythe, the Bovent, the Brennich, the Cherlop, the Coquet, the Cor, the Derwent, the Dill, or Devil's Beek, the Erringburn, the Font, the Glen, the Hart, the Hestild, the Hoc, the Irthing, the Knare, the Line, the Nent, the Otter, the Perop, the Pont, the Rede, the Ridley, the Ridland, the Seaton, the Shele, the Till, the Tippal, the Tweed, the Tyne, and the Wansbeck. The products of this county are cattle, sheep, wool, corn, lead, and coals; there are still some of the original wild cattle in Chillingham Park, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville. Coal is the principal source of the immense trade and revenue that enriches this district: the coal trade has progressively increased, and at present the capital employed in it is estimated at four millions sterling. In its various branches about seventy-five thousand persons find employment; its produce has been calculated at 60,000*l.* per week; and the duty on coal yields to Government 600,000*l.* annually. The glass-works on the Tyne are remarkable for the elegance and beauty of their productions; and the cast-plate-glass manufactory of Newcastle rivals every similar establishment in Europe, in the size, fineness, and brilliancy of the plates.

Alnwick Castle is the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum and Vice Admiral of the county of Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

1. Bamborough Ward,

Formerly called *Bamborough shire*, is bounded on the north by North Durham, comprising Islandshire and Norhamshire, a detached part of the county of Durham; on the east by the North Sea; on the south by Coquetdale Ward; and on the west by Glendale Ward. It is separated into Northern and Southern Divisions.

Northern Division.

Bamborough, on the sea-coast, 5 miles E. from Belford, contains 91 houses, and 404 inhabitants, including Bamborough Castle. This village was once a royal borough, and sent two members to Parliament; but even the market has long been disused. The church, dedicated to St. Aidan, is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the trustees of Lord Crewe, formerly Bishop of Durham. King Henry I. founded here a priory of regular canons, of the order of St. Austin, which belonged to the Priory of Nostell, in Yorkshire. It was valued in 1534 at 116*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* per annum; and after the Dissolution was granted, in 1545, to John Forster. Here were also a college, a hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and a house of Black friars. Bamborough Castle, situated on an almost perpendicular rock upon the sea-shore, is recorded as having been a fortress in very early times; the keep is of Anglo-Norman architecture. The castle was in the possession of Robert Mowbray Earl of Northumberland, when it was besieged, and after much difficulty taken by King William II., in the year 1095. It continued in the hands of the Crown till the reign of James I., who granted it to John Forster. In this family the castle remained till 1715, when it was forfeited by Thomas Forster, Esq., who was concerned in the rebellion of that year. Nathaniel Lord Crewe, of Stene, in Northamptonshire, and Bishop of Durham, having married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Forster, of Bamborough, purchased this estate; which, in 1720, his lordship delivered to trustees for various munificent and charitable purposes. Three of these trustees are a majority, and one of them makes the castle his residence, for the better application of the prelate's generous bequest. The great square tower of the keep has been repaired for that purpose, and the rest of the spacious edifice is allotted for charitable uses; the upper part is a granary, whence corn is dispensed to the poor without distinction, even in the dearest time, at the rate of four shillings a bushel; other apartments are assigned for the reception of shipwrecked sailors; and bedding is provided for thirty, should such a number happen to be cast on shore at the same time. A constant patrol is kept every stormy night along this tempestuous coast for the length of the manor, more than eight miles, by which means numbers of lives have been preserved. It often happens that ships strike in such a manner on the rocks as to be capable of relief in case numbers of people could be suddenly assembled; for that purpose a gun, fixed on the top of the tower, is fired once if the accident happens in such a quarter; twice, if in another; and thrice, if in such a place. By these signals the country people are directed to the spot they are to fly to, and by this means frequently preserve not only the crew, but even the vessel; for machines of different kinds are always in readiness to heave ships out of their perilous situation. A storehouse is also assigned for such property as can be saved from the wrecks, and even a fund is formed for the interment of the bodies cast ashore. Bamborough parish consists of the twenty-two under-mentioned additional townships; and the entire parish contains 3342 inhabitants.

Adderston, 3 miles S. from Belford, containing 59 houses, and 342 inhabitants. Adderston House is the seat of Thomas Forster, Esq.: near it is Twizel House, the seat of P. J. Selby, Esq.; and Bell's Hill, the seat of J. Pratt, Esq.

Bradford, on a branch of the Buckton, one mile S. from Belford, containing 8 houses, and 48 inhabitants.

Beadnell, or *Bednell*, on the sea-coast, 9 miles S.E. from Belford, containing 55 houses, and 213 inhabitants. The lime works and collieries have been discontinued. Beadnell Point and Ebbs Nook are on the coast. Annual races, formerly held here, are now held at Belford.

Budle, on the sea-coast, 3 miles E. from Belford, containing 16 houses, and 99 inhabitants. The river Warn falls into the sea at Budle Bay.

Burton, 5 miles S.E. from Belford, containing 16 houses, and 85 inhabitants.

Elford, one mile S. from Burton, containing 21 houses, and 131 inhabitants.

Fleetham, or *Fleatham*, on a tide-stream which falls into the sea south-ward of Beadnell Point, containing 17 houses, and 94 inhabitants.

Glororum, or *Glour o'er Him*, 4 miles E. from Belford, containing 9 houses, and 46 inhabitants.

Hoppen, 4 miles S.E. from Belford, containing 7 houses, and 29 inhabitants.

Lucker, on the river Warn, 3½ miles S.E. from Belford, containing 38 houses, and 194 inhabitants.

Mouson, or *Mowson*, 2 miles S. from Belford, containing 13 houses, and 73 inhabitants.

Newham, on a fleet or tide-stream which falls into the sea south from Beadnell Point, containing 50 houses, and 298 inhabitants: it is 6 miles S.E. from Belford. Newham Lough, or Lake, is on the north of the village.

Newstead, 5 miles S. from Belford, containing 19 houses, and 90 inhabitants, including Brickwood Hall, Rayhugh, Rosebrough, Clattery, Common Flat, and Lane Head.

Outchester, 2 miles E. from Belford, containing 18 houses, and 109 inhabitants. Here is an ancient entrenchment.

Ratchwood, 5 miles S. from Belford, containing 2 houses, and 10 inhabitants.

Shoston, or *Shoreston*, near the coast, 6 miles S.E. from Belford, containing 10 houses, and 63 inhabitants.

Spindleston, 2½ miles E. from Belford, containing 21 houses, and 97 inhabitants.

North Sunderland, on the coast, 7 miles S.E. from Belford, containing 126 houses, and 566 inhabitants. Sunderland Point is a remarkable promontory.

Swinhoe, on the fleet or stream which issues from Newham Lough, 7 miles S.E. from Belford, containing 19 houses, and 111 inhabitants.

Tuggal, or *Tughall*, on a burn of the same name, 9 miles S.E. from Belford, containing 17 houses, and 85 inhabitants.

Warrenton, or *Warenton*, 2 miles S.W. from Belford, containing 21 houses, and 128 inhabitants.

Warnford, or *Warenford*, on the river Warn, 4¼ miles S. from Belford, containing 7 houses, and 27 inhabitants. Near is Turzell House, the seat of P. J. Selby, Esq.

BELFORD, on a branch of the Buckton, which falls into the sea at Budle Bay, 49 miles N. from Newcastle, and 322 miles from London, contains 182 houses, and 1208 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated in a picturesque and romantic part of the county: it has a weekly market on Tuesday, noted for great sales of corn; and annual fairs, on Tuesday before Whit Sunday, and 23rd August, for black cattle, sheep, and horses; and here are also annual races. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the heirs of A. Dixon, Esq. Belford House is the seat of W. Clark, Esq. About a mile south-westward from the town are the remains of a Roman encampment. The entire parish of Belford contains 1783 inhabitants, and besides the following townships, includes that of Ross in Islandshire. In the county of Durham the district abounds in coal, limestone, and freestone, and the soil is generally very fertile.

Detchant, or *Detchent*, 2 miles N. from Belford, containing 25 houses, and 128 inhabitants.

Easington, on the banks of a creek near the coast, 2 miles N.E. from Belford, containing 52 houses, and 240 inhabitants, including Easington Grange, a hamlet.

Elwick, on the opposite bank of the same stream on which Easington is situated, near the coast, 2½ miles N.E. from Belford, containing 13 houses, and 73 inhabitants: it borders upon Islandshire, which belongs to the county palatine of Durham, into which this parish extends to Ross Point, a considerable promontory, stretching towards Holy Island on the north. Ross is a township of Belford parish.—*See page 329, ante.*

Middleton, 1½ mile N.W. from Belford, containing 12 houses, and 79 inhabitants.

Southern Division.

ELLINGHAM, on the Tuggal Burn, 6 miles S. from Belford, contains 56 houses, and 284 inhabitants, including the small township of Chathill, about a mile eastward from the village. The church, dedicated to St. Maurice, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: it has been very lately rebuilt. A free-school was founded here, by subscription, in 1821, aided by a donation of 50*l.* from Lord Crewe's trustees, who also allow the master 5*l.* yearly; his salary is augmented by voluntary contribution to 20*l.* The entire parish of Ellingham contains 1027 inhabitants, including the following townships, situated in a district abounding with coal and limestone.

North Charlton, 7 miles N. from Alnwick, containing 42 houses, and 230 inhabitants. Charlton Hall is the seat of John Cay, Esq. South Charlton, a mile distant, contains 31 houses, and 170 inhabitants.

Ditchburn, 7 miles N.W. from Alnwick, containing 17 houses, and 97 inhabitants, including both East and West Ditchburn, which form one township.

Doxford, on the Doxford Burn, 8 miles N. from Alnwick, containing 12 houses, and 54 inhabitants.

Preston, one mile S.E. from Ellingham, containing 12 houses, and 63 inhabitants.

Shipley, 5 miles N.W. from Alnwick, containing 23 houses, and 129 inhabitants.

EMBLETON, on the sea-coast, 7 miles N.E. from Alnwick, contains 94 houses, and 413 inhabitants. Although not more than a mile from the sea, the view of the ocean is intercepted by the ridge of a hill. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Merton College Oxford: the tower of the church is very fine. A school was built by subscription in 1825. Shafto Craster, Esq. allows 26*l.* per annum for the education of twenty-five children; and the Honourable Mrs. Grey made a provision for the instruction of girls in needlework. The entire parish contains 1806 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships:—

Brocksfield, containing 4 houses, and 28 inhabitants.

Brunton, one mile N. from Embleton, containing 16 houses, and 70 inhabitants, including the high and low divisions of the township. Malcolm's Cross is about a mile southward from the village.

Craster, 6 miles N.E. from Alnwick, containing 24 houses, and 146 inhabitants.

Dunston, on the sea-coast, 7 miles N.E. from Alnwick, containing 42 houses, and 213 inhabitants. Dunstonburgh Castle stands on an eminence, sloping gently to the sea, but which, on the north and north-west sides, is precipitous, and forms a crescent, at the western termination of which are three natural stone pyramids, of a considerable height. Near the eastern one is an opening in the rocks made by the sea, under a precipice called Rumble Churn, from the breaking of the waves in tempestuous weather and high seas. Above this is the entrance to the castle, and near it are the ruins of a chapel. At the south-eastern angle is a draw-well, partly filled up. It was granted to Sir William Grey, of Chillingham and Wark, in the reign of James I. A species of shining stones, found occasionally near the site of this castle, are called by the peasants Dunstonburgh Diamonds.

Fallowdon, or *Falloden*, 5 miles N.E. from Alnwick, containing 20 houses, and 112 inhabitants. Falloden Hall is the seat of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Henry Grey.

Newton, on the sea-coast, 10 miles N.E. from Alnwick, containing 48 houses, and 247 inhabitants.

Renington, 3 miles N.E. from Alnwick, containing 60 houses, and 272 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of a stream, which, after flowing through the park at Howick, falls into the sea southward of Blacksnabb, a promontory on the coast.

Rock, 5 miles N.E. from Alnwick, containing 38 houses, and 185 inhabitants. Here is a chapel, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James.

Stamford, one mile S.E. from Rock, and about the same distance from Alnwick as that village, containing 21 houses, and 120 inhabitants.

HOWICK, on the coast, 6 miles N.E. from Alnwick, contains 45 houses, and 234 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, annexed to the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, which was erected before the year 1140, value 39*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The church has been rebuilt, in the Grecian style, with a flat roof and a tower. Howick House is the seat of the Right Hon. Earl Grey, K.G., First Lord of the Treasury, &c. The family of Grey, ancient in Northumberland, first attained the peerage in the reign of Edward IV., and it is observable that the Gray family in Scotland bear the same heraldic distinction as the Greys of the North of England. As Northumberland was formerly considered part of Scotland, it is probable that Lord Grey of Chillingham in this county, whose predecessor came over with William the Conqueror, granted Broxmouth in Roxburghshire to a younger son of his family, of whom all the Grays of Scotland are believed to be descended. Sir Hugh de Gray was proprietor of Broxmouth in 1214, and his descendant Sir Andrew Gray was summoned as a lord of Parliament in 1437. Sir Thomas Grey of Heaton and Wark, younger son of Sir Thomas Grey of Chillingham, by Jane, daughter of John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, and younger

brother of John Grey, first Earl of Tankerville in Normandy, K.G., who died in 1421, was the direct ancestor of the present distinguished Peer, who is lineally descended from Sir Edward Grey of Howick, fourth son of Sir Ralph Grey, of Chillingham and Wark. This Sir Edward Grey died in 1632; his descendant Sir Henry Grey, Sheriff of Northumberland in 1736, was created a baronet by King George II. 11th January, 1746; he died in 1749, leaving issue by Hannah, daughter of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Falloden, Sir Henry Grey, of Howick, second baronet, M.P. for Northumberland, who died unmarried in 1808, and Sir Charles Grey, who was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Grey of Howick 23rd May, 1801, and was further advaneed to be Earl Grey and Viscount Howick 11th April, 1806: his Lordship died in 1807, and was succeeded by his son Charles, the present Earl Grey, formerly M.P. for this county, who married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William Brabazon Ponsonby, afterwards created Lord Ponsonby, by Louisa, daughter of Richard Viscount Molesworth.

Howick House, built in 1787, from designs by *Paine*, is a very noble mansion, situated in a beautiful park, watered by two streams which unite in the grounds. Near the eastern side of the park are the remains of a Roman encampment, where several Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. Earl Grey is partial to agriculture, and keeps two or three thousand acres employed in farming experiments.

LESBURY, on the river Aln, near its mouth, 4 miles E. from Alnwick, contains 108 houses, and 576 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Hawkhill, Bilton, and Wooden. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. This parish extends into Coquetdale Ward, and includes the township of Alemouth, or *Alnmouth*, situated on a point of land at the mouth of the river.

Aln, 6 miles E. from Alnwick, contains 90 houses, and 406 inhabitants. This small town carries on a considerable trade in the export of corn and other produce of the county, and in the importation of timber and other merchandise from Holland. The ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stand on an eminence near the sea; and the churchyard is still used for sepulture.

LONG HOUGHTON, 4½ miles E. from Alnwick, contains 92 houses, and 469 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland. The entire parish contains 650 inhabitants, and includes the following townships:—

Boulmer, or *Boomer*, on the sea-coast, 6 miles E. from Alnwick, containing 19 houses, and 104 inhabitants, including Seaton House, on the opposite bank of the creek, which empties itself into Boulmer Bay. Smuggled gin is universally called Boomer in the North, from this spot, which is considered impenetrable to the exciseman.

Little Houghton, 4 miles N.E. from Alnwick, containing 19 houses, and 77 inhabitants, including Little Mill.

2. Castle Ward.

The subdivision of the county into Wards was so denominated from the watching and warding necessary in the North of England against the frequent excursions of the Scots. This Ward was evidently so named from Newcastle, and that town was also defended by a division into particular Wards. The Castle Ward is bounded on the north by Morpeth Ward and part of North Durham; on the east by the North Sea; on the south by the county of Durham, from which it is separated by the river Tyne; and on the west by Tynedale Ward. It is subdivided into East and West Divisions.

Eastern Division.

EARSDON, 4 miles N. from North Shields, contains 66 houses, and 271 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Alban, is a curacy, in the presentation of the proprietors of land in the parish. The entire parish contains 4644 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships:—

Backworth, 5 miles N.W. from North Shields, containing 46 houses, and 243 inhabitants. Backworth House formerly belonged to the Prior of Tynemouth: on its site is the seat of W. B. Grey, Esq.

Blyth, or *South Blyth*, on the sea-coast, 10 miles N. from North Shields, and 9 miles S.E. from Morpeth, containing 443 houses, and 1805 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Newsham. This town is situated on the river Blyth at its confluence with the German Ocean; and Blyth Nook, as it is generally called, is a safe harbour for ships of small burthen. Stationary lights are exhibited on the headland while there are eight feet water on the bar. Here is a custom-house, under the control of that at Newcastle, and nearly one hundred vessels belong to the port: there are also two Ship Insurance Companies. The chief trade is in coals and salt; the average export of coal from Blyth and Hartley being about sixty thousand chaldrons. A chapel was erected here by Sir Matthew White Ridley in 1731, to which a sunday-school is annexed.

Brierdean, 5 miles N. from North Shields, containing 9 houses, and 52 inhabitants.

Hartley, or *Hartley Pans*, on the sea-coast, 5 miles N. from North Shields, containing 415 houses, and 1795 inhabitants. Here is a small harbour; and on Bate's Island, opposite this port, was formerly a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Holywell, or *Haliwell*, one mile W. from Hartley, and 5 miles N. from North Shields, containing 19 houses, and 100 inhabitants. St. Mary's Well, which gives name to the village, is medicinal.

Seaton Sluice, or *Seaton Delaval*, at the mouth of Seaton Burn, 7 miles N. from North Shields, containing 60 houses, and 240 inhabitants. The harbour was formed by Sir Ralph Delaval in the reign of Charles II., and is cleared by sluices or flood-gates, invented by himself. A new entrance to it was erected by Lord Delaval in the reign of George III.; this is cut through a fine free-stone, and is nine hundred feet long, thirty feet broad, and fifty-two feet deep: the harbour is capable of containing about fourteen sail of vessels, each of two or three hundred tons burthen. Here are copperas and glass works. The noble mansion at Seaton Delaval, the property of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., was destroyed by fire January 3, 1822: the two wings only were saved by detaching the corridor by which they were united to the centre of the house. It was built by Admiral Delaval, from a design by *Vanbrugh*: the grounds are extensive, and well adapted to the situation. Seaton was in the possession of the Prior of Tynemouth in the reign of William the Conqueror, and then paid cornage to the Abbot of St. Alban's. The manor comprised part of the barony of Delaval in the reign of Henry III., and continued in that family for many generations. Sir Ralph Delaval of Seaton was created baronet 29th June, 1660, which title becoming extinct, Sir John Hussey Delaval, of Ford Castle, was created baronet 1st July, 1761; he succeeded to this estate on the death of his brother Sir Francis Blake Delaval, K.B., in 1771, and was created Lord Delaval of Redford, county Wicklow, Ireland, in 1782, and finally, in 1786, an English peer, by the title of Lord Delaval of Seaton Delaval; and dying in 1808, his honours, for want of male issue, expired. His estates devolved to his brother Edward Hussey Delaval, who died 14th August, 1814, æt. 85, without issue, when this estate descended to Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., of Melton Constable, Norfolk.

Sighill, or *Sedgehill*, on Seaton Burn, 6 miles N.W. from North Shields, containing 25 houses, and 138 inhabitants. Sighill was anciently a seat of the Mitford family.

GOSFORTH, 3 miles N.E. from Newcastle, contains 21 houses, and 174 inhabitants. The church is a curacy, and was rebuilt about the year 1810. North Gosforth, two miles distant, contains 24 houses, and 141 inhabitants. Gosforth House, the seat of C. J. Brandling, Esq., was built from designs by *Paine*: it stands in the midst of grounds encircled by a broad belt of wood, and broken by numerous plantations and sheets of water. Besides a collection of family portraits, here is a very fine portrait of Rembrandt, painted by himself. The parish of Gosforth extends into the western division of Castle Ward, where are the following townships:—

Brunton, 5 miles N.W. from Newcastle, containing 71 houses, and 396 inhabitants, including East and West Brunton.

Coxlodge, containing 109 houses, and 633 inhabitants.

Fawdon, 3 miles N. from Newcastle, containing 101 houses, and 747 inhabitants.

Kenton, 2 miles N. from Newcastle, containing 224 houses, and 1204 inhabitants, including East and West Kenton.

HORTON, 6 miles S.E. from Morpeth, contains 29 houses, and

139 inhabitants. It was made a separate parish in 1768. The living is a curacy, in the presentation of the Vicar of Woodhorn. Horton Castle, an ancient building, was destroyed, and its fosse levelled in 1809. The entire parish contains 2099 inhabitants, and includes the following townships:—

Bebside, on the river Blyth, a mile northward from Horton, containing 11 houses, and 123 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the Prior of Tynemouth.

Cowpen, on the banks of the Blyth, 7 miles S.E. from Morpeth, and 2 miles W. from Blyth Nook, containing 443 houses, and 1765 inhabitants. The coal-works here are on an extensive scale.

Hartford, on the river Blyth, which here separates North Durham from this county, containing 21 houses, and 72 inhabitants. Hartford House, the seat of William Burdon, Esq., is situated upon the woody declivities of the Blyth, which in this neighbourhood forms a beautiful addition to the landscape scenery.

LONG BENTON, 3 miles N.E. from Newcastle, contains 983 houses, and 5547 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Killingworth, Walker, Weetsted, and Little Benton. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Baliol College Oxford, to which college it was given by Sir Philip Somerville, of Wichnor in Staffordshire, together with certain lands in the parish, for the maintenance of six scholars. The basalt dyke in Walker colliery in this parish is pure stone in its centre, and on each side gradually falls into carbon.

THE TOWN OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, the capital of the county, 274 miles from London, 75 miles from York, and 118 miles from Edinburgh, contains 4031 houses, and 35,181 inhabitants, exclusive of townships in the parishes of St. Andrew's, All Saints, and St. John, the united population of which is 8326 inhabitants. A bridge, which certainly existed here in the time of the Romans, is supposed to have been built by the command of the Emperor Ælius Hadrian, who visited Britain in person when this important frontier station received the name of Pons Ælii. The river Tyne became at an early period the established boundary between this county and the bishopric of Durham; but the New Castle, whence the modern appellation of the town, was not erected till after the Norman Conquest. The keep tower, now the only part remaining, is a very fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture, and was built by Robert Curthose, eldest son of William the Conqueror, in 1080; it is situated on an eminence, commanding the town and passage of the bridge. The outward walls of the castle formerly inclosed an area of more than three acres, which was strengthened by a circumambient moat, and, besides its grand entrance, called the Black Gate, had three posterns. John Baliol King of Scotland did homage for his crown to King Edward I. within the great hall of the palace in this castle, in the year 1292; but after England and Scotland came under the government of one king, the castle was abandoned as a fortified place, and was afterwards purchased by the Corporation, who have placed it in the care of a warden. Within its walls the Antiquaries' Society of Newcastle, founded in 1813, held their meetings for a few years.

So early as the reign of Henry III., the Bishop of Durham joined with the burgesses of Newcastle in the erection of a bridge of stone over the river Tyne to Gateshead in Durham; the bridge had previously been constructed only of wood. A tremendous flood in the year 1771 carried away great part of the old bridge, together with several houses that were upon it, by which some lives were lost; soon after this fatal catastrophe, a temporary bridge was constructed, and the foundation of the present bridge laid, which was opened to the public about the year 1781. The see of Durham was subjected to one third of the expense, and *Mylne*, the architect of Blackfriars-bridge, London, was employed by the Bishop in its erection. The bridge consists of nine semicircular arches, and is in length, from north to south, three hundred feet. Since its construction, the bridge has been considerably improved; an additional width has been given to the roadway, under the direction of *David Stephenson*, the architect of the temporary bridge: he has carried a straight parapet throughout, taking in the angular recesses that were originally left over the piers, and made balustraded openings above every arch, which gives an air of lightness to the structure, and has considerably improved its general appearance. Newcastle is sometimes styled the Metropolis of the North, but its situation, however well chosen for the purposes of security, is not remarkable for convenience. The lower parts of the town seem to have been embanked from the river, and the higher parts stand upon three steep and lofty eminences. The western ridge terminates exactly in front of the bridge, on which the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, and the Anglo-Normans, successively erected their chief fortress. This mount was separated by a deep ravine, forming now one of the principal streets, from the middle ridge, which, stretching northward, is bounded by another deep ravine, formed by a burn or brook that separates the town, properly so called, from its extensive eastern suburbs.

The town of Newcastle extends along the northern banks of the river Tyne, from the Skinner Burn to St. Peter's Quay, two miles from west to east; about one half of this may be taken for the base of a triangle, the northernmost point of which is about a mile from the bridge, and within it the great body of the town is comprehended. The boundaries of Newcastle by land were undoubtedly fixed when it was first constituted a separate county, and are thus described:—from the Swerle, a brook on the eastern side of the town, along the shore of the Tyne, into Elswick fields; thence into the fields of Fenham, Kenton, Coxlodge, and Jesmond, to Barras-bridge; then down a lane to Sandiver-bridge; and through Shield-field into a lane leading to the Tyne. But in the reign of Edward VI. all that ground from the Swerle in Sandgate, by the river Tyne, to St. Lawrence Quay, and sweeping away on the north side, thence to Stony-ford, and through Great and Little St. Anne's Closes, Durham Close, Baxter's Close, and Lumley Close, till it again joins the Swerle towards Sandgate, was added to the town and county of Newcastle. From the council-books it appears that a series of march or bounder stones were set up in the year 1648; and in 1751 an order was made, that in future "The bounders of the Corporation be rode every three years," which has been punctually observed.

The buildings that now stretch in various directions from Newcastle, have been formed in consequence of the increasing opulence of the inhabitants; but although the walls are now mostly demolished, the suburbs are still distinguished from the old town: besides the eastern suburbs, are those of Pandon, Pilgrim-street, Newgate, Westgate, and the Close. Newcastle, from the excellence of its situation, combined with the moderation with which its chartered privileges are enforced, has progressively risen in the scale of national importance. The flourishing state of the Corporation funds, and the impetus given to trade since the Peace, have caused a variety of improvements, both useful and ornamental, to the town; and in which it appears that the officers of the Corporation have been actuated by a sincere desire of general benefit. The Corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, ten aldermen, twenty-four common-council, twenty-four electors, two coroners, a town-clerk, under-sheriff, sword-bearer, clerk of the chambers, eight chamberlains, eight serjeants-at-mace, a water-bailiff, quay-master, corn-inspector, town-marshal, town-surveyor, and common-crier, besides the constables of the twenty-four wards of the town. The arms of Newcastle are, *Gules, three towers triple towered argent.* Crest, *a tower argent, thereon a demi-lion issuant rampant guardant or, holding a split banner gules, ensigned with the cross of St. George.* Supporters, *two sea-horses argent, crined and finned or.* Motto, *Fortiter defendit triumphans.* In the town of Newcastle are two Courts of Record, one held before the mayor, the other before the sheriff; of both these courts the recorder is the assistant judge. There are also a Court of Admiralty, Court of Common Council, Court of Guild, and a Court of Requests. The quarter-sessions and assizes are held here. Newcastle returns two members to Parliament: the present members are Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., of Blagdon House, and John Hodgson, Esq.

The port of Newcastle has been a favourite seat of trade and manufactures from the Roman æra in Britain down to the present time. Besides coal, the principal exports are, glass of all kinds, silver bullion, pig-lead, red and white lead, lead shot, copperas, grindstones, flag-stones, free-stones, bricks and tiles, cast- and wrought-iron and steel, earthenware, painters' colours, paper, leather gloves, pickled salmon, &c. The principal articles imported into the Tyne are, wine, spirits, cotton, tobacco, timber, staves, sugar, hides, flax, &c. A great number of excellent vessels have been built in the dockyards upon the river Tyne; there are also many extensive roperies, sail-cloth manufactories, block- and mast-makers, and other establishments connected with ship-building. The produce of the salmon-fisheries on the Tyne fluctuates greatly, and is less than formerly. The internal trade of Newcastle is very extensive, owing to the numerous and populous villages in the neighbourhood, which are chiefly

supplied from the town: the market-days are Tuesday and Friday. The market for wheat and rye was removed in 1812 to St. Nicholas's-square, but the Bigg-market is still used for the sale of oats. There are two annual fairs, Lammas fair, from the 1st to 28th of August, and St. Luke's fair, on October 18th; each of these fairs lasts for nine successive days, excepting the show of cattle, sheep, and horses, on the Town-moor, which seldom extends beyond the first day. At these times there are exhibitions of Yorkshire woollen cloth, in the Old Flesh Market, and of Staffordshire ware, and various other goods, on the Sandhill. There is also an annual Town fair, on November 22nd, for fat cattle, called here *Marts*, from the term Martinmas.

The Exchange, described by Leland as "a square Haul Place for the Town," was rebuilt in the year 1658, by *Robert Trollop*, of York. In its original state, this building was a curious specimen of the mixed styles of Flemish and Italian architecture, which then prevailed, and cost 10,000*l.*,—at that time an immense sum. The whole exterior of the building has undergone a change; each front has been reconstructed at different periods, in discordant styles of architecture. On the northern side, towards the Sandhill, an Ionic front, with a clock in the tympan of the pediment, and large arched sash windows, have taken place of the original front, with its mullioned lights. This was erected in the year 1796, by Messrs. *Newton* and *Stephenson*, architects, and forms the principal entrance to the Guildhall, a room ninety-two feet by thirty, containing full-length portraits of King Charles II. and King James II., a portrait of King George III., by *Ramsay*, the last presented by Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. There are also portraits of three celebrated natives of Newcastle,—the Earl of Eldon, and his brother, Lord Stowell, by *Owen*, and of the gallant Lord Collingwood, by *Lonsdale*. The southern or river front, towards the Tyne, was afterwards altered for the convenience of subscription-rooms, established by the merchants frequenting the Exchange, on Jan. 1, 1808: this front is of the Corinthian order, consisting of a continued range of pilasters, supporting an entablature above a plain arcade. The eastern front became a desirable alteration; the access to the quay, formerly inconvenient, was then considerably widened, at the same time that an excellent fish-market, with an abundant supply of water, was provided by it. The east front, differing in architectural character from both the northern and the southern, is of the Doric order, and was built by *Dobson* in 1825. Over the colonnade is the Merchants' Court, a hall thirty feet in the plan, and twenty-two feet high, finished in the style of the original building; the panelling and large carved chimney-piece of the old court-room are restored, and the other offices and waiting-rooms have been completed in a uniform manner.

The County Courts were erected in 1812, from designs by *William Stokoe*; this building is conspicuously situated in the castle garth, upon an eminence that rises about ninety feet above the level of the Sandhill, and appears to advantage when viewed from the Tyne bridge; this edifice is one hundred and fourteen feet in length, by seventy-two, having a portico of the Grecian Doric order. At the west end of the building is the Crown Court, and at the east end a Nisi Prius Court, the length of which is equal to the breadth of the edifice; the prison is beneath the Courts. The Mansion-house of the mayor stands in the Close, immediately beneath the castle, and westward of the bridge, in a part of the town in which formerly the principal inhabitants lived in large and stately houses. That of the Earls of Northumberland stood near the river, and was long known as the Earl's Inn. The Mansion-house, now the only remain of the grandeur of the Close, was erected in 1691, and has a terrace on its southern front, towards the river; all the apartments are elegantly furnished. The mayor, on his election at Michaelmas, takes up his residence here, and is allowed a state-coach, a barge, and a valuable service of plate: his insignia consist of a large mace, of silver gilt, made in 1687, two swords of state, a gold chain and medallion, with a massive gold snuff-box, bearing the arms of the corporation, for the use of the mayor. Amongst the plate belonging to the corporation are, a silver basin and ewer, presented by Sir Gilbert Gerard, Bart., in 1681; a handsome epergne, bearing the royal arms, and those of the town of Newcastle, presented by George Bowes, Esq., in 1753; a large circular silver waiter; a gold cup, on which is represented the Battle of Hastings; and a silver gilt cup, in which it is usual to present mulled wine to the mayor at his first entrance to the mansion, and for which purpose it was expressly given to the Corporation. The Assembly-rooms were built by subscription, from designs by *Newton*, and were opened during the race-week, 24th June, 1776; the ball-room is ninety-four feet by thirty-six in dimension: in the saloon is a picture of Falstaff, with Mrs. Ford, &c., by *Downman*; the supper-room, in the lower story, is the same in dimension as the ball-room; adjoining is a news-room, to which is attached a small library. The theatre, situated in Mosley-street, was built from designs by *David Stevenson*, and was opened 21st January, 1788; the first scenes were painted by *Edward Edwards*, Associate and Teacher of Perspective in the Royal Academy.

The library of the Literary and Philosophical Society, fronting Collingwood-street, was founded in 1822, and the first stone laid by the Duke of Sussex; with the usual ceremonies; but the Society was originally formed in 1793. In the library are marble busts of Dr. Charles Hutton, by *Chantrey*; and of Thomas Bewick, by *Bailey*; there is also a cast from a bust of James Watt, presented by his son. This Society, said to be "the cheapest literary institution in Great Britain," possesses a collection of about nine thousand volumes of standard books, and the Wycliff museum of stuffed birds, collected by Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq., with considerable additions. The Antiquaries' Society of Newcastle, which holds its meetings in the same building, and originated with John Bell, Jun., bookseller, in 1812, possesses a cabinet of coins, a museum of antiquities, and a library of books; it has a seal, inscribed Lamiis Tribus.—Scripta manent, with the words Sigillum Societatis Antiquariorum Pontis Ælii, MD CCC XIII., and has published a volume of transactions under the title of "Archæologia Æliana." Besides the above-mentioned there is also a Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institution, whose meetings are held in the Masonic Hall, Newgate-street.

St. Nicholas's library, founded early in the reign of Elizabeth, and under the patronage of the Corporation of Newcastle, was rebuilt on the site of the old vestry. On the front of the edifice is this inscription: "This library was built by Walter Blackett, Esq. for the books of the Rev. Dr. Thomlinson, and other benefactors, 1736." The Rev. Atkinson Hird, librarian, was publicly charged with neglect of duty in the Newcastle Advertiser 1789; and letters on the abuses of this library appeared in the Tyne Mercury and Durbam Advertisers in 1820 and 1821, as well as in anonymous pamphlets. The curate, who is librarian, having other duties to perform, this library is consequently still neglected. The Northumberland Institution, for the promotion of the Fine Arts in the North of England, have an annual exhibition of pictures in Newcastle.

There are four parishes in the town of Newcastle,—All Saints, St. Andrew, St. John, and St. Nicholas; the last is a vicarage, value 50*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle, to which all the other parishes are subordinate curacies. One of the principal objects embraced in a view of the town is the singularly elegant tower of St. Nicholas's church, which an enraptured architect once pronounced "the pride and glory of the northern hemisphere." This really beautiful tower exhibits an originality and boldness in its lofty termination, where solidity of construction and lightness of appearance are so happily displayed as to excite universal admiration: it is one hundred and ninety-three feet six inches in height, and forty feet wide, consisting of five stories to the battlement, having an enriched doorway in the first story, and one window to each front of second, third, and fourth stories; on the fifth or upper story are two windows. Eight turrets, finished with pinnacles and vanes, rise from the angles and sides of the tower; the angular turrets, being considerably larger than those at the sides, form the abutments of four flying buttresses, bearing at their intersection an open lantern, surmounted by a spire and terminated by a noble vane. The steeple is plainly a superstructure raised upon the original tower, which appears to have had a battlement of open stonework. The style of architecture in which it is constructed evinces all the distinctive characteristics of the mode of building which obtained in the time of King Henry VI.: it is supposed, with good reason, to have been raised at the expense of Robert Rhodes, a most munificent benefactor to the churches in Newcastle, where he resided. His arms are upon the groined ceiling of the lower story of the tower, with this inscription, "Orate pro Anima Roberti Rhodes."

St. Nicholas's or the mother church, founded in the year 1091 by Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, is said to have been rebuilt about 1350, in the reign of Edward III.: it long surpassed all other churches in the North of England, both in the number and superior richness of its chantreys, and there were no less than ten existing in the church at the time of their suppression. In the year 1617, when the Council of the North were at Newcastle, Lord Sheffield, K.G., the president, celebrated the Feast of St. George in the north transept of the church, still called St. George's Porch. In this church were

a number of ancient shrines, monuments and inscriptions, but when the Scots stormed the town, they broke down and effaced the carved work and effigies on the tombs, and most of what escaped was destroyed when the Church underwent some alterations in 1783. On the southern side of the altar is the monument of William Hall, sometime Mayor of this town, who died in 1631, and Jane his wife, which was erected by Sir Alexander Hall, their only surviving son. Near it is a monument of Matthew Ridley, Esq., of Blagdon and Heaton, who served the office of Mayor in 1745, he died in 1778; it was sculptured by *Bacon;* adjoining is a cenotaph of the Askew family. There are also monuments of the Maddison, Collingwood, and Peareth families, and numerous others in the nave and side chapels; one to Sir Matthew White Ridley, who died in 1813, is by *Flaxman.*

All Saints, or All Hallow Church, rebuilt and completed in the year 1796, is a curacy, it stands on the summit of a steep bank which rises abruptly from the Tyne. On three sides the site is considerably elevated, which would add much to the general view of the structure, were it less obstructed by dwelling houses. It is erected in the Doric order of architecture, but is not remarkable for purity of taste or correctness of proportion. The interior decorations of this church are of mahogany, the amount of the difference of expence between that material and oak, having been contributed by a public spirited lady. The height of the steeple, from the ground to the top of the vane, is 202 feet.

St. Andrew's Church is a curacy; it is an ancient building, and exhibits in its architecture some unaltered specimens of the Anglo Norman period. The interior is much disfigured by the erection of galleries, and contains but few mural monuments, but in Trinity Chapel, which adjoins the north aisle, is a monument of Sir Adam de Athol, and his wife Mary, it consists of a very large stone, which has originally been plated with brass; the remains of their effigies are still to be seen, and part of the inscription, but the date, said to have been 1387, is gone. The Rev. John Brand, the historian of his native town, Newcastle upon Tyne, was appointed Curate of this Church in 1773.

St. John's Church is a curacy in the presentation of the vicar of St. Nicholas. In the opinion of Bourn, this church was built about the year 1287, in the very first stage of pointed architecture, the plain and simple style of which, is chiefly perceptible on its northern side. In the eastern window is painted glass, both ancient and modern; and in the vestry is preserved part of an ancient chest, carved with the figure of St. George and the dragon.

St. Thomas's Chapel, formerly on the Tyne Bridge, has lately been rebuilt in the Magdalen Meadows, near the Barras Bridge, from designs by *Dobson,* in the early English style of architecture.

St. Ann's Chapel, rebuilt in 1786, is situated on a gentle acclivity above the Sheilds road, a little eastward of Sandgate. It is a neat structure with a light steeple.

Before the Conquest Newcastle appears to have borne the name of Monkchester, and near the town was a small Benedictine Nunery, dedicated to St. Bartholemew the Apostle, which is said to have owed its origin to an ancient Baron of the name of Hilton. The annual revenue of this convent was 37*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, but it is supposed that the surrender of the property of this house, included the lands and revenues of St. Edmund's Hospital in Gateshead. By letters patent, dated at Hampton Court, 36 Henry VIII., the house of the Nuns of Newcastle was granted to William Barantyne, Kinelm Throgmorton, and Henry Annetson. It is now difficult to ascertain the exact site of the Nunnery, but it is supposed to have stood near the spot where the Playhouse was erected in 1748. This building, which belongs to the Turk's Head Inn, seems supported by part of the northern wall of St. Bartholemew's Church. A house of Blackfriars is said to have been founded by Sir Peter Scot, and his son Sir Nicholas Scot, about the year 1260. This house, which appears to have been dependent on the Priory of Tynemouth, surrendered in 1539. Its annual value was 2*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*. These houses and grounds were granted by King Henry VIII. in 1544, to the Mayor and burgesses of Newcastle, who, in 1552, demised the property to nine of the mysteries or most ancient trades of the town, which grant has saved the Monastery from destruction, and although it has undergone many alterations, it still contains a considerable share of its ancient conventual character. The Grey Friars came into England in 1224, and are said to have been established in Newcastle by the Carliols, wealthy merchants, in the time of Henry III. At a general chapter of this order, held at Narbonne in France, in 1258, it appeared that the English province had seven custodies. The custody or wardenship of Newcastle included nine Convents, namely the Monasteries of Newcastle, Richmond, Hartlepool, Carlisle, Berwick, Roxburgh, Dundee, Dumfries, and Haddington. This house had the honor of educating the celebrated Dr. John Scot, usually called Duns Scotus. A conduit belonging to the Black Friars, was supplied from a spring called the Seven-Head Well, at the head of Lork Burn, which is still kept in good repair. The Friars of the Sac, the Carmelites, or White Friars, had also houses in the town. The works of the Newcastle Gas Company, are erected on the site of the Augustine Friars and the ground occupied by the Hospitals, and the Barber Surgeons' Company is supposed to have been the garden of the Convent. St. Michael's Priory of Trinitarians stood on St. Michael's Mount.

The townships of Byker and Heaton are included in All Saints parish. Heaton Hall, on the banks of Ouseburn, is a seat of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.

The townships of Cramlington, Jesmond, and Tenham, are included in St. Andrew's parish. Jesmond House is the property of John Anderson, Esq., it is about two miles northward from Newcastle.

TYNEMOUTH is situated on the northern bank at the mouth of the Tyne, where it falls into the German Ocean, 9½ miles from Newcastle, and 1½ miles from North Shields. It contains 1525 houses, and 9454 inhabitants. The town consists of several streets, the chief of which are disposed along the side of the river and round the harbour. The trade of the port is very considerable, but the mouth of the harbour is obstructed by a bar of sand running across it, and having only seven feet water at low water; the access to it is rendered still more dangerous by the Black Middens, a ridge of rocks. but a Light House has been erected by the corporation of the Trinity House. In February, 1827, the ship Betsy Cains, in entering the Tyne, struck on this reef of rocks called the Black Middens, and became a complete wreck, she is said to have originally been the identical Princess Mary yacht, in which William, Prince of Orange, came over in, in 1688, and was named by him in honor of his Queen; the yacht was sold early in the reign of George I. to a merchant, and was latterly employed as a collier. It was remarked that there was a prophecy connected with this ship, viz. that the Roman Catholics would never get the better whilst the Betsy Cains was afloat. Several memorials were made out of the planks and timbers, and each of the members of the corporation of Newcastle upon Tyne, was presented with one of the snuff-boxes, to be kept in memory of the various fortunes of the ship, and of the durability of the British oak. The exports of Tynemouth are coals and salt, and the imports are timber, iron, flax, &c., there are also salt works, ship yards, rope works, &c., which employ many hands. Clifford's Fort was erected in 1672, for the defence of the harbour, it is mounted with heavy guns, and near it are extensive military barracks.

The Priory of Tynemouth was founded in the time of William Rufus, by Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, in honor of Oswyn, King of Northumberland, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. He gave lands for the maintenance of monks, whom he brought from the Monastery of St. Alban in Hertfordshire, and made his new foundation dependent on their monastery. King John confirmed them in all their former possessions, which consisted of the town of Tynemouth, and nearly twenty more neighbouring villages.

The Churches of Eglingham, Norton, and Hartburn, were given to the monks for the express purpose of mending their ale, and to enlarge their means of hospitality. In 1537, its annual revenue is stated to have been 397*l.* 10*s.* The site of the Priory and most of the estates were granted by King Edward VI., to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, but they afterwards reverted to the crown and there remained till the year 1574, when the title of Earl of Northumberland was revived in the Percy family, to whom they were then given.

Tynemouth and North Shields, with the townships of Chirton, Preston, and Cullercoats, send one member to Parliament, and are at present represented by George Frederick Young, Esq.

The parochial Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Oswyn, is a vicarage, value 24*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. It was rebuilt in 1668. The remains of the

ancient priory are sufficient to denote the extent and magnificence of the original establishment, the greater part appears to have been erected in the early part of the fourteenth century; but the buildings exhibit specimens of the style of different ages; many of the arches are enriched with chevron mouldings and are semicircular, others are acutely pointed. John of Tynemouth, an ancient biographer, was born here, and was vicar in 1366. His principal book was called "Sanctilogium Servorum Dei," and his Golden History is now in the Library of Lambeth Palace. "The Tynemouth Nun," a poem by Robert White, was dedicated to Mrs. Ellis of Otterburn, by the author: it was printed by Mr. Adamson in 1829. The entire parish of Tynemouth contains 24,820 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships:—

Chirton, one mile west from North Shields, contains 579 houses and 4351 inhabitants. It has been conjectured that Chirton derives its name from having been the site of a Roman fort; in the fields of East Chirton, there was anciently a place called "Black Chestres; near the village is a seat of J. Collingwood, Esq.

Cullercoats, a small harbour on the North Sea, 2 miles N. from Tynemouth, contains 92 houses and 536 inhabitants. Here are warm and cold baths, a pier, and a waggon way for coals.

Monkseaton, on the coast 3 miles N. from Tynemouth, contains 106 houses and 537 inhabitants. The Monks' stone near this village, is the remains of an ancient cross, upon which is cut a modern inscription: "O Horror to kill a man for a Pige's head;" and the tradition is, that a monk of Tynemouth visiting the Castle of Seaton Deleval, cut off a pig's head from the spit and carried it home, but the lord of the manor, enraged at his audacity, pursued the offender, and so beat him with his hunting gad, that his death was laid to his charge. As an expiation, this stone is said to have been erected, and the manor of Elswick or Elsig, was granted to the Monastery.

Murton, or *Moortown*, 3 miles N.W. from Tynemouth, contains 116 houses and 556 inhabitants.

Preston, 1½ miles N. from North Shields, contains 109 houses and 627 inhabitants. The barracks, since the late war, have been converted into dwelling houses.

North Shields, on the river Tyne, 1½ miles W. from Tynemouth, 8 miles E. from Newcastle, and 281 from London, contains 853 houses and 8205 inhabitants. The most ancient part of the town is a long street near the river side, but Dockwray-square is inhabited by wealthy ship owners. Here is also a public library, a market place on the side of the river, with a market on Wednesdays, and an Inn, built by the late Duke of Northumberland. His grace was also one of the earliest patrons of Greathead's life boat, and caused one to be built for this town at his own expence. Here are two light houses, maintained by the corporation of the Trinity House. A Church was erected in 1659, on the northern side of the town, and has since that period received the addition of a steeple and a peal of bells. In 1819, workmen digging to make gas tanks at the Low Lights, Salt Marsh in Pow Dean, discovered, about 12 feet from the surface, a framing of large oak beams, resembling a wharf or pier to which ships had come. Julius Agricola, the Roman general, had a fleet in the Tyne, which was, according to tradition, moored in the brook Don, near where Jarrow Church now stands. He may also have moored some ships at this spot, which is opposite a Roman station near South Shields, as it has been a secure estuary formed by the mouth of the Pow-burn, and guarded from the sea by Prior's point, on which Clifford's fort was built in 1672. On the side of this last mentioned peninsula, salt pans existed till the dissolution of the Priory of Tynemouth, and even in the reign of Elizabeth, when they belonged to the Earl of Northumberland; but in 1034, the corporation of the Trinity House Newcastle, purchased land near Tolland's, Delavals, and Selby's pans to erect their Low Lights upon.

Whitley, on the sea coast, 2½ miles N. from Tynemouth, containing 96 houses and 554 inhabitants. This village was anciently held of the Prior of Tynemouth, by the singular service of giving an annual feast to the members of the monastery, and certain of its dependents, on Innocent's Day and the day after. Near the village is a lime quarry and a colliery.

WALL'S END, 3 miles E. from Newcastle, contains 560 houses and 5,103 inhabitants. It has its name from the Roman wall which terminates here. The Church, dedicated to Holy Cross, is a curacy in the presentation of the Chapter of Durham. It was rebuilt in 1809. Here is a celebrated colliery. The mines in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, are situated below the level of the sea. In the Northumberland coal field, 240 beds occur, constituting a thickness of 4035 feet; of these 32 are beds of coal, 62 are sandstone, 17 limestone, and the remainder of clay slate.

Western Division.

MELDON, 6 miles W. from Morpeth, contains 28 houses and 156 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

NEWBURN, on the river Tyne, 5½ miles W. from Newcastle, contains 174 houses and 918 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. It was one of the Northumbrian churches held by Henry I. of Richard De Aurea Valle, and which that Monarch gave to the canons of the church of Carlisle. It contains some monuments of the Delaval family, of North Dissington. On 28th August, 1640, here was a sharp conflict between the armies headed by Lord Conway and General Lesly. The Scots pitched their tents on Heddon Law, above Newburn, whence there is a continued descent to the river Tyne. Vestiges of this encampment appear a little south-eastward of Heddon Law on Throckley Fell. The King's army was drawn up on Stella Haugh, opposite Newburn; their line extended nearly a mile, and they had breast works at the two fords to oppose the passage of the Scots at low water. Lesly planted nine pieces of cannon on the tower of the church, and placed musqueteers in the houses and lanes about Newburn; after these cannon had played awhile on the English breastworks, and exposed their army to the fire of the musquetry, Conway sounded a retreat: Commissary Wilmot, Sir John Digby, and Daniel O'Neale, being commanded to bring up the rear, were made prisoners. This, says Clarendon, was an irreparable rout. Newburn parish is partly in the eastern division of Tynedale Ward. The entire parish contains 4202 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships:—

Newburn Hall, contains 110 houses, and 622 inhabitants.

Black Callerton, 6 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 36 houses and 173 inhabitants.

Butter Law, contains 4 houses and 28 inhabitants.

Dalton, in Tynedale Ward, on the banks of the river Pont, 11 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 26 houses and 122 inhabitants.

East Denton, 3 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 114 houses and 548 inhabitants. Here is a school endowed by Matthew Montagu, Esq., of Denton Hall, for the children of pitmen who are employed in the colliery. The township of West Denton, contains 73 houses and 404 inhabitants.

North Dissington, 9 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 12 houses and 65 inhabitants. South Dissington contains 12 houses and 74 inhabitants. North and South Dissingtons were manor seats of the Delaval family, soon after the Conquest. Edward Delaval, one of the pages of honor to King Charles II., lived at South Dissington, which still continues in the possession of his descendants. North Dissington was purchased by the Collingwood family, and was bequeathed to Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esq. of Cannon Hall, near Barnsley in Yorkshire. Dissington Hall, is the seat of Edward Stanhope Collingwood, Esq.

Newbiggin, 3 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 6 houses and 47 inhabitants.

Sugley, contains 44 houses and 266 inhabitants.

Throckley, 6 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 41 houses and 159 inhabitants.

Wallbottle, 4½ miles W. from Newcastle, contains 116 houses and 676 inhabitants.

East Whorlton, 5 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 11 houses and 57 inhabitants, including West Whorlton.

Woolsington, 5 miles N. from Newcastle, contains 6 houses and 36 inhabitants. The manor was formerly part of the estates of Tynemouth Priory, but belonged to the Jenison family in the reign of Elizabeth; they sold the estate to James Dagnia, Esq. of Cleadon Hall, Durham, and of him it was purchased by Matthew Bell, Esq.

PONTELAND, or *Eland,* on the river Pont, 8 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 74 houses and 358 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in the patronage of Merton College, Oxford. The edifice is cruciform in plan with a remarkably massive tower, and a western entrance of Anglo-Norman architecture; the arches of the nave are all in the pointed style, and in the chancel windows are several armorial decorations in painted glass. The monuments and inscriptions are chiefly relative to the families of Goften of Eland Hall, Horsley of Milburn Grange, Ogle of Kirkley, and of Carr of Dunston. Eland was the head quarters of the King of Scotland in 1244, when the English army was at Newcastle, and it was here that a peace was negociated between the contending parties, by the Prior of Tynemouth and other ecclesiastics. The entire parish of Ponteland, contains 1524 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships:—

Berwick Hill, 9 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 19 houses and 111 inhabitants.

Brenkley, 7 miles N. from Newcastle, contains 7 houses and 37 inhabitants.

High Callerton, 7 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 28 houses and 125 inhabitants, including the township of Little Callerton.

Coldcoats, 10 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 7 houses and 45 inhabitants.

Darras Hall, contains 2 houses and 12 inhabitants.

Dinnington, on the banks of Seaton Burn, 6 miles N W. from Newcastle, contains 42 houses and 205 inhabitants.

Higham Dykes, 10 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 4 houses and 23 inhabitants.

Horton Grange, 8 miles N. from Newcastle, contains 11 houses and 66 inhabitants.

Kirkley, 10 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 23 houses and 146 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Benridge and Cartermoor. Kirkley Hall has long been the seat and property of a branch of the ancient family of Ogle. The view from the house eastward is particularly fine.

Mason, on Seaton Burn, 7 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 21 houses and 127 inhabitants.

Milburn, on a branch of the river Blythe, 11 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 17 houses and 82 inhabitants. Milburn House was erected in the year 1809, by Ralph Bates, Esq., from designs by *Patterson* of Edinburgh; the rooms in this mansion are said to be all oval in plan. Milburn Grange, another township of Ponteland parish, contains 7 houses and 32 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the monastery of Hexham, but after the dissolution Barthram Anderson had a grant of the estate from King Edward VI., and conveyed it to Edward Horsley, whose descendants still retain it.

Prestwick, 6 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 29 houses and 155 inhabitants. River Green, on the southern bank of the Wansbeck, 6 miles W. from Morpeth, is an extra-parochial district of the western division of Castle Ward, containing 8 houses and 51 inhabitants.

STANNINGTON, on the river Blythe, 5 miles S. from Morpeth, and 10 miles N. from Newcastle, contains 97 houses and 504 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of Newminster. Roger de Merlay, who died in 1264, founded a chantry in this church, and endowed it with lands at Clifton and Coldwell in this parish. The parish of Stannington naturally forms itself into two divisions, viz. north and south, the river Blythe, as near as may be, running through the middle of it. The northern division comprises the village of Stannington, that of the townships and hamlets of Bellasis and Bogghall, Saltwick, Duddo and Whinny-Hill, Clifton, and Coldwell. The southern division consists of the township of Blagdon and Stumpy Riggs, and that of Plessey and Shotton. The entire parish contains 963 inhabitants.

Blagdon, 8½ miles N. from Newcastle, and 6 miles S. from Morpeth, contains 16 houses and 64 inhabitants. Blagdon Hall, the seat of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. M.P., was built by Matthew White, Esq. of Newcastle, and was enlarged by his son, Sir Matthew White of Blagdon, who was created a baronet 6th May, 1756, with limitation in the patent, on failure of his issue male, to the heirs male of his sister Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Ridley, Esq. of Heaton. Sir Matthew White, Bart., died 24th March, 1763, and was buried in All Saints Church in Newcastle, on whose death the title descended to Matthew White Ridley, his nephew, whose descendant, the present baronet, is one of the members of Parliament for Newcastle on Tyne. Westward of Blagdon, is Bellasis, for many years a residence of the Bells family.

Plessey, on the banks of the Blythe, eastward of Stannington, and 10 miles N. from Newcastle, contains 88 houses and 395 inhabitants, including Shotton. About the year 1813, a very extensive colliery at Plessey was, what is technically called, laid in, that is discontinued to be worked or carried on, when about 300 pitmen removed to Cowpen, where a fresh pit or colliery was opened.

WHALTON, 7 miles S. from Morpeth, contains 67 houses and 285 inhabitants. The ancient Church is a rectory, value 13*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* in the patronage of R. Bates, Esq.; the edifice was repaired and pinnacles added to the tower in 1783: the rectory is environed by tasteful pleasure grounds. There is a remarkable ancient camp eastward of the village, whence the name of Whalton, or Wallton, may have originated. The entire parish of Whalton contains 534 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships:—

Newham, on a branch of the river Blythe, southward of the village of Whalton, contains 13 houses and 76 inhabitants.

Ogle, on the banks of the river Blythe, 8 miles S.W. from Morpeth, and 13 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 21 houses and 148 inhabitants. A family of the same name were seated here from the earliest period of history. John de Ogle held his manor of the Barony of Whalton, by service of one knight's fee and a half, but adhering to the barons in the time of Henry III., his estate was extended, and not recovered till the reign of Edward III., who, in 1340, granted licence to Robert de Ogle to castellate his manor house, and to have free warren through all his demesne. This Robert Ogle married Helene, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Bertram, of Bothall, greatly increased his inheritance, and entailed the castle and manor of Bothall and other possessions in this county, upon the heirs male of his body, on condition that they should bear the name of Ogle, and the arms of Ogle and Bothall quartered. The Lords Ogle continued in possession of the manor and castle, which descended to the Duke of Portland, the eldest co-heir of the Barony of Ogle, till 1809, when the estate was sold to Thomas Brown, of London.

Riplington, 8 miles S.W. from Morpeth, contains 6 houses and 25 inhabitants.

3. Coquetdale Ward

Is bounded on the north by Glendale Ward, on the east by Bamborough Ward and the North Sea, and on the south by Tynedale Ward and Morpeth Ward, from the last of which it is separated by the river Coquet, and on the west it is bounded by Scotland. This Ward is very extensive, and is sub-divided into North, South, East, and West Divisions.

Eastern Division.

ALNWICK, on the river Aln, 34 miles N. from Newcastle and 310 from London, contains 823 houses and 5927 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Denwick, situated about a mile lower down the river. Alnwick is a well built town, with a spacious market place. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs on the eve of Palm Sunday, for shoes, hats, &c., 12th May for cattle and horses, last Monday in July for linen and woollen cloth and cattle, first Tuesday in October for cattle and horses, 28th October for cattle, and on the Saturday before Christmas Day for shoes, hats, poultry, and woollen cloths. There is an immemorial custom retained here, on the proclamation of the several fairs, divers adjacent townships, which are free of toll in the Borough by this service, send their representatives to attend the bailiff on the eve of the fair, when he makes proclamation, after which they keep watch all night in every quarter of the town. This is the most perfect remains of watch and ward retained in any part of this county The townships which send representatives, are Chatton and Chillingham, four men; Cold Marten and Fowbery, four men; Hetton and Hezelrigg, four

men ; Fawdon and Clinch, four men ; Alnham and Alnham Moor, four men ; Tughall and Swinhoe, two men ; Long Howton and Denwick, four men ; Lesbury and Belton, two men ; Lyham and Lyham Hall, one, together with the principal inhabitants of Alnwick. It is the county town of Northumberland and a Borough, governed by a bailiff, who is nominated by the Duke of Northumberland as constable of Alnwick Castle, and four chamberlains, chosen annually out of the freemen of the town.

Here is a large Town House, where the sessions and county courts are held, and members for the county elected. The bridge over the Aln, a modern erection, bears the Percy crest on the parapet ; there is also another bridge, of one arch, lower down the river: these two bridges serve as boundaries to the fine lawns surrounding the Castle. At the head of Pottergate is a Tower or clock-house, built in 1786. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Michael, is a curacy in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. In the south aisle are three ancient monuments, with recumbent figures of persons unknown. An Abbey of Premonstratensian Canons was founded here, by Eustace Fitz-John, in the year 1147, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was pleasantly situated on the northern margin of the Aln ; the abbot was frequently summoned to Parliament ; the revenues were valued at 197*l.* 7*s.* The site of the Abbey was granted in 1549, to Ralph Sadler and Lawrence Winnington. It was afterwards the seat of the Brandling family, and of the Doubleday family, which last sold it to the Duke of Northumberland. A fine gate-house remains, on which are sculptured the arms of the Percys. The chronicle of this Abbey is yet preserved in the library of King's College at Cambridge.

Hulne Abbey, 3 miles above Alnwick on the bank of the same river, was one of the first houses of the Carmelites or White Friars in England, who were brought over by John Lord Vescy, in the year 1240, and the Abbey was endowed by the Lords of Alnwick. Its outer walls and gate-house are still entire. A fine tower bears this inscription :—

> In the yere of Crist Jhu m ccc iii and viii, this Towr was bilded by Sir Hen Percy, the fourth erle of Northumberland of grat honor and worth That espoused Maud ye good lady full of vertu and bewty daughter to Sir Willm Herbert right noble and hardy erle of Pembroch whose soules God save and with his grace conserve ye builders of this towr.

Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., within is an immense pile, containing about five acres of ground its outward walls. It stands on an elevation that gives great dignity to its appearance on the southern side of the river Aln, which in its course marks the boundaries of the fine lawns on its banks. The Castle is believed to have been originally founded by the Romans, for when a part of the keep-tower was taken down to be repaired, under the present walls were discovered the foundation of other buildings, which lay in a different direction from the present, and some of the stones appeared to have Roman mouldings. The fretwork round an arch leading to an inner court, is said to be of Anglo-Saxon workmanship. and yet this was probably not the original entrance, for under the flag tower, before that part of the Castle was rebuilt, was the appearance of a gateway, that had been walled up directly fronting the present exterior gate-house towards the town. The Castle of Alnwick underwent a remarkable siege in the year 1093, by Malcolm III. King of Scotland, who, with his eldest son, Prince Edward, lost his life before it ; this event has been commemorated by a cross, which was restored by the Duchess of Northumberland in 1774, her grace being lineally descended from him through his daughter Maude, the Queen of Henry I., King of England. The cross was erected on the very spot where Malcolm fell, one mile north from the Castle. In the year 1174, William III., King of Scotland, was taken prisoner during a siege, a circumstance which is also commemorated by a monument with this inscription :—William the Lion, King of Scotland, besieging Alnwick Castle, was here taken prisoner, 1174.

Like other Castles in the north, Alnwick has large stone figures of armed men, distributed on the parapet of the battlements, which are still suffered to remain ; the walls of the Castle are flanked by sixteen massive towers. From length of time, and the various shocks the Castle had sustained in ancient wars, it had become nearly a ruin, when by the death of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, in 1750, it devolved, together with all the estates of this great Barony, to Hugh, grandfather of the present Duke of Northumberland. He completely repaired the Castle, with some degree of adherence to the ancient style. It has three courts or wards, the outer court being entered by a very ancient gate-house tower, bearing shields of arms on its front. The inner court in the centre of the Castle, opens upon a staircase of singular form, the roof of which is enriched with a series of one hundred and twenty shields of arms, as borne by the different alliances of the Percy family, including the arms of the Baronies of Lucy, Poynings Fitz-Payne, Bryan and Latimer, and the arms of Nevile and Vere. The first room, 42 feet by 89 feet in dimension, is hung with portraits of the successive Earls of Northumberland. The Drawing room, 46 feet 7 inches by 35 feet 4 inches, contains also a large oriel window. The Dining room is 54 feet by 21 feet in dimension, exclusive of a large oriel window at the upper end, after the manner of the ancient dining hall. The Library, a very beautiful room, forming a parallelogram in plan, opens upon the Chapel which is at the upper end of the middle ward : the architecture of this Chapel is derived from ancient and approved models ; the eastern window is copied from one at York Minster ; the groining of the roof from that of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and the walls are said to be painted in the manner of those in the great church at Milan. The Chapel is 50 feet by 21 feet in dimension, exclusive of the family pew, a large semicircular recess. At the opposite end of the Library to the Chapel is another staircase and a gallery, which opens upon two state bed chambers, each 30 feet long, with double dressing rooms, &c., arranged conformably to the style of the Castle. The late Duke of Northumberland, who succeeded to the title in 1786, devoted much attention to the improvements begun at Alnwick by his father, and made very extensive plantations on the estate. Brisley Tower, on the banks of the Aln, at the extremity of the Duke of Northumberland's territory, and environed by thick woods, overlooks all the wild county of Northumberland, including the range of the Cheviot, close to the Scottish border ; the river Aln afterwards passes Hulne Abbey, which is situated in a charming valley. An account of the castles of Alnwick and Warkworth, with views by Charlotte Florentia Duchess of Northumberland, was printed in 1823: which is also embellished with initial letters, having an historical allusion. The plates, besides general views, include effective representations of interesting portions of this Castle, as the barbican, the aveners' tower, the caterers' tower, the guard house, and Hotspur's seat ; there are also views of the constables tower, the postern tower, the armourer's tower, and west-garret Abbots' tower, with vignettes of Malcolm's cross, and the monument of William the Lion, all from drawings by the accomplished lady of the present noble owner. Near Malcolm's cross, on the northern side of the Aln, is a remarkably fine view of Alnwick Castle, which presents a striking object to the surrounding county. The tenants of the estate at Alnwick, in the year 1818, erected a monument to the memory of the late Duke of Northumberland, who died in 1817, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The Percy Column, as it is called, stands on a beautiful knoll adjoining the road, on the southern entrance into the town ; it rises without the incumbrance of a pedestal, and is seen in every direction, being 83 feet in height, but may be ascended by an easy circular stair within.

FELTON, on the river Coquet, 8½ miles S. from Alnwick and 298 miles from London, contains 96 houses and 554 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the patronage of the Crown. Felton was one of the manors of the Barony of Mitford, and was successively possessed by the families of Bertram, Pembroke, Athol, Percy, Scrope, Lisle, and Widrington, from the last of which it passed by marriage to that of Riddell. Felton Hall, built by the Widringtons, stands in an extensive park on the western side of the village. The entire parish of Felton, which is partly situated in Morpeth Ward, contains 1516 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships :—

Acton, one mile N.W. of Felton, contains 20 houses and 91 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Old Felton. Acton Hall is the seat of R. W. Grey, Esq.

Bokenfield contains 24 houses and 107 inhabitants. Brinkburn South Side contains 5 houses and 25 inhabitants.

Elyaugh, on the banks of the river Coquet, 2 miles W. from Felton, contains 4 houses and 13 inhabitants. Eshott contains 23 houses and 114 inhabitants.

Greens and Grantlees contain 13 houses and 76 inhabitants.

Swarland, 2 miles N. from Felton, contains 39 houses and 211 inhabitants. Swarland Hall is the seat of Alexander Davidson, Esq.

Thirston, on the Coquet, contains 58 houses and 325 inhabitants, including the hamlets of West Thirston and Shothaugh. At Thirston is a seat of T. Smith, Esq.

LONG FRAMLINGTON, 3 miles W. from Felton, contains 107 houses and 563 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The entire parish, including the townships of Brinkburn High Ward and Low Ward, contains 815 inhabitants. Brinkburn Priory is situated on the northern margin of the Coquet, surrounded by high banks and hanging woods. It was founded in the reign of Henry I., by William Bertram of Mitford, by consent of Hawyer his wife, also of Roger, Guy, William and Richard his sons, for Black Canons, and was dedicated to St. Peter. It was valued at 77*l.* per annum, and was granted, in 1549, to John, Earl of Warwick, and again in the reign of Edward VI., to —— Fenwick, Esq. The walls of the church are entire; the northern and southern doorways are enriched with Anglo-Norman mouldings, but in other respects the edifice is remarkably plain in its architecture, but is much admired in consequence of its romantic situation. Brinkburn is the seat of R. Hodgson, Esq. The eastern branch of the Watling Street, crosses the Coquet a little below this spot.

SHILBOTTLE, 3 miles S. from Alnwick, contains 108 houses and 548 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 14*s.* 8*d*, in the patronage of the Crown. The entire parish contains 1153 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships:—

Guyson, or *Gysnes*, on the river Coquet, 3 miles below Felton, contains 33 houses and 173 inhabitants. Here was formerly a nunnery, founded by Richard de Guyson, which is mentioned in the Lincoln taxation, and was annexed to the Abbey of Alnwick, by charter of King Edward I.

Hazon contains 17 houses and 99 inhabitants, and Newton on the Moor contains 47 houses and 244 inhabitants. Newton Hall is the seat of the Rev. Joseph Cook. Whittle, 4 miles S. from Alnwick, contains 16 houses and 64 inhabitants; and Woodhouse contains 5 houses and 25 inhabitants.

Northern Division.

ALNHAM, near the source of the Aln, 14 miles W. from Alnwick, contains 21 houses and 143 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland. The river Aln rises in the hills westward of the village, and pursues an easterly direction towards Whittingham. The entire parish of Alnham contains 269 inhabitants, including the townships of Prendick, Screnwood and Unthank.

EDLINGHAM, 6 miles W. from Alnwick, contains 30 houses and 201 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Edlingham Castle, which has continued in the possession of the Swinburne family since the reign of Elizabeth, stands near the head of a narrow valley, and chiefly consists of an ancient tower. The entire parish contains 666 inhabitants, including the following townships:—

Abberwick contains 24 houses and 125 inhabitants.

Bolton, on the river Aln, 5 miles W. from Alnwick, contains 27 houses and 144 inhabitants. Here is a Chapel. Before the year 1225, a hospital was founded at Bolton, by Robert de Roos of Hamlake; the Abbot of Rivaulx and the Prior of Kirkham were appointed governors, and it was dedicated to St. Thomas, the Martyr. At the dissolution, it came to the Collingwoods, of Eslington. The Earl of Surrey was met here, by several noblemen and gentlemen, with their retinues, to the number of 24,000 men, before the battle of Flodden Field. Bolton is the seat of William Pawson Esq.

Broom Park, the seat of William Burrell Esq, is a township, 5 miles W. from Alnwick and contains 7 houses and 43 inhabitants.

Learchild, 6 miles W. from Alnwick, contains 5 houses and 30 inhabitants.

Lemmington, on a branch of the Aln, 4½ miles W. from Alnwick, contains 27 houses and 123 inhabitants, including Battle Bridge and Lemmington Mills. Lemmington Hall is the seat of John Allan Wilkie, Esq.

EGLINGHAM, 7½ miles N.W. from Alnwick, contains 35 houses and 184 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Maurice, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham.

Eglingham is the seat of Ralph Ogle Esq. It is environed with moors; southward of the town is Kimmere, a lake stored with pike and perch, and its banks abounding with *myrica*, called sweet gale or Dutch myrtle. The entire parish contains 1440 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships:—

Bassington, 3½ miles N.W. from Alnwick, contains 4 houses and 12 inhabitants.

Beanly, 8 miles N.W. from Alnwick, contains 30 houses and 86 inhabitants.

New Bewick on the banks of the Till, 7 miles S.E. from Wooler, contains 17 houses and 93 inhabitants.

Old Bewick, 6½ miles S. E. from Wooler, contains 41 houses and 247 inhabitants. The Chapel, which is now in ruins, was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. On Bewick Hill, is an encampment, guarded on the west by an abrupt declivity, overlooking the plains of the Bramish, the entrance on the south is by a hollow way, hemmed on one side by large stones, set edge-ways in the earth.

Brandon, on the banks of the Till, 8½ miles S. from Wooler, contains 20 houses and 118 inhabltants.

Branton, contains 16 houses and 111 inhabitants.

Crawley, 7½ miles N.W. from Alnwick, contains 4 houses and 33 inhabitants.

Hareup or *Harehope*, contains 9 houses and 46 inhabitants. At Hareupburn is a camp, a sort of outpost to Bewick Hill.

Hedgeley, on the banks of the Till, 7½ on N.W. from Alnwick, contains 8 houses and 36 inhabitants.

East Lilburn or *Lilbourne*, on a stream of the same name, 5 miles S.E. from Wooler, contains 17 houses and 97 inhabitants.

West Lilburn, 3 miles from Wooler, contains 34 houses and 171 inhabitants. Lilburn tower, on the north side of the brook, is a ruin, southward and opposite the seat of Henry Collingwood, Esq.

Titlington, 6 miles from Alnwick, contains 15 houses and 74 inhabitants. Northward of the township, is Titlington Pike.

Wooperton, 6½ miles from Wooler, contains 11 houses and 68 inhabitants.

ILDERTON, 4 miles S. from Wooler, contains 24 houses and 157 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland. Ilderton is the seat of Sanderson Ilderton, Esq., and near it is Rosedon Edge, in which is a large square entrenchment. The entire parish, contains 579 inhabitants, including the following townships:—

Middleton Hall, on a branch of the Till, 1½ mile S. from Wooler, contains 12 houses and 61 inhabitats. North Middleton, 2 miles S. from Wooler, contains 25 houses and 128 inhabitants. South Middleton, contains 11 houses and 69 inhabitants.

Roddam, on a branch of the Till, 5 miles S. from Wooler, contains 19 houses and 96 inhabitants. Roddam Hall was built by the late Admiral Roddam, on the site of the old family residence; an ancient grant of this manor is noted for its brevity:—

I King Athelstan
Gif is heir to Paulane
Odam and Rodam
Als gud and als fair
Als ever tha myn ware
and bair to Witnes Mald my wyff.

Rosedon, 4½ miles S. from Wooler, contains 14 houses and 74 inhabitants. Near Three Stone Burn, to the west of this township and northward of Hedge-hope, one of the highest of the Cheviot

hills, is a Druidical circle, thirty-eight yards in diameter, and formed by ten large stones.

INGRAM, 9 miles S. from Wooler, contains 11 houses and 74 inhabitants, including Linop, or *Linhope*, and Greenlaw Hill. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 16s. 8*d.* Linhope spout is a cataract of the Bramish, and falls over 56 feet of pointed rocks. On Ingram-hill is a circular camp. The entire parish contains 228 inhabitants, including the townships of

Fawdon, 9¼ miles S. from Wooler, contains 15 houses and 50 inhabitants, including Clinch and Hartside. On Clinch-hill is a curious circular encampment.

Reaveley, on the banks of the Till, 8½ miles S. from Wooler, contains 11 houses and 74 inhabitants.

WHITTINGHAM, on the river Aln, 8 miles W. from Alnwick, contains 117 houses and 588 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here. On the 4th September, is a fair for horses, cattle, and pedlary. The Church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The edifice is cruciform in plan, and the vale in which it stands is rich, well cultivated, and beautiful. The entire parish contains 1749 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships:—

Callaley, 10½ miles W. from Alnwick, contains 62 houses and 363 inhabitants, including Yetlington. Callaley Castle is the seat of John Clavering, Esq.; the tower at the west end bears marks of great antiquity, that on the east and the centre of the building are modern. The dining room is forty-five feet in length, and has a music gallery at each end. A range of high rough hills, planted up their sides and craggy at their heads, stretch before the southern front, at the distance of half a mile. Near Callaley is Castle Hill, of conical form, the summit, comprising about two acres, is girt by a high wall, and in the weakest places by a foss seven yards deep, hewn out of the solid rock, and flanked on the outside with a wall. Down the western brow of the hill, about one hundred paces, is another strong wall, its ruins measuring seven yards and a half at their base. The whole fortified area contains nearly six acres, and is difficult of access. There are several other ancient camps in this neighbourhood. About one mile north from Callaley is Eslington, a seat belonging to Lord Ravensworth, which stands in a low, rich, and sheltered situation on the margin of the Aln, and is a spacious modern edifice.

Glanton, 8 miles W. from Alnwick, contains 80 houses and 474 inhabitants. Glanton pike is a conical hill; northward and by the side of the road, over Hedgely Moor, is Percy's cross, a square stone pillar, on which is sculptured the arms of Percy and Lucy, it was set up in memory of Sir Ralph Percy, who was slain, here by Lord Montacute, during a skirmish in 1463, before the battle of Hexham.

Lorbottle, or *Larbottle*, on a burn of the same name, 11 miles S.W. from Alnwick, contains 19 houses and 100 inhabitants.

Great Ryle, 8 miles W. from Alnwick, contains 16 houses and 99 inhabitants. Little Ryle contains 9 houses and 48 inhabitants.

Shawdon, 8 miles W. from Alnwick, contains 16 houses and 77 inhabitants.

South Division.

ELSDON, or *Ellesdon*, on a branch of the river Reed, 21 miles N.W. from Morpeth, contains 57 houses and 299 inhabitants. An annual fair is held on 26th August, for horned cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth. The Church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland; it is an ancient edifice, cruciform in plan; the south transept is called Hedley's porch, and that on the north, Anderson's porch. In the chancel are monuments to the families of Hall and Reed, also a Roman monument from Bremenium, or Rochester, in this parish; and a tablet to the memory of Mrs. Grose, daughter to Francis Grose, the antiquary. Elsdon Castle, now the Rectory-house, is a strong old tower, which still retains much of its pristine form; it has a circular staircase at one corner, and upon the battlement of the south front, are sculptured the arms of Umfraville, with this inscription:—

R Dom de Rede.

Near Elsdon is Todlaw, on which are three stone columns in a triangle, twelve feet distant from each other. Mote Hill, on the northern side of the town, consists of two circles, detached from each other by ditches about 30 feet deep, and defended by high breastwork on their margins. Birness Chapel, in this parish, had a long time laid in ruins, but was rebuilt by voluntary subscription in 1793. The entire parish of Elsdon contains 1848 inhabitants, including the following townships:—

Monkridge, on the banks of the river Reed, 20 miles N. from Hexham, contains 17 houses and 109 inhabitants.

Otterburn, on a stream of the same appellation, 21½ miles N. from Hexham, contains 75 houses and 388 inhabitants. It is celebrated for a battle which took place here on the 9th August, 1388, and which is generally known by the familiar name of Chevy Chace. Battle Cross, near the village, is supposed to have been originally erected in commemoration of this event; several entrenchments are visible, and a number of tumuli scattered over the adjoining ground, mark the slaughter made there. Near the field of battle is Hott Wood, a woody height; eastward is Overacres; and about one mile north from that place, is Camp Hill, the remains of a camp or entrenchment; and a little westward of this on the Otterburn side, is another of similar construction. About two miles below Otterburn is Smoutelford, and near it is Gallow-law, an eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the vale of Reed.

Rochester, or *Riechester*, on the banks of the Reed, 25 miles N. from Hexham, contains 97 houses and 491 inhabitants. It is the Bremenium of the Romans, and was considered the strongest station that people had in the north, being the capital or chief fortress of the Otadeni, and defended by a wall of ashler work, seven feet in thickness, with moats and treble rampiers as outworks. Many coins, altars, and other remains have been found here, especially the coins of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. This station is situated on Watling-street, on the brow of a steep and rocky hill, commanding the pass of Reedsdale, which is looked down upon from this rugged eminence. Near Birdhope Crag, a little above Rochester, are two large square entrenchments, with two openings on every side, each defended by an outward mole or an oblong form, at the distance of six yards from the aperture. At Elishaw, or *Ellishaugh*, between Rochester and Otterburn, was a hospital and chapel, but few traces of them remain. About the spot the ground is uneven, with foundations of other buildings; and a Roman bridge has crossed the Reed here, as is evident by stones still remaining, joined together with iron cramps and lead. Hare Cairn, on a sheep walk, east of Rochester, is a mass of loose stones, twelve feet high and sixty yards in diameter.

Troughend, 20½ miles N. from Hexham, contains 57 houses and 397 inhabitants.

Woodside contains 29 houses and 164 inhabitants.

RAMSHOPE, on a branch of the river Reed, and on the borders of Scotland, 33 miles N.W. from Hexham, consists of a single house and is extra-parochial. About two miles south-west Chattlehope Spout, a water-fall seventy-five feet in height, not immediately perpendicular, the stream being interrupted near the middle by a projection of the rock, whence sliding gradually some feet, it falls a second time. In the neighbourhood is the Doure, a cluster of rocks, on the grounds of Cottonshope.

West Division.

ALLENTON, or *Alwynton*, on the banks of the Coquet, 18 miles W. from Alnwick, contains 89 houses and 106 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland. Here was a hospital, subordinate to the nunnery of Halystone. The entire parish contains 900 inhabitants, including the following townships:—

Biddleston, 15 miles W. from Alnwick, contains 30 houses and 166 inhabitants. Biddleston Hall, the seat of Thomas Selby Esq., is situated at the head of a gradual slope, at the foot of Silverton, a high green mountain, and one of the most southern of the chain of the Cheviots. It is a modern edifice.

Borrowdon, 15 miles S.W, from Alnwick, contains 33 houses and 179 inhabitants.

Clennell or *Clenhill*, 18 miles W. from Alnwick, contains 4 houses and 27 inhabitants.

Fairhaugh consists of one house.

Farnham, on the Coquet, 17 miles S.W. from Alnwick, contains 7 houses and 36 inhabitants.

Linbriggs contains 11 houses and 70 inhabitants.

Netherton, on one of the tributary streams of the Coquet, 14 miles W. from Alnwick, contains 18 houses and 125 inhabitants, including the north and south sides.

Peals contains 81 houses and 76 inhabitants.

Sharperton, on the banks of the Coquet, 16 miles S.W. ftom Alnwick, contains 21 houses and 807 inhabitants. Northward is Sharperton Edge, seven miles west from Rothbury.

HALLYSTON, or *Halystane*, on a branch of the Coquet, 18 miles S.W. from Alnwick, contains 30 houses and 132 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland. Here was a small priory for Benedictine Nuns, founded by one of the Umfravile's, of Harbottle Castle; in 1534, its yearly revenues were valued at 15*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*: fragments of the convent still appear in the Mill-house, and in other buildings in the village. In the neighbourhood is Our Lady's Well, a very copious spring. The entire parish contains 468 inhabitants, including the townships of—

Barrow contains 2 houses and 17 inhabitants.

Dueshill contains 8 houses and 41 inhabitants.

Harbottle, 19 miles S W. from Alnwick, contains 35 houses and 181 inhabitants. Harbottle Castle, formerly the seat of the Umfravile's, and now the property of the Clennels, is situated on the southern brink of the Coquet; its ruins are of great extent.

Linsheeles, contains 8 houses and 97 inhabitants.

KEDLAND, containing 8 houses and 62 inhabitants, is extra-parochial.

ROTHBURY, or *Rowbery*, on the Coquet, 11 miles S. W. from Alnwick, contains 148 houses and 89 inhabitants. There is a market on Thursday, and annual fairs, held on Friday in Easter week, Whit-Monday, October 2nd, and November 1st, for horned cattle, horses and woollen cloth. The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 58*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the edifice is cruciform in plan, and contains a font of very curious workmanship. Witton Tower, a strong ancient building, with the arms of the Umfravile's, upon its western side, is the rectory house. The situation of the town, is dry and salubrious; and between it and Thropton, on the top of a hill, is Old Rothbury, a circular entrenchment, with a double ditch and vallum. The river Coquet rises on the borders of Scotland, a little to the north of the source of the Reed, and after receiving a great number of subsidiary streams, which descend from the northern hills, pushes its transparent waters rapidly over a pebbly bed, past Harbottle, Halyston, Hepple, and Thropton, to Rothbury. Thence the Coquet descends through a fine vale, and after washing the walls of Brinkburn Priory, passes Weldon Hall and Felton, and flowing in a beautifully serpentine course to Warkworth, which it almost surrounds, it then directs its course in a straight line to the German Ocean. This beautiful river, after leaving the naked hills of the west, runs through one of the best adorned and most highly improved districts in England, and contributes, by its limpid streams, to form some of the finest scenes in nature. The entire parish of Rothbury contains 2609 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships:—

Bickerton, on the banks of the Coquet, contains 4 houses and 18 inhabitants.

Caistron, contains 8 houses and 43 inhabitants.

Cartington, 11 miles S.W. from Alnwick, contains 17 houses and 79 inhabitants. Cartington Castle, in early times, belonged to a family, of its own name; it is now the seat of —— Alcock, Esq. Northward is Cartington Pike.

Debdon, contains 3 houses and 18 inhabitants. Fallow-lees, consists of one house.

Flotterton, 15 miles S.W. from Alnwick, contains 15 houses and 92 inhabitants.

Hellinghill contains 24 houses and 130 inhabitants.

Hepple, on the banks of the Coquet, 16 miles S.W. from Alnwick, contains 19 houses and 111 inhabitants. Little now remains of the Castle. Hepple Demesne, contains 8 houses and 45 inhabitants, including Whitefield House.

Hesley Hurst contains 9 houses and 46 inhabitants.

Lee Ward, on Forest Burn, 12 miles N.W. from Morpeth, contains 18 houses and 93 inhabitants.

Mounthealy contains 8 houses and 38 inhabitants.

Newtown, 6½ miles S.W. from Alnwick, contains 8 houses and 56 inhabitants.

Paperhaugh contains 15 houses and 80 inhabitants.

Raw contains 6 houses and 51 inhabitants.

Rye Hill contains 8 houses and 49 inhabitants.

Snitter, on Snitter Burn, 13 miles S.W. from Alnwick, contains 30 houses and 160 inhabitants.

Thropton, at the junction of Larbottle and Snitter Burns, 13 miles S.W. from Alnwick, contains 39 houses and 151 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here.

Tossen, or *Tosson*, 13 miles S.W. from Alnwick, contains 20 houses and 110 inhabitants. Little Tossen contains 7 houses and 36 inhabitants.

Trewhitt, or *Trewhet*, contains 20 houses and 117 inhabitants, including High and Low Trewhitt.

Warton contains 8 houses and 46 inhabitants.

Whitton, on the banks of the Coquet, 12½ miles S.W. from Alnwick, contains 22 houses and 110 inhabitants.

Wreigh Hill contains 3 houses and 29 inhabitants.

4. Glendale Ward

Is bounded on the north by an isolated part of the County of Durham, on the west by Bamborough Ward, on the south by Coquetdale Ward, and on the west by Scotland. It is separated into Eastern and Western Divisions.

Eastern Division.

CHATTON, on the river Till, 4 miles S.W. from Belford, contains 274 houses and 1460 inhabitants, including the townships of Cold Martin, Fowberry, Hazleridge Hetton, Hetton Hall, Horton, Lyham, and Westwood. The Church, dedicated to Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland. The river Till is a rapid stream, rising southward of the Cheviot Hills, and fed by various springs from that wild expanse of country, as it encompasses it at a considerable distance, till it falls into the Tweed below Cornhill. The Till forms a pleasant valley in the midst of a rude and encircling waste, and its banks are adorned with several villages. Horton Castle is the property of Earl Grey, as representative of a branch of the Greys of Chillingham.

CHILLINGHAM, anciently *Chevelingham*, 4 miles S.E. from Belford, and 5 miles W. from Wooler, contains 30 houses and 146 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. Chillingham manor and castle was held of the Barony of Vescy, by Robert de Muschamp, and afterwards belonged to the family of Grey of Wark and Glendale. Sir William Grey of Chillingham was created a baronet 15th June, 1619, and advanced to the honor of a peerage by the title of Lord Grey of Wark in 1624; his son Ralph, Lord Grey of Wark, married Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward Ford of Up Park in Sussex, and Ford Lord Grey their eldest son, was created Viscount Grey of Glendale and Earl of Tankerville, by King William III. in 1695, he died in the year 1700, leaving an only daughter Mary, married to Charles Bennet Lord Ossulston, who in 1714, was created Earl of Tankerville by King George I. The Castle was rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth, and the rooms are adorned with portraits of King Charles I. and King James II., also of Lord Bacon, Lord Burghley, and the Duke of Buckingham. The Park is extensive, and contains a large herd of deer and a breed of wild cattle, called the white Scottish bison, these are of a middle size, have very long legs, the orbits of the eyes and the tips of the noses are black, they are very shy, wild, swift, and savage. The entire parish of Chillingham, including the townships of Hibburn and Newton, contains 356 inhabitants.

DODDINGTON, 3 miles N. from Wooler, contains 88 houses

and 419 inhabitants. It is a curacy in the presentation of the Duke of Northumberland. The entire parish consists of the townships of Earl, or *Yeard*, Hill, Ewart, Humbleton, and Nesbitt, and contains 865 inhabitants. At Humbleton-burn, on the south, is Green Castle, a large round hill cut in terraces.

LOWICK, 7 miles N.W. from Berwick, contains 346 houses and 1799 inhabitants. It is a curacy in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

WOOLER, on a branch of the river Till, 46 miles N.W. from Newcastle, and 8 miles W. from Belford, contains 315 houses and 1830 inhabitants. There is a market on Thursdays, and fairs are held on 10th May and 17th October. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 8s. 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. It is a modern edifice, rebuilt in 1765, standing on an eminence above the town. In the vicinity of Wooler are several remarkable entrenchments and cairns, one at Cattlewell is called Maiden Castle, and a larger, Trodden Gazes. Near the toll bar on Red Riggs is a pillar, commemorating the spot where Henry Lord Percy and George Earl of March, defeated the Scots under Earl Douglas in 1302.

Western Division.

BRANXTON, on the borders of Scotland, 9 miles N.W. from Wooler, and 4 miles S.E. from Coldstream, contains 47 houses and 253 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. In Branxton West-field, is a rough column about 7 feet high, erected in commemoration of the battle of Flodden, in 1513. It is sometimes called the battle of Branxton, but the more popular name is derived from the circumstance of the Scots having been encamped on Flodden Hill. On the highest part of this hill is a rock, called the King's Chair. Northward from the village is Pallinsburn Hall, the seat of G. Askew, Esq.

CARHAM, on the river Tweed, and borders of Scotland, 14 miles N.W. from Wooler, and 3 miles S.W. from Coldstream, contains 240 houses and 1370 inhabitants, including the several hamlets of Shidlaw, Downham, Hagg, New Learmouth, West Learmouth, East and West Mindrim, Moneylaws, Preston, Tythehill, Wark and Wark Common. Carham is a small and irregular village. The Church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a curacy. Carham Hall is the seat of Anthony Compton, Esq. Here was formerly a priory of Black Canons, subordinate to that of Kirkham in Yorkshire. The priory was burnt in 1295, by the Scots, under the orders of William Wallace. On the southern side of the village is Shidlaw, a commanding eminence, anciently *Shield Law* or Guardhill; and about a mile eastward, on the banks of the Tweed, is the hamlet of Wark, or *Werk*; the Castle, celebrated in the Border annals, is now inconsiderable; the period of its erection is not known, but it is supposed to have been a formidable place in the thirteenth century. In the year 1255, King Henry III. and his Queen Eleanor had an interview with their daughter Margaret and her husband Alexander, King of Scotland, in Wark Castle. It was in the possession of the Scots in the reign of Henry VI., and they demolished the fortifications. The Castle was afterwards repaired by the Earl of Surrey, in the reign of Henry VIII., and in 1523, the Scots army lying at Coldstream, once more attempted its destruction: at this siege Buchanan, the historian, was present. The Castle stood on a round artificial hill, below which is the Maiden's Walk, a beautiful terrace on the brink of the river; the outwork is an entrenchment half a mile long. Battle Place is on the southern side of the Castle, and opposite to it is Gallows-hill Know. The Barony of Wark was granted by King Henry I. to the family of Ros, of Helmsley in Yorkshire, and was in their possession till 1400, when it was found to belong to Sir Thomas Grey of Heaton, whose present representative is the Earl of Tankerville.

FORD, on the banks of the river Till, 9 miles N. from Wooler, contains 352 houses and 1807 inhabitants, including the townships of Broomridge, Cookham, Etal, Heatherslaw, and Kimerston. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 24*l.*, in the patronage of Sir Jacob Astley. Ford Castle was rebuilt by Lord Delaval, in 1761. Etal or Hothal Castle, built in 1340, was destroyed by King James IV., before the battle of Flodden Field. Sir Robert Manners of Etal married Eleanor, heiress of Edmund Lord Ros of Helmsley, and was ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Rutland. Etal was the residence of the deputy warden of the East Marches in 1552. In Queen Elizabeth's time it belonged to Sir Robert Carr, and descended to the Earl of Errol, and by marriage to the Earl of Glasgow. Etal Hall is a modern structure, a short distance from the old Castle, of which there are considerable remains.

KIRK NEWTON, on the river Glen, 5 miles W. from Wooler, contains 13 houses and 83 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The entire parish contains 1071 inhabitants, and consists of the several townships of Akeld, Couldsnouth and Thomson's Walls, Coupland, Crookhouse, Grey's Forest, Heath Pool, Howtell, Kilham, Landon, Milfield, West Newton, Paston, Selby's Forest, and Yeavering.

Coupland Castle is seated on the northern side of the river Bowent, at the eastern verge of Glendale. Yevering Beil, a green conical hill on the southern side of the Castle, towers its head 2,000 feet above the level of the river, and is surmounted by extensive remains of an ancient British fortress; on each side of this remarkable mountain, finely shaped masses of the Cheviot Hills, covered with cairns, recede in perspective. Coupland Castle was rebuilt in 1618, by George Wallace, whose descendants sold the estate to Sir Chaloner Ogle, of Kirkley.

The Cheviot Hills, the highest in this part of England, are fertile, and appear to have formerly been more cultivated than at present; the district is wholly occupied by shepherds. The hamlet of Yeavering is on the southern bank of the Glen, and near the Bell, half a mile from which, is Tim Tallon's grave, a cairn so called. On Newton Tor, a very high hill, are an entrenchment and a cairn. Paston Hall is the seat of Colonel Selby. On Harelaw is an encampment.

5. Morpeth Ward

Is bounded on the north by Coquetdale Ward, on the east by the North Sea, on the south by Castle Ward, and on the west by Tynedale Ward. It is separated into Eastern and Western Divisions.

Eastern Division.

BOTHALL, or *Bottle*, on the Wansbeck, 2 miles E. from Morpeth, contains 42 houses and 198 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 25*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the chancel is a monument of one of the Ogle family. The entire parish consists of the townships of Ashington and Sheepwash, Longhirst, Oldmoor and Pegsworth, and contains 1222, inhabitants, including Hebburn Chapelry, which is situated in the western division of this ward, 3 miles N. from Morpeth. Bothall Castle stands on a natural and very fertile eminence, in the valley of Wansbeck, and is on every side environed with higher ground, covered with wood. Robert Bertram of Bothall, in the reign of Edward III., sheriff of Northumberland and governor of Newcastle, who rebuilt this Castle, was one of the principal northern barons that engaged the Scots at Durham, where he personally took William Douglas prisoner. His heiress married Sir Robert Ogle of Ogle, whose co-heiress Katherine married Charles Cavendish of Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, from whom the estate passed to the Portland family, and whose possession it still remains.

Hebburn Chapelry, forming part of the parish of Bothall, contains the townships, Causey Park, Cockle Park, Earsdon, Earsdon forest, Fenrother and Tritlington. Causey Park was a seat of a branch of the family of Ogle of Bothall. The tower of the mansion house was built in 1582. It is the seat of William Ogle Wallis Ogle, Esq. Cockle Park tower was a seat of the Ogles, and bears their arms.

ULGHAM, 4 miles N.E. from Morpeth, contains 70 houses and 388 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. John, is a curacy to the rectory of Morpeth.

WARKWORTH, on the river Coquet, near its confluence with the Sea, 7 miles S.E. from Alnwick, contains 99 houses and 594 inhabitants. A salmon fishery is here carried on to a considerable extent, the Coquet forming a fine natural foss round the whole of the town, excepting a neck of land on the south, which was occupied and defended by the castle, and the gate-house on the bridge protected the town from predatory visitors on the north. Here are fairs on 25th April, Old Michaelmas Day, and on 22nd November. The Church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. In the chancel is a cross-legged figure of Hugh de Morewic, and adjoining the church was formerly a cell for two Benedictine monks from Durham, founded and endowed by Bishop Farnham in 1256.

Warkworth Castle, the chief seat of the Clavering family, and afterwards a favorite residence of the ancient Earls of Northumberland, is now a magnificent pile of ruins. It stands on a rock, and within its moat contains five acres of ground; the walls, triangular in plan, are guarded with towers, the keep forming the apex, and the southern wall, in which is the gate-house, the base. The Keep tower contains a chapel and several spacious apartments, and is finished with a watch tower, whence is a most extensive prospect, overlooking the sea and the mouth of the Coquet. Half a mile above the castle is the Hermitage, the most perfect part of which is a chapel and sacristy hewn out of a fine rock, overshadowed with shrubs and trees; a staircase led from the chapel door to the top of the cliff, where was the hermit's house and garden.

Coquet Island, a mile from the main land, had formerly a Benedictine cell, subordinate to Tynemouth Priory; the island abounds with rabbits, and contains about seven acres of rich pasture.

The entire parish of Warkworth, which is partly in Coquetdale Ward, contains 2265 inhabitants. It includes the following townships: Amble, Acklington, Acklington Park, Bullock's Hall, East and West Chivington, Gloster Hill, Hauxley, Hadston, Morrick, and Togston; Birling, Brotherick, High and Low Buston, Starton Grange, and Warkmill.

WIDDRINGTON, or *Widrington*, on the sea coast, 8 miles N.E. from Morpeth, contains 73 houses and 388 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Widrington Castle commands an extensive sea prospect and a land view towards the south as far as Tynemouth. The family of Widrington, seated here as early as the reign of Henry I., stands conspicuous in the list of sheriffs of the county. Sir William Widrington in 1643, was created Lord Widrington by Charles I., he was a zealous royalist, and was slain at Wigan in 1651. William, fourth Lord Widrington, forfeited the estate by having engaged in the rebellion of 1715. It was valued at £100,000, and was sold by the crown to Sir George Revel, from whom it descended by heiresses to Viscount Bulkeley. The Castle, a noble structure, was nearly destroyed by fire in 1770.

WOODHORN, on the sea coast, 6 miles E. from Morpeth, contains 31 houses and 155 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The entire parish consists of the townships of Cresswell, Ellington, Hurst, Linmouth, Newbiggin, North Seaton and Woodhorn demesne.

The old tower of Cresswell, three miles north from Woodhorn, fronts the sea, and has in view the fine beach and sands of Druridge Bay, which extend from Hadstone rocks on the north to the Broadcar rocks on the south. The mansion house attached to the tower, has long been deserted by the family of Cresswell, descended from Sir Robert de Cresswell in 1293. Its present representative, Addison John Cresswell, assumed the name of Baker in consequence of his wife Mary Reed succeeding to the estate of her cousin, John Baker, of Hinton on the Green, Gloucestershire. Cresswell House, the seat of A. J. Cresswell Baker, Esq., was erected in 1821, from designs by *Shaw*. In the external character of this edifice, especially in the great width of the piers, the unbroken line of entablature and the projection of the cornice; there is a simplicity united to a boldness and freedom, which at first sight rivet and captivate the eye, as well as produce high ideas of the fertility and graphic correctness of the mind which designed it.

Newbiggin, or *Newbigging*, by the sea, 2 miles east from the village of Woodhorn, stands on the northern side of an extensive semicircular bay, which is hemmed in by a shore of exceedingly fine sands, and has long been a favorite bathing place. A chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, consisting of a tower and nave, now in use, and a ruined chancel, stands on a bold headland, which forms the northern and main defence of the harbour. Bishop Hatfield in 1352, granted an indulgence to all persons who would contribute assistance to the repairs of the pier of Newbiggin, for the security of shipping resorting hither. This pier was built from north to south along the rocks, on the northern side of the harbour, and seems to have been a sort of breakwater, formed of large rolled masses of basalt and other hard rocks, part of which is still remaining. Granaries are built on the beach, with which the lower part of the village runs parallel, the upper part extends along the road to Seaton and the fords of the Wansbeck. An ancient Hospital stood about a quarter of a mile from the village, on the road side to North Seaton, at a place now called Spital House. The manor of Newbiggin formerly belonged to the Baliol family, whence it passed to the families of Valentia, Dreux, Denton, and Widrington.

Western Division.

BOLAM, 9 miles S.W. from Morpeth, and 15 miles N.E. from Newcastle, contains 10 houses and 55 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It is very ancient; in the chancel is the figure of a knight, supposed to be Sir Walter de Bolam, also a monument of the Middleton's of Belsay. The Watling Street crosses Bolam Moor on the west of the village; near it is a tumulus and a camp of oval form. Gallow Hill is also near the village. Bolam Hall was formerly a seat of the Horsley family, till Charlotte, only daughter and heiress of Robert Horsley, Esq., of Bolam, married His Grace the Right Hon. and most Reverend William Beresford Lord Decies, and Archbishop of Tuam, he died in 1829, when the estate descended to the Hon. John Horsley Lord Decies, its present possessor.

Bolam parish extends into Tyndale and Castle Ward, and includes the townships of Bolam Vicarage, Gallow Hill, Trewick, Belsay, Bradford, Harnham, and Shortflatt. The entire parish contains 651 inhabitants.

Belsay Castle, the seat of Sir Charles Miles Lambert Monck, Bart., is situated ten miles from Morpeth, in a pleasant part of the county. The modern residence has been erected a short distance from the old tower, which had been the seat of the Middleton family from the earliest notice of it in any known records. King Henry III. in 1269, confirmed to Richard Middleton, his chancellor, and to his heirs, free warren in all the demesne lands of Belshowe, Thornburgh, Bechelfeld, and Shotton. John Middleton forfeited Belsay by his rebellion in the reign of Edward II., who in 1318 granted it to John Crombwell. King Edward III. in 1335, granted it to Sir John de Stryvelin; and on the southern front of the old tower, was carved the arms of Middleton, quartered with those of Stryvelin; on another part of the old house adjoining the tower, was an inscription: "Thomas Middleton and Dorothy his wife builded this House, Anno 1614." The present possessor of Belsay assumed the name and arms of Monck, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, Lawrence Monck, of Caenby in Lincolnshire.

Harnham, northward of Belsay, stands on an eminence, and has been a place of great strength, having a range of perpendicular rocks on one side and a morass on the other. In Charles the IInd's. reign, it was the seat of Colonel Philip Babbington, Governor of Berwick upon Tweed. Bradford, another township of Bolam, is on the Blythe.

HARTBURN, on a branch of Wansbeck, 8 miles W. from Morpeth, contains 19 houses and 91 inhabitants, including the Grange. It is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. In the grounds belonging to the vicarage, are delightful walks on the margin of the Hart, and near the church is an ancient tower, overhung with ivy, partly used as a school house. The parish of Hartburn extends into Tynedale Ward, and consists of the townships of High and Low Angerton, Corridge, Highlaws, Long Whitton or *Witton*, North and South Middleton, Rothley, East and West Thornton, including Meldon Park Corner, Todridge and Whitridge, Cambo, Deanham, Favinley or *Farnlaws*, Greenleighton, Hartington, Hartington Hall, Harwood, East and

West Shafto, and Wallington demesne. The entire parish contains 1474 inhabitants.

Long Whitton Hall, an ancient building fronting the south, and backed by a thick grove of wood, formerly belonged to a branch of the Swinburne family. It was purchased by the Blacketts, and descended to Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. It is the residence of James Fenwick, Esq. In an oak wood below the garden, on the banks of the Wansbeck, are Thurston wells, three medicinal springs. Rothley Castle was built for effect by Sir Walter Calverley Blackett, Bart., of Wallington. It stands on a rugged eminence within Rothley Park, now in a state of cultivation; near it are two fine sheets of water, hemmed in by shrubberies.

Cambo, or *Camp hill*, in Henry IIIrd's. reign, was a seat of Robert de Cambo, Sheriff of the County. It was the birth place of Brown, the celebrated landscape gardener.

LONG HORSLEY, 7 miles N.W. from Morpeth, consists of Bigges or Carlisle quarter, containing 51 houses and 262 inhabitants. Freeholders' quarter, containing 22 houses and 109 inhabitants; and Riddell's quarter, containing 50 houses and 206 inhabitans, besides the townships of Longshaws, Stanton, Todburn, Witton Shiels and Wingates, the last including the hamlets of Chirm, Garrotlee, Wholm, and Wingate's Moor. The entire parish contains 1006 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value *7l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Long Horsley Park is the seat of Ralph Riddell, Esq., and Lindon of C. W. Bigge, Esq. Two miles northward from the village is Weldon Bridge over the Coquet, in the road from Morpeth to Wooler.

MITFORD, on the Wansbeck, 3 miles W. from Morpeth, contains 34 houses and 178 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. In the chancel is a monument of one of the Bertram family. Mitford Castle stands on a high natural eminence, on the southern bank of the river. On the eastern side great labour has been employed in forming a ditch out of the rock under its walls, which are in many places thirty feet high. The Keep tower is flanked by a semicircular wall of strong masonry. No mention of this castle occurs prior to the Conquest, but it is supposed to have been built soon after that period; its form and style being purely Norman. Near the Castle is the seat of Bertram Mitford, Esq., a descendant of the Mitford family of Molesden. St. Leonard's Hospital, which formerly stood on Spital Hill, above the village, was founded by Sir William Bertram, in the reign of Henry I.; the site is now a gentleman's house, called the Spital.

Mitford parish extends into Castle Ward, and consists of the several townships of Benridge, High and Low Heighley, including the hamlets of Espley, Heighley Gate, and Morpeth North Gate, the townships of Newton Park, Newton Underwood, Nunridge, Pigdon, Spital Hill, Thropple, Edington and Molesden. The entire parish contains 625 inhabitants.

MORPETH, on the Wansbeck, 15 miles N. from Newcastle and 289 miles from London, contains 458 houses and 3415 inhabitants. The town consists principally of one long street, extremely neat in its appearance and pleasantly situated amongst wooded hills. The market is held on Wednesdays, at which, besides corn and provisions, great numbers of cattle and sheep are sold. Here are annual fairs on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday se'nnight before Whit Sunday, and Wednesday before 22nd July. This Borough sends one member to Parliament, who is returned by the inhabitants and those of the several townships of Morpeth, Bullers Green, Newminster Abbey, Catchburn with Morpeth Castle and Stob Hill, Liepscott and Framwell with High Church and the parish of Bedlington. The present member is the Honorable Frederic George Howard.

The Town House was built from a design of *Vanbrugh's*, in 1714, at the expence of the Earl of Carlisle. His manorial court and the quarter sessions for the county are held here; at the court of the lord of the manor, two bailiffs are chosen annually, in whom, with seven aldermen, the government of the Borough is vested. A new bridge, projected in 1829, has been erected over the Wansbeck, from designs by *Telford*, and the line of road now passes eastward of the dam. The Castle, on an eminence above the town, was anciently a seat of the Lords Greystoke, by one of whom it was built about the year 1350. A fine gatehouse remains. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* in the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle. It stands on Kirk hill, a quarter of a mile from the town; but there is a ring of bells in a square tower near the market place. The parish of Morpeth consists of the townships of Buller's Green, Catchburn, including the hamlets of Park House and Stob Hill, the townships of Shilvington, Tranwell, and the hamlet of High Church, Twizell and Newminster Abbey. The entire parish contains 4292 inhabitants.

Newminster Abbey was founded in the year 1138. by Ranulph de Merlay and Julian his wife, daughter of Cospatric, Earl of Northumberland, and was by him dedicated to the honor of the blessed Virgin Mary, for Cistercian Monks. The founder endowed it with a large tract of land and woods, that surrounded it on each side of the Wansbeck, and with part of his wife's patrimonial possessions at Ritton and Witton. Besides its founder and the succeeding barons of Morpeth, the abbey roll enumerated many other noble benefactors, as the Bertrams of Mitford, the barons of Bolam and Bolebeck, the great families of Umfravile and Roos, and contained the names of Widrington, Conyers, Morwick, Fenwick, Plessis, Cambo, Thornton, &c., by whose means its revenues soon became considerable. Grievous oppressions were committed upon its demesne lands and the neighbourhood, by the army of David, King of Scotland. A deed, by which Lewis de Beaumont, the unlettered prelate of Durham, appropriated the rectory of Stannington to the monks of Newminster, describes their condition as exceedingly deplorable. The frequent resort to them of the royal army and of noblemen and others, both from England and Scotland, was represented as extremely burthensome. The Abbey had at the suppression, estates to the yearly value of 140*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* King James I. granted its site to Robert Brandling, and it was lately in the possession of William Ord, Esq. There are very little remains of the Abbey; from the spot where it formerly stood, the view along the valley of the Wansbeck reaches little more in its farthest extent than a quarter of a mile. It seems to have stood in an amphitheatre of woods: down the river part of the houses at Bowles's Green can be seen from the north door of the abbey church, and upwards, through trees in rich meadows, glimmerings of the grounds about Mitford Castle. Where the river juts against its banks, sandy scars appear, hemmed with broom and underwood; in other parts theirs sinuous sides are cut with courses of brooks, and covered with forest trees. Southward the abbey appears to have stood on the chord of a regular semicircle, where the banks of the river, though high, slope gradually off, as if on purpose to admit the winter's noon and the summer's morning sun, beguiling admiration more by the charm of loveliness than grandeur.

At Catchburn was a Hospital, built under the influence and patronage of Roger de Merlay, the second of that name.

NETHER WITTON, or *Witton by the Waters*, 7 miles N.W. from Morpeth, contains 60 houses and 277 inhabitants. The Chapel, dedicated to St. Giles, belonged to the vicarage of Hartburn. The parochial chapelry of Nether Witton, contains the several townships of Coat Yards, or *Coal Yards*, Ewesley, Healy and Combhill, Nunnikirk, Ritton-Coltpark, and Ritton-Whitehouse. Nether Witton Hall is the seat of Walter Trevelyan, Esq., and with the estate, came to him by marriage with Jane, eldest daughter of James Thornton, Esq., descended from Roger Thornton, a munificent patron of Newcastle, who died in 1429.

6. Tynedale Ward.

Tynedale, or *Tindale* Ward, is bounded on the north by Coquetdale Ward, on the east by Morpeth Ward and Castle Ward, on the south by the County of Durham, and on the west by Cumberland. Highly mountainous in its origin; the course of each branch of the River Tyne, which gives its name to this Ward, is truly wild and romantic. Tynedale may vie with Teesdale in natural beauty, while it becomes greatly its superior in cultivation. Aldstone Moor covers the whole surrounding country with its lead works, near the head of the South Tyne, and Bellingham stands as far retired towards the head of the

northern branch of that river, the town of Hexham, which may be called the capital of Tynedale, occupying a central spot near their junction. This Ward is subdivided into East, North-east, North-west, South and West Divisions.

Eastern Division.

BYWELL, on the river Tyne, 13 miles W. from Newcastle and 8 miles E. from Hexham, contains 36 houses and 174 inhabitants. In the village are two Churches, one dedicated to St. Peter, a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the other dedicated to St. Andrew, a vicarage, value 3*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of William Fenwick, Esq., the village is small, but both in appearance and situation is the most interesting of any in the county; the wooded banks of the river Tyne, the waterfall, the remains of the castle and its two churches, are grouped agreeably together. In the reign of William Rufus, Guy de Baliol held the Barony of Bywell, and it appears to have been held in capite of the King, in Henry IIIrd's. reign, by Hugh de Baliol, by the service of five knights fees, and also of thirty knights fees for Ward of Newcastle, as his ancestors held it. In Richard IInd's. reign, it came to the Neviles, afterwards Earls of Westmorland, who forfeited the estate in 1571, when it was purchased by one of the Fenwicks, a branch of the family seated at Fenwick Tower. Bywell Hall became the seat of the Rev. Septimus Hodgson, who married the widow of the last of the Fenwick family of Bywell. It was erected from designs by *Paine*, and is seated on a fine lawn girt with forest trees. Bywell is the residence of T. W. Beaumont, Esq.

The parish of Bywell St. Peter comprises the townships of East Acomb, Broomley, Espershiels and Millshield, High Fotherley, Heally, Newton, Newton Hall, Newlands, Stelling, and Whittonstall Chapelry. The entire parish contains 1406 inhabitants.

The parish of Bywell St. Andrew, includes the townships of Bearl, Bromhaugh, Riding, Stocksfield Hall and Styford, which contain 399 inhabitants.

CORBRIDGE, on the river Tyne, 5 miles E. from Hexham, contatns 230 houses and 1254 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Roger Clavering of Warkworth held the manor by grant from King John, with the privilege of an annual fair on St. John the Baptist's day, and a weekly market. It is an ancient borough and formerly sent representatives to Parliament, but on account of the expence it entailed on the inhabitants, the privilege was disused. After the year 1333, the estate was purchased by Henry Lord Percy, and still continues in the possession of the family. Half a mile westward of Corbridge, at the confluence of the river Cor with the Tyne, is Corchester, a Roman station, now almost levelled, but abundance of medals, inscriptions and other Roman antiquities, have been found at it. The foundations of that part belonging to Greenwich Hospital are untouched, but the rest is entirely razed. Ruins of a Roman bridge are discernible on the southern side of the Tyne, and there are various altars, &c., the produce of this station, in possession of different persons in Corbridge, at Stagshaw Close House and at Walwick; a fine silver plate, found on the margin of a brook eastward of Corbridge, is preserved at Alnwick Castle.

Corbridge parish consists of the townships of Aydon, Aydon Castle, Clarewood, Dilston, Halton, Halton Shields, Thornborough, and Great and Little Whittington. The entire parish contains 2037 inhabitants.

Dilston, or *Devilston* Tower, stands in a bold situation on the western side of Devilswater. The Hall, built in 1616 by Francis Ratcliff, Esq., has been pulled down.

Aydon Castle, on the western side of a deep dell, seems to have been a place of great strength. At Halton Tower, a seat of the Carnaby family, which now belongs to the Blacketts of Matfen, is preserved an ancient sword 64 inches in length, which was used by one of the Carnabys of Halton.

Halton Chesters, a Roman station, seems to have been supplied with water by an aqueduct from a spring on the higher ground. Silver Hill is on the border part of the station, and on the southern side, walls, ditches and buildings appear in confused heaps of ruins. The inscriptions found at this place are few and incurious.

The north-western branch of the Watling Street, coming from the interior of Scotland by Cramond and Jedburgh, enters England at Chew Green, and continues by Riechester to Corbridge. Here crossing the Tyne, it ran through Ebchester, Lanchester, and Binchester, and passed the Tees at a ford near Pierce Bridge, thence to Manchester.

HEDDON ON THE WALL, 8 miles W. from Newcastle, contains 70 houses and 362 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, is a vicarage, value 35*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown; the east end of this Church is a pure specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture. When the military way from Carlisle to Newcastle was made through this village in 1752, a large collection of silver and copper Roman coins was found near the Roman wall, deposited in wooden boxes, which were much decayed.

The parish of Heddon on the Wall, which extends into Castle Ward, consists of the townships of Eachwick, Houghton, and Close-house, East and West Heddon and Whitchester. The entire parish contains 770 inhabitants.

At Close House, part of the manor of Houghton was formerly a chapel, founded by the Ratcliffe family of Cartington Castle, and endowed with the lands, which comprise the present estate of C. Bewicke, Esq., whose seat was built in 1779, when the old Chapel, which stood at the east end of it, was pulled down; the situation of this mansion is very pleasant, on the northern bank of the river Tyne; a few miles below which is Scotswood bridge, lately erected. Eachwick Hall is the seat of Ralph Shearman, Esq. Whitchester was formerly a seat of the Turpin family; in a large cairn on Turpin's Hill near it, a stone chest was found in 1771, which contained only burnt bones and ashes: in another chest discovered in 1795, some coins of Antoninus Pius and Faustina were found, which are now at Eachwick Hall. There are curious tumuli at Heddon Law and Dewby Law, both in this neighbourhood.

OVINGHAM, on the river Tyne, 11 miles W. from Newcastle, contains 52 houses and 265 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Here was formerly a Cell of Black Canons, belonging to the Priory of Hexham, founded by one of the Umfravile family of Prudhoe, which in 1534 was valued at 13*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per annum. In the chancel of the parish Church, is a monument of one of the Addison family, who purchased the lands and appropriations of this priory, and resided here till their estates were sold to Charles Clarke, Esq., whose daughter and heiress married William Bigge, Esq. of Benton. The parish of Ovingham consists of the townships of Dukeshagg, Eltringham, Harlow Hill, Hedley, Hedley Woodside, Horsley, Mickley, Nafferton, Ovington, Prudhoe, Prudhoe Castle, Rouchester, Spittle, Welton, Whittle and Wylam. The entire parish contains 2742 inhabitants.

Prudhoe Castle, on an eminence near the river Tyne, was the capital seat of the Barony of the Umfraviles, descended from Sir Robert de Umfravile, lord of Tours and Vian, kinsman of William the Conqueror, who had a grant of the valley, forest, and lordship of Reedsdale. The Castle was gallantly and successfully defended against William, King of Scotland, in the reign of Henry II. Gilbert Umfravile, one of this family, is styled "a famous baron, guardian, and chief flower of the north." From this family Prudhoe Castle descended to that of Talboys, who forfeited their estate at the Battle of Hexham, in 1464. The King granted it to John, Duke of Bedford, and afterwards to Henry Percy, first Earl of Northumberland, in whose family it still continues. Algernon Percy, only brother of the present Duke of Northumberland, was created Lord Prudhoe of Prudhoe Castle, 4th August, 1816. In the year 1559, the castle is described as ruinous; the outer walls appear to be the oldest part of the castle, as the square towers in the western side of the walls have circular basements, and the covered way which leads to the inner gate, is found to be of much stronger and better masonry than the lower part of the gatehouse tower itself. The Keep has had winding galleries, gained out of the thickness of the walls, and was three stories in height. The ground on which the castle stands is high towards the river, and on the opposite side the walls have been defended by deep ditches, which were crossed by a draw bridge. The remains of the castle have been secured from entirely falling, by judicious repairs in the parts most dilapidated.

At Wylam, lower down the Tyne, are large collieries. Wylam

Hall is the seat of Christopher Blackett, Esq. Northward of the village of Ovingham, on the line of the Roman wall, is Welton, once a considerable place, called Ad Murum. Welton Tower, an ancient seat of a family of the same name, is now a ruin.

Rouchester, or *Rutchester*, was the Roman station Vindobala. It had towers, not only at its angles and gates, but in each intermediate space between them. No inscriptions of any note have been found here.

SHOTLEY, 11 miles S.E. from Hexham, contains 94 houses and 609 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, in the presentation of the trustees of Bishop Crewe. The parish includes the township of Newbiggin, and the chapelry of High Blanchland, and the entire parish contains 1090 inhabitants.

Blanchland Abbey, on the banks of the river Derwent and borders of Durham, seven miles westward of Shotley, was founded by Walter de Bolebeck, in the year 1165, for Premonstratensian Canons, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The Abbot of Blanchland was summoned to the Parliament held in 1294. The revenue of the Abbey was valued at 44*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* just before its dissolution, when the site was granted to John Bellow and John Broxholm, by King Henry VIII., the estate afterwards became the property of the Forsters of Bamborough Castle, and after the forfeiture in 1715, was purchased by Lord Crewe, and left by him for charitable purposes. The gate-house and the abbey are nearly entire, it stands in a narrow green valley surrounded by moors, and is situated about two miles from the head of the river Derwent. Hunstonworth Chapel, in the parish of Edmund Byers Durham, is on the opposite side of the river.

SLALEY, 5 miles S. from Hexham, contains 122 houses and 582 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

Bolebeck, between Blanchland and Shotley, was the barony of a family of the same name. Sir Robert de Harle, of Kirkharle in this County, possessed half of the barony in the reign of Edward III. It at present is the property of George Silvertop, Esq., of Minster Acres.

North-eastern Division.

BIRTLEY, 12 miles N. from Hexham, contains 85 houses and 393 inhabitants. It is a curacy, and was formerly a parochial chapelry of Chollerton.

CHOLLERTON, on the banks of the North Tyne, 6 miles N. from Hexham, contains 25 houses and 149 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Whitesidelaw and Little Swinburne. The Church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The parish of Chollerton consists of the townships of Barrasford, Broomhope and Buteland, Colwell and Swinburne, Gunnerton and Chipchase. The entire parish contains upwards of 1241 inhabitants.

Swinburne Castle, the seat of R. Riddell, is on rising ground, and is surrounded by plantations laid out in long straight lines. In 1326 it belonged to John de Swinburne, and passed by marriage to the Widrington family.

Chipchase Castle is the seat of John Reed, Esq. In the reign of Henry VIII., this Castle was the seat of Sir John Heron, in whose family it remained for four generations, and descended to the Allgood family, of whom it was purchased by John Reed, Esq., a descendant of the Reeds of Troughend in Reedsdale. An old tower still remains, but the large additions to it were made by Cuthbert Heron in 1621. Soon after the castle came into the possession of the present family, it underwent some alterations; the chapel was rebuilt, and the grounds covered with plantations. The castle is surrounded by rich scenery, and from Wark, Nunwick, Simonburn, and other places in the neighbourhood, has a very bold appearance.

CORSENSIDE, in Reedsdal, or *Riddesdale*, on the banks of the river Reed, 20 miles N. from Hexham, contains 84 houses and 487 inhabitants. It is a vicarage. The township of Chesterhope is in this parish.

KIRKHARLE, 15 miles N.E. from Hexham, and about the same distance W. from Morpeth, contains 30 houses and 192 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Charles Loraine, Bart. Kirkharle was one of the manors of the Bolebeck Barony, and belonged to Sir Robert Harle in the reign of Edward III. This estate, with about 1900 acres of arable land, came into the possession of the family of the present baronet, by the marriage of William Loraine with Joanna, daughter and heiress of William Strother, of Kirkharle Tower in the reign of Henry V. Robert Loraine, his descendant, was slain by a party of moss troopers in the reign of Elizabeth, and near the house is a stone pillar, erected in commemoration of his death. Sir Thomas Loraine of Kirkharle, was created a baronet by King Charles II., 26th September, 1664. Sir William Loraine, the second baronet, purchased Little Swinburne, Denum, part of Great Bavington, and redeemed Ufferton. He greatly increased the estates and was a great planter. Kirkharle Hall is in a low situation, sheltered with tall forest trees. Kirkharle township includes the hamlets of Belridge, Great Law, Kid Law, Mirlow House, Shield Hill and Thrivewell. The entire parish also consists of the townships of Hawick and the chapelry of Kirkheaton, and contains 354 inhabitants.

KIRK WHELPINGTON, on the banks of Ray Burn, one of the sources of the Wansbeck, 15 miles W. from Morpeth, contains 53 houses and 277 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. The parish consists of the townships of Great Bavington, Capheaton, Catcherside, Coldwell, Clogdean, Fawns, Little Harle, West Harle and West Whelpington. The entire parish contains 793 inhabitants. Capheaton is the seat of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., the house was built by *Trollope*, the architect of the old Exchange of Newcastle, in 1668, but considerable additions to it have been made by the present owner. The house is well sheltered by woods, and the pleasure grounds and gardens are extensive, deriving considerable variety from a large sheet of water covering above 80 acres. The present baronet, who is a fellow of the Royal Society, is also president of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle on Tyne. About the year 1747, a number of Roman coins and vessels of silver, were found near Capheaton, which have all been described and engraved in the Archæologia.

Little Harle was a manor of the barony of Prudhoe, and belonged to John Fenwick in the year 1551. In 1567 it was the property of William Aynsley, and continued in the family of his descendants. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Murray, Dean of Bocking, son of John, third Duke of Athol, in 1793, married the heiress and assumed the name of Aynsley, his lordship died in 1808, and Little Harle Tower was afterwards the residence of his widow.

STAMFORDHAM, on the river Pont, 14 miles N.W. from Newcastle, contains 1827 inhabitants, including those of its numerous townships. Here is a Free School, founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Widrington in 1663. There are two annual fairs for cattle and swine, held on the second Tuesday in April, and on 15th August if it happens on Thursday, if not, on the Thursday after. The market cross was built by Sir John Swinburne, Bart., in 1736, to whose ancestor the manor was granted in 1399. It is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel is a cross-legged figure of one of the Fenwick family, of Fenwick Tower, and head of a numerous clan in this county. The parish consists of the townships of Bitchfield, Black Heddon, Cheeseburn Grange, Fenwick, Hawkwell, Heugh, Ingoe, Kearsley, East and West Matfen, Nesbit, Ouston, Ryall and Walridge.

Cheeseburn Grange formerly belonged to Hexham Priory, it is now the seat of Ralph Riddell, Esq., whose family inherited the estate from the Widringtons.

Fenwick Tower, the ancient seat of the Fenwicks, but latterly a seat of the Blacketts, was pulled down in 1775, when several hundred of gold nobles of the time of Edward III., were found in a stone chest under the paving of the gate-house.

West Matfen, the seat of Sir William Blackett, Bart., belonged to Sir Ralph Lawson in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards passed with Halton Tower and other property, to the Blackett family. In a field near the house is a circular mount, with a cavity on its top, and by it is the Stob stone, nine feet high; upon excavating the mount, two kistvaens, or stone coffins, were found, containing only ashes of the dead.

THOCKRINGTON, or *Tockerington*, 11 miles N. from Hex-

ham, contains 8 houses and 48 inhabitants. It is a curacy in the presentation of the prebendary of Throckington, in the Cathedral of York, to which Church it was appropriated by Richard, Bishop of Durham, in the year 1204. The neighbourhood of this village is celebrated for the excellency of its sheep walks. The parish consists of the townships of Little Bavington, Cary Coats and Sweethope, and the entire parish contains 201 inhabitants.

Little Bavington hall is the seat of George Delaval Shafto, Esq., to whose ancestors of the same name it belonged in 1304; the house is surrounded by plantations, and has a large sheet of water in front.

North-western Division.

NEWBROUGH, on the banks of the south Tyne, 5 miles N.W. from Hexham, contains 87 houses and 451 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Allerwash and Wharneley. It is a curacy, and was formerly a chapelry of the parish of Warden. The name of Newbrough is supposed to have been derived from the village being built from the ruins of Procolitia, a Roman station, on the wall. Newbrough hall is the seat of Mrs. Bacon. There are very excellent whetstones obtained near a deserted lead mine above the village.

SIMONBURN, on a branch of the North Tyne, 9 miles N.W. from Hexham, contains 95 houses and 569 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Simon, is a rectory, value 34*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the governor of Greenwich hospital. This parish, which was formerly remarkable as being the largest in the diocese of Durham, and extended from the Roman wall to Liddesdale, in Scotland, a space of thirty-two measured miles, was divided into six, by act of Parliament passed in the year 1810, which took place in 1818, and at present consists of the township of Haughton, and Humshaugh chapelry, and contains in the entire parish 1030 inhabitants. The six rectories into which the parish is now divided, are agreeably to the act of Parliament, bestowed upon chaplains of the Royal Navy.

Simonburn Castle, formerly belonged to the Herons of Chipchase, but was pulled down chiefly it is said in expectation of finding hidden treasure; part of the west end was rebuilt in 1763.

Haughton Castle, the seat of William Smith, Esq., stands on the southern bank of the North Tyne; it was in the possession of the Swinburnes in 1326, and of the Widringtons in 1567. Adjoining the Castle is a domestic chapel, now in ruins, and a short distance southward is Humshaugh, seated on a woody and rising ground, where is a seat which belonged to H. Richmond, Esq.

BELLINGHAM, on the North Tyne, 15 miles N. from Hexham, contains 79 houses and 404 inhabitants. Here are annual fairs on Wednesday before Easter, and on the Saturday after 15th September. The Church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory in the patronage of the governors of Greenwich Hospital. The chancel has a groined roof of stone, and contains several curious grave stones, sculptured with swords and other emblems of the war like disposition of the inhabitants of this district. Near the village is Bellingham Castle, formerly a residence of a family of the same name, but now a ruin.

The entire parish of Bellingham includes the hamlets of East and West Charlton, Leemailing, the Nook and Tarretburn, and contains 1396 inhabitants.

Nearly opposite the village of Bellingham is Hesleyside, the seat of William J. Charlton, Esq., which stands on a gentle elevation near the river, the ground rising more abruptly a short distance from the house, where the eminences are clothed with extensive woods, having a rivulet flowing along the bottom of a deep glen between the hills. The mansion commands a fine prospect, enlivened by the course of the river, which rising on the borders of Roxburghshire in Scotland, traverses a wild and romantic district to the village of Bellingham, about two miles distant from the house, and which, backed by the moors, forms a termination to the view. The house was rebuilt in the year 1800, by the present proprietor, who holds large estates in this County and in the adjoining County of Cumberland, which abound with black game, grouse, partridges, &c. Mr. Charlton is maternally descended from Sir Edward Charlton of Hesley Side, who was created a baronet by King Charles I. at Oxford, on 6th March, 1646.

FALSTONE, on the northern banks of the North Tyne, 22 miles N.W. from Hexham, a parish taken out of Simonburn, and consists of the townships of Plashetts and Wellhaugh, and contains 501 inhabitants. It is a rectory in the patronage of the governors of Greenwich Hospital. The moors in this neighbourhood are scattered over with cairns, tumuli and British monuments, and, as appears by the large quantities of wood buried in the peat mosses, have been covered with thick forests. Farther up the river on the borders of Scotland, is Keelder Castle, a shooting seat of the Duke of Northumberland. Mounce Know is also a shooting seat belonging to Sir John Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton.

GAYSTEAD, on the southern bank of the North Tyne, 21 miles N.W. from Hexham, consists of the townships of Chirdon and Smalesmouth, and contains 246 inhabitants. It was formerly a chapelry of Simonburn, but is now a rectory, in the patronage of the governors of Greenwich Hospital, to which chaplains in the Royal Navy are preferred.

THORNEYBURN, on the North Tyne, 3 miles W. from Billingham, contains 39 houses and 189 inhabitants. It is a rectory in the patronage of the governors of Greenwich Hospital. The parish consists also of the township of West Tarset on the opposite side of the river, and the entire parish contains 358 inhabitants. Tarset hall anciently belonged to the Comins.

WARK, on the North Tyne, 11 miles N. from Hexham, contains 73 houses and 367 inhabitants. It is a rectory in the patronage of the governors of Greenwich Hospital. The parish consists of the townships of High and Low Shitlington and Warksburn, and the entire parish contains 866 inhabitants. Wark is enumerated amongst Queen Elizabeth's possessions within the liberty of Tynedale, in the year 1567. King James I. granted the manor and estate to Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk, of whom it was purchased by the Ratcliffs of Dilston, but by the attainder of the last Earl of Derwentwater, it reverted to the Crown, and was granted to Greenwich Hospital. The Ratcliff family had a house on Mote hill. There is a School founded and endowed by Giles Heron in 1684; the school room was erected in 1805. Between the village of Wark and Simonburn is Nunwick, a seat erected by Sir Lancelot Allgood, who was high sheriff of the county in 1746. Westward the house is screened by a fine wood, but from a terrace, the prospect over the fertile banks of the North Tyne is extremely rich and diversified. In a field adjoining the house, were five upright pillars of stone placed in circular order, the area in which they stood having a circumference of 90 feet. North-westward of Nunwick is Park End, the seat of Thomas Ridley, Esq., environed by fine scenery and grounds in excellent cultivation.

WARDEN, at the confluence of the North Tyne with the South Tyne river, 2 miles N. from Hexham, contains 90 houses and 498 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; and has been rebuilt within thirty years. The parish consists of the townships of Brokenhaugh, Dean Raw, Haydon or *Elrington*, and Lipwood, and the entire parish contains 2072 inhabitants, including Walwick, which is extra-parochial.

Haydon Bridge, over the South Tyne, 5 miles W. from Hexham, was re-built about 1810. The Chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a modern edifice; opposite to it is a free school, founded and endowed by the Rev. John Shafto, A.M., vicar of Warden in 1785. Walwick is the site of Cilurnum, a Roman station, and Chesters on its western side is the seat of Nathaniel Clayton, Esq., commanding an extensive and well cultivated prospect; behind the house are several yards of the Roman wall with its ditch filled with water and in great perfection. In a small building on the lawn are several antiquities, the produce of this station. Walwick Grange stands on a rock in a secluded situation on the brink of the river. The oldest part was built after the manner of the Border Towers, but the additions are in modern taste. It was the residence of Anthony Errington in 1551, and of his lineal descendant John Errington, in the latter part of the last century. In the garden wall are several Roman antiquities, chiefly of the sepulchral kind, which were found here, but none are very interesting.

Walwick is the residence of the Rev. Robert Clarke; the prospect hence reaches as far as Swinburne Castle on one side, and to Minster Acres and the blue hills of Weardale on the other.

Southern Division.

ALLENDALE, on the river Allen, one of the branches of the South Tyne, at the foot of Tinney-hill, contains 790 houses and 4629 inhabitants. It is a curacy with the chapel of Nine Banks, of the certified value of 26*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* There are annual fairs on 10th May and 14th November, for horses and cattle, linen and hides. This parish had formerly four churchwardens and four overseers, and on account of its great extent, the parochial duties were subdivided amongst eight sessors and collectors, each having a division, as Allendale, Broadside, Catten, High Forest, Low Forest, Keenley, Park and West Allen. In the year 1811, it was divided into five rectories and parishes, Allendale, Catten, Keenly, Broadside and Forest. The South Tyne river rises behind Cross Fell, and in its course receives the Nent, the Tippal and the Allen; it joins the North Tyne at Warden.

Allenheads, on the borders of Durham, is four miles south from the village of Allendale.

HEXHAM, on the Tyne, 2 miles below the junction of the North and South Tyne, 21 miles W. from Newcastle and 279 miles from London, contains 754 houses and 5436 inhabitants, including Hexham township and Hexhamshire. The town chiefly consists of two long streets, through one of which the road from Newcastle to Haltwhistle and Carlisle passes; the other street stands at right angles to this, and at the intersection is a spacious market place. The manufactured goods consist of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves. The market is held on Friday, and there are annual fairs on 6th August and 8th November, for cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth. There is a free School, which was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1598. The petty Sessions are held in this town, which is governed by a bailiff. The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy with the Chapel of Whitley. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry II., but the nave being burnt down by the Scots in 1296, the choir is used for divine service; on the panels of the upper part of the screen at its entrance, are the painted remains of a Dance of Death, these consist of figures of a pope, a cardinal, and a king. Over the litany desk, on the western side of one of the transepts, are full length portraits of the Saints Wilfrid, John of Beverley, Acca, Fridbert, Gilfrid, Alcmund and Eata, inscribed:

Fundatores hujus loci.

The tomb of Prior Richard, who died in 1190, is enriched with sculpture; near it is a beautiful oratory or pew. On the south side of the altar are three stalls, highly ornamented with tabernacle work, and against a pillar on the north side of the altar, is The Frid Stool, or seat of Sanctuary. In the south aisle of the church is an effigy of one of the Umfraviles, and at the entrance of the northern transept is another figure, of a knight bearing a shield charged with the arms of Ayden.

St. Wilfrid having obtained a grant of Hexham, or *Hagerstald*, as it was then more usually called, from St. Etheldreda, Queen of Egfrid, King of Northumberland, founded a Church and Monastery here in the year 674, in honor of St. Andrew; four years afterwards, upon the division of the diocese of Northumberland in the infancy of the Anglo-Saxon Church, the see of a new Bishop was placed here, where it continued till the year 821, ten bishops having successively held it. The Monastery was destroyed by the Danes, and after the Conquest, upon some difference between King Henry I. and the Bishop of Durham, this town with the country about it, called Hexhamshire, was given by that King to the See of York. Archbishop Thomas the second, placed here a Prior, (who appears to have had a prebend in the Church of York,) and a Convent of Regular Canons of the order of St. Augustine; the revenue at the dissolution was 138*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The site of Hexham Priory was granted in 1538, to Sir Reginald Carnaby.

Hexhamshire had the reputation of a County Palatine, but by act of Parliament in 1545, it was taken from the Archiepiscopal See and united with the County of Northumberland.

The Priory stood at the western end of the Church, Sir Reginald Carnaby repaired it, and his arms with the date 1539, remain over the door of the manor office, almost the only part of the Conventual building which remains, the mansion having been entirely rebuilt. The gate-house on the northern front is very ancient, and there are two fine towers in the circuit of the walls of the old Monastery, which exhibits marks of antiquity, one is built over an arch of entrance and was formerly the town hall, but at present it is a sessions room for the county; the other is square and stands on a hill, it was the prison during the jurisdiction of the Palatinate.

The parish of Hexham, formerly a distinct county, consists of five townships, which are known by the following names in all parochial concerns:—The township of Hexham, consisting of Gilligate ward, Hencoats ward, Market ward, and Priest-popple ward; the township of the high quarter of Hexhamshire; the township of the low quarter of Hexhamshire, containing the village of Dotland, &c.; the township of the middle quarter of Hexhamshire, divided into north and south, and containing the village of Dalton, &c., and the township of the west quarter of Hexhamshire.

The battle of Hexham was fought on 21st May, in the year 1464. John Nevile, Marquess of Montacute, brother of the famous Earl of Warwick, called 'King Maker,' gained a decisive victory at the Linhills near this town, on the southern bank of Devilswater, over the forces of King Henry VI. The abacot or cap of state, adorned with two rich crowns, was found upon one of King Henry's attendants, and the Duke of Somerset, his general, was taken prisoner and beheaded, as were several other noblemen at Hexham. Montacute's success procured him the title of Earl of Northumberland. King Henry was soon afterwards taken prisoner and Margaret his Queen, and her son after many adventures, arrived at the house of René of Anjou her father. Dux Field and the Queen's Cave, places near the field of battle, derive their names from this event.

ST. JOHN LEE, 1 mile N. from Hexham, contains 113 houses and 533 inhabitants in West Acomb, or *Aycomb*, its largest township. The Church, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir William Blackett, Bart. It stands on a bold and woody headland, whence is a prospect of both arms of the Tyne and far below the united course of the stream. The entire parish contains 1952 inhabitants, and consists of the several townships of West Acomb, Anick, Anick Grange, Bingfield, Cocklaw, Hallington, Portgate, Sandhoe, Wall and Fallowfield.

St. Oswald's Chapel, which stands on a high and bold situation above Collerford Bridge, is also in this parish. The Chapel is said to have been erected by the Prior of Hexham, in commemoration of a victory at Hefenfeld, or *Heaven field*, and the monks from that priory resorted here on the day before St. Oswald's martyrdom, when they attended his vigils and made holy oblation for his soul on the morning. Denises-burn, near which this battle was fought, is now called Erringburn, and Hefenfeld is supposed to be the same as Hallington, Haledown, or Holy-hill. Tradition also says this battle was fought at Bingfield, and others assert that it happened in the grounds of Cockley, below the church and cross of St. Oswald, and between Erringburn and the Roman Wall.

Hallington formerly belonged to Hexham Priory; at present it partly belongs to the Erringtons and to Christopher Soulsby, Esq., of Hallington Mains. The Errington family derive their name from a hamlet on the Erringburn, where they were originally seated; their residence in 1567 was Cockley Tower, now a ruin. Near the village of Hallington is Mote Law, upon the summit of which is a large hearth stone for kindling alarm fires upon; and south-westward of St. Oswald's Chapel is Hanging Shaws, a curious hill with several gradations of artificial terraces on its sides.

Below the Church of St. John Lee is Hermitage, anciently called Erneshaw or Eagles-hill, a beautiful spot, where it is said that St. John of Beverley retired after preaching the gospel, and previously to his being made Bishop of Hexham by King Alfred, in the year 685. Here also was the oratory of St. Michael, both possessions of the Priory of Hexham. In 1724, the estate belonged to John Coatsworth, Esq., who built a house on the site, which passed by will to James, son of Dr. Jurin, the editor of Varenius's Geography; after the death of his widow it was the seat of John Hunter, Esq.

Beaufront, the seat of William Fermor, Esq., commands an extensive prospect of well cultivated grounds; it is surrounded by beautiful pleasure grounds, the walks in which afford views of towers and hamlets, varied by the winding stream of the Tyne, sometimes hidden under its banks, and at others crossing the meadows in broad and silvery reaches.

Sandhoe is the seat of Edward Charlton, Esq.

Western Division.

HALTWHISTLE, situated at the junction of Haltwhistle burn and the South Tyne, 14½ miles W. from Hexham, contains 135 houses and 707 inhabitants. The market is on Thursday, and annual fairs are held on May 14th and November 22nd, for horned cattle, woollen, linen and Scotch cloth. The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, in the presentation of the Bishop of Durham; amongst the monuments is one to the memory of John Ridley, who died in 1562. In the town is a School, founded by the Right Hon. Dorothy Capel, Baroness Dowager of Tewkesbury, about the year 1722. At the east end of the village is Castle Banks, a remarkable oval mound, having a fine spring in the centre, and at each end four gradations of terraces from the natural surface to its summit, the north side of which is defended by a breastwork of earth, and the south by a steep declivity. Near this is Schill hill, of an oblong form; and half a mile eastward of Haltwhistle is Whitchester, a large square Roman castra æstiva, defended on three sides by deep rugged glens. The entire parish contains 3583 inhabitants, including the following townships:—

Bellister, on the banks of the South Tyne, 1½ mile S. from Haltwhistle, contains 23 houses and 118 inhabitants. Bellister Castle, formerly a seat of the Blenkinsops but now in ruins, stands on a high artificial mound, and has been surrounded by a broad foss; the landscape around is good, the fields rich, and the banks woody.

Blenkinsop, on the borders of Cumberland, 2½ miles W. from Haltwhistle, contains 50 houses and 317 inhabitants. Blenkinsop Castle, the ancient seat of a family of the same name, is situated on the west side of the Tippal Burn, on an eminence, and has been defended by a deep dry ditch on the north and west, on the south by a rivulet, and on the east by a steep bank. The buildings have consisted of a square tower, raised upon vaults and surrounded by a high outward wall at the distance of four yards. Blenkinsop Castle, a modern mansion on the opposite side of the Burn, is the seat of J. Blenkinsop Coulson, Esq.

East Coanwood, or *Conewood*, contains 31 houses and 165 inhabitants.

Featherston, or *Featherstonhaugh*, 17 miles W. from Hexham, contains 46 houses and 239 inhabitants. Featherston Castle, which in the reign of Henry III. belonged to a family of the same name, is now the seat of Lord Wallace. This edifice was formerly surrounded by a ditch, and consisted of a strong tower, built upon arches and furnished with turrets, to these three smaller towers and a suite of offices have been added, which together with the garden wall, are executed in the castellated style. The mansion fronts the narrow vale of Hartley Burn, and in that direction the high and healthy summits of Tynedale and Byres Fell are seen through the valley, and over the rocky and finely wooded banks of the river Tyne.

Hartley Burn, on a stream of the same appellation, contains 17 houses and 92 inhabitants.

Henshaw, 3 miles E. from Haltwhistle, contains 114 houses and 593 inhabitants.

Melkridge, or *Milcriche*, on the banks of the Tyne, 2 miles E. from Haltwhistle, contains 45 houses and 288 inhabitants.

Plain Meller, 14¼ miles W. from Hexham, contains 31 houses and 184 inhabitants. Unthank Hall, on the south side of the Tyne, and at the foot of Plain Meller, a heathy mountain, is the seat of John Henderson, Esq.

Ridley, on the southern banks of the Tyne, 9 miles W. from Hexham, contains 45 houses and 231 inhabitants. Ridley Hall, the seat of Thomas Bates, Esq., stands in a fine open situation; the walks in the neighbourhood are very delightful, especially amongst the woods and rocks on the banks of the Allen, and abound in specimens of romantic scenery. Near Ridley is Beltingham Chapelry, and westward is Willymoteswick Castle, pleasantly seated on a woody knoll at the meeting of the South Tyne and Blackcleugh burn; only one tower now remains, but the foundations of the walls show that in former times it has been an extensive fortress. The estate belonged to the Ridleys, and the Survey of the Borders made in 1542, says:

"At Wyllymountswyke ys a good toure and a stone house ioyninge thereunto of the inherytaunce of Nicolas Ridley, kept in good repa 'c' ons."

It continued in possession of this family till the reign of Charles I.

Then fell the Ridleys' martial line,
Lord William's ancient towers,
Fair Ridley on the silver Tyne,
And sweet Thorngrafton's bowers.

Since the beginning of the last century, Willymoteswick has been the property of the Blacketts of Matfen.

Thirlwall, on the borders of Cumberland, 4 miles N.W. from Haltwhistle, contains 46 houses and 293 inhabitants. Thirlwall Castle stands on a rocky precipice above the Tippal Burn, and a little north of the Picts Wall; it was vaulted underneath; great part of it has of late years been applied to building cottages. This Castle gave name to an ancient family. The Church of Hexham held lands and possessions here, the gift of Brian de Thirlwall and Roger his son, prior to 1298. The heiress of this family in the year 1738, married Matthew Swinburne of the Capheaton family, who sold the castle and manor of Thirlwall to the Earl of Carlisle. Thirle is an Anglo-Saxon word, signifying to pierce through. It is conjectured that the name of Thirlwall Castle was derived from the breaches made in the Roman wall by the Scots. Southward is Black Dykes, a camp with a single vallum of turf and a foss; lead bullets have been found in its area on cutting turf; west of it is another camp. In this neighbourhood are three Roman stations, Magna, Caervoran; Æsica, Great Chesters; and Vindolana, Little Chesters. Caervoran, situated within both the walls and near the western boundary of this county, is an oblong square, and contains about four acres and a half; the ramparts and ditch around it are very conspicuous. The great military way from Walwick Chesters passes a little to the south of this fort, and the Maiden-way goes through it to Bew castle, which is about 6 miles to the north. Scarce a furlong from Caervoran, on a high hill, the Roman wall remains fifteen feet high and nine broad, faced with hewn stones on both sides: the finest specimens at this day are to be found on the high grounds between this place and Shewingsheels. Near Caervoran is Glenwhelt. Great Chesters is about the same size as Caervoran. The walls in several places are partly standing, and the ditch around this fort is remarkably distinct on all sides but the east. In this neighbourhood are many barrows.

Little Chesters, or the *Bowers*, stands one mile and three quarters south of both the walls, and a little north of the Roman military way from Walwick Chesters to Caervoran. A causeway has led from it to Hadrian's vallum; its ramparts are seven chains long and four broad, the towers at their corners have been round, and are partly remaining; the ditch in few places can be traced. The area is covered with a rich sward and is very irregular; on the east the ground slopes swiftly from it to Bardonburn, on the opposite side of which rises Borcum, a high hill. A little southwest is a dry green hill called the Chapelsteads.

Thorngrafton contains 51 houses and 247 inhabitants.

Wall Town, 18 miles W. from Hexham, contains 15 houses and 109 inhabitants. It is situated a little southward of the Roman wall. Here was anciently a castellated building, and the seat of John Ridley, Esq., in the reign of Edward VI. The estate belongs to Mrs. Bacon of Newbrough.

In the parish of Haltwhistle is Hardriding. On a neck of land at the confluence of the Allen and Harsingdaleburn, are seen the crumbling walls of Staward le Peel, an ancient fortress, granted in 1386 by Edward, Duke of York, to the Friars Eremites of Hexham. The scenery is of the most interesting description.

KIRKHAUGH, on the borders of Cumberland, 19 miles S.W. from Hexham, contains 54 houses and 286 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* The Church stands in a meadow on the banks of the Tyne, which in these parts is exceedingly rough and strong, rising very suddenly during heavy rains, and almost as suddenly falling in fair weather. Cultivation here is confined to the borders of the river, from which the mountains on each side rise with a rapid and irregular ascent. Nearly opposite to the Church is Whitley Castle, a Roman station, its walls enclose an area of

nearly nine acres, and have been defended on the west by ten different breastworks, each resembling a right angled triangle. These have partly extended to the north and south sides, and two of them have girded the whole area of the station, from which the ground slopes on every side but the west, and on the east rather rapidly. The Maiden-way passes the eastern wall of the station, at the distance of about fifty yards. Near Kirkhaugh is Thornhope.

KNARESDALE, on the Knare, 20 miles W. from Hexham, contains 114 houses and 564 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d*, in the patronage of the Crown. The meadows by the Tyne about this place are very fertile, and the woods upon its banks healthy and luxuriant; the mountains on each side are lofty and their heads covered with heath. Williamston and a few other spots on the river are delightful and sequestered. Knaresdale hall is ruinated. The forest was anciently extensive and well replenished with red deer, the breed of which is nearly, if not altogether, extinct in these parts. On the side of Snowhope mountain, is a strong medicinal spring.

LAMBLEY, 19 miles W. from Hexham, contains 42 houses and 261 inhabitants, including the township of Ash Holm. The Church is in Harpertown. At Lambley was anciently a priory of Benedictine Nuns, dedicated to St. Patrick, and founded either by King John or Adam de Tindale; at the dissolution its yearly revenues were valued at 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, and it was granted by Edward VI. to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. It afterwards became the seat of the Allgoods of Nunwick, in whose possession the estate is at present. The Tyne has swept away all traces of the nunnery. Opposite Harpertown is Castle Hill, an old fortress, defended on three sides by the natural slope of the river bank, and on the fourth by a deep dry trench.

WHITFIELD, on the West Allen, 10 miles W. from Hexham, contains 47 houses and 289 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* Whitfield belonged to a family of the same name till 1728, when it was sold to the Ords of Fenham. The hall, a modern mansion, is the seat of William Ord, Esq. The high and bold rocks and hanging woods, thick with hollies, form a fine contrast with the lawn and pleasure grounds.

THE TOWN AND LIBERTIES OF BERWICK UPON TWEED.

BERWICK UPON TWEED, or *South Berwick*, 337 miles from London, contains 1024 houses and 8723 inhabitants. It is very pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity, almost close to the sea, and is surrounded with high walls, regularly fortified, having bastions and a ditch on the north-east, and the river Tweed serving for a moat on the southern side of the town. Berwick was formerly the chief town of the Merse or March, one of the most fertile districts of North Britain, which still is generally called the Shire of Berwick, and after the town had ceased to belong to Scotland in 1482, Berwickshire had for some time no settled county town; Dunse was sometimes used, and Lauder often, but finally Greenlaw on the river Blackadder, was confirmed by Act of Parliament as the head Burgh, in the year 1696. In the year 1551, Berwick was made a free town, and the county itself independent of both England and Scotland, and as King James I. was received with the warmest gratulations by the inhabitants, he seems to have been equally studious to confirm to them their old privileges. Berwick remained independent of both kingdoms under its own jurisdiction, until the year 1747, when it was annexed by Act of Parliament to England.

The various manufactures carried on in this town, are linen, damask and diaper, sacking, sail cloth, cotton and muslins, stocking, carpets, hats, shoes, and gloves, but the salmon fishery, for which the river has long been famed, is the chief trade. The fish were formerly carried by land to Newcastle, and there cured and shipped for London, whence they were called Newcastle salmon. Vessels fitted with wells are now used to carry live salmon from Berwick to the London market; these vessels are fast sailers and well manned, and they run in almost all weathers, and are remarkable for making quick passages. Corn and eggs are also carried from Berwick. The foreign trade is not extensive, the depth of water over the bar not admitting vessels which draw above thirteen feet of water entering the port. It chiefly consists of importing timber from Norway and the Baltic, with iron, &c. A new pier was erected in 1811. The market is held on Saturday, at which corn, salmon, and most other provisions, are both plentiful and cheap. Here is an annual fair on Friday in Trinity week, for black cattle, sheep, and horses.

The Corporation of Berwick consists of a mayor, recorder, and four bailies, justices, who are lords of the manor of Tweedmouth, have by their charter power to hold general and quarter sessions of the peace, and a court of gaol delivery for the trial of offences committed within the liberties of the borough. The Town Hall and Exchange was built in 1754, by *Dodd*. Berwick and the respective townships of Tweedmouth and Spittal, in Islandshire, Durham, send two members to parliament; the mayor and four bailiffs are the returning officers; the present members are Lieutenant-General Sir Rufane Donkin, K.C.B., and Sir Francis Blake, Bart. of Twisell Castle. The arms of Berwick upon Tweed are: *Argent, on a mount a bear standing against a tree proper, the bear collared and chained or; in fess two escotcheons of France and England quarterly; on a chief azure a king crowned and habited proper, with a mound and sceptre.*

Previously to the fifteenth century, this town with its suburbs and Liberty, or Berwick bounds, formed two parishes. Berwick and the lands near the sea on the north being one parish, with a church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The desolated village of Bondington and the adjacent territory on the west formed the other parish, of which the church was dedicated to St. Lawrence. Both these parishes were within the diocese of St. Andrew's, and in the deanery of the Merse. The only parish church at present is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral of Durham. It was rebuilt in the year 1652, and stands on the northern side of the parade, a fine area.

There were no less than ten religious houses in this town before the reformation. David, King of Scotland, founded here a convent for Benedictine Nuns, and King Robert III., in the year 1391, granted its revenue to Dryburgh Abbey. A convent of Carmelites or White Friars, originated in the munificence of Sir John Grey, in 1270, they officiated in the King's Chapel in Berwick Castle. Alexander II., King of Scotland, in 1230, brought here a convent of Dominicans or Black Friars, which King Edward III. removed. The Trinitarians are said to have been dissolved by Bishop Beck, but mention occurs of their house in 1327. The Franciscans or Grey Friars also had a house here, to which King Edward III., in the year 1338, confirmed a grant of twenty marks a year. Between the town and the sea, in what is now called Maudlin Field, stood a Hospital and free Chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, which is mentioned in the Escheat Rolls for Northumberland, in 1366. There is also mention of a Hospital at Segedon, endowed with lands near it.

The Bridge of Berwick, containing fifteen arches, is nine hundred and forty-seven feet in length, and was rebuilt in the year 1634; 10,000*l.* paid to the Crown for the confirmation of the will of Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter House, London, was applied towards its erection. The river Tweed rises in Scotland at Tweed's Cross, in the south-western part of the parish of Tweed's Muir in Pecbleshire, it runs in a north-easterly direction, and in the earlier part of its course, is joined

by the waters of Core, Fruid, and Gala, besides several burns or rivulets, all of which abound with trout. It receives the Ettrick, Leader, and Teviot in its progress through Scotland, and the river Till, which rises in the Cheviot Hills, the last stream of importance, falls into the Tweed at Tillmouth, near Twisell Castle. The Whittadder, a river of Berwickshire, joins it about six miles above the town of Berwick. Being the northern borders of the kingdom, and exposed to the frequent incursions of the Scots, there is perhaps no river upon the banks of which there have been erected so many places for defence against hostile depredations.

From the situation of the town of Berwick, it was necessary that it should be strongly fortified. King Henry II. received the castle of Berwick as part of the pledge for the ransom of King William, and strengthened its fortifications, King Edward I., in the year 1291, held a convention of the states of England and Scotland here, respecting the claim to the Scottish Crown, and in the following year, in the great hall of the Castle of Berwick, decided the claim in Baliol's favour. That prince afterwards breaking his oath, Berwick became an object of King Edward's vengeance, and was most unmercifully sacked. In the year 1296, King Edward I. fortified the Castle with a wall and foss, and in the same year received the homage of the Scottish nobility on the 24th August, before an English Parliament. King Edward II. assembled his army here before the battle of Bannockburn. Peter Spatding betrayed the town into the hands of Robert Bruce, in the year 1318, and it was not recovered till the day after the battle of Halidon Hill, in the year 1333. After the battle of Towton or Cockbridge, which was fought upon Palm Sunday, 29th March, 1461, Berwick was again in the hands of the Scots, who held the town till the year 1482, the twenty-second year of the reign of Edward IV., when it fell into the possession of the English, in whose hands the town afterwards continued.

In the present altered state of the art of war, the fortifications around the town of Berwick, cannot be very important, as it is every where closely surrounded by commanding eminences, and several natural approaches reach almost up to the very walls. The Governor of Berwick has a house, called the palace, and near are barracks for the military. The remains of the ancient castle, situated on an eminence on the northern side of the river Tweed, are exceedingly interesting.

Tweedmouth, a suburb to the town of Berwick, is on the southern side of the river, locally situated in Islandshire, part of the county of Durham. Spittal, a township of this parish, is close upon the sea shore and mouth of the river. It consists of two streets, with accommodation for sea bathing, and here is also a chalybeate spring. In the immediate neighbourhood is a colliery.

WESTMORELAND.



BROUGHAM HALL.

LORD LONSDALE.

REFERENCE to the WARDS.

East Ward	1
West Ward	2
Kendal	3
Lonsdale	4

ARMS OF APPLEBY

ARMS OF KENDAL

KEEP OF APPLEBY CASTLE.



CUMBERLAND

DURHAM

YORKSHIRE

LANCASHIRE

LANCASHIRE

YORKSHIRE

Lowther R.
Crowdundle Beck
River Tees
Melbourn
Milbourn
Milbourn Grange
Maize Beck
Birkdale
The Weel
Lune Forest
Lit. Fell
Dufton
Dufton Fell
Keisley
Brampton
Crackenthorpe
Morton
Musgrave Fell
APPLEBY
Hilton
Brackenbergs
Tufton Ho.
Pendragon Castle
Great Ormside
Warcop
Hilbeck Ha.
Hunch Bold
Brough
Church Brough
Roman Camp
Stainmoor Forest
Stainmoor Fell
Raber
Haggerscale
Wharton
Hartley
Kirkby Stephen
Nine Standards
Natchy
Redding
Lamerstead Cast
High Seat
Hell Gill Br.
Lad Pillar
Ingmire
Lit. Ings
Hillerstang
Rother Br.
Butter Pot
Sedbergh
Kirkby Thore
Temple Sowerby
Newbiggin
Long Marton
Clifton
Brougham
Hornby Ha.
Yanwath
Stockbridge
High Barton
Low Winder
Pooley
Askham
Grosser M.
Swarthbeck
Scale
Sand Wick
Butterwick
Glencoin
Dale Head
Martindale Forest
Bombay
Thornthwaite
Hartsop
Patterdale
Ullswater
Helvellin
Raterdale
Greysdale
Goosemere Fold
Kirkstone Fell
Easdale Beck
Yew Craggs
Mart Craggs
Grasmere L.
Grasmere
Bow Fell
Langdale
Eller Water
Brathy R.
3 Shire Stones
Ambleside
Hammerpe
Troutbeck
Hentmire Tarn
Gillgarth
Applethwaite
Rayrigg
Bowness
Low Ho.
New Ho.
Storrs Hall
Crook
Plum Garth
Winster
Winster River
Underbarrow
Helsington
Crosthwaite
Whitbarrow Scar
Levens
Whitbarrow The Ha.
Witherslack
Yeat Moses
Mithorp
T'Uplia
Meathop Tower
Arnside Tower
Burton
Kirkby Lonsdale
River Lune
Beathom
Borne
Newbiggin
Hincaster
Heversham
Preston Patrick
Sizergh Ha.
Scanton
Redmire
Levens Ha.
Kendal
Castle
New Hutton
Reservoir
Killington
Old Hutton
Nathral
Middleton
Middleton Fell
Audland
Markergh
Holme Fell
Barton Beacon
Barbon
Casterton Fell
Casterton
Keirswick
Beckfoot
Eaton
Sedgwick
Stockdale
Helm Foot
Gill Stone
Forest Hall
Potter Fell
Dale End
Red Sykes
Nether & Over Staveley
Strickland Roger
Strickland Ketle
Outer Bank
Shaw End
Golden How
Scalthwaterigg
Gaps
Firbank
Lune R.
Mint R.
Borrow Dale
Tebay Fells
Tebay
Dyke
Row End
Bounthwaite
Green Fell
Greenholm
Orton
Raisbeck
Little Asby
Asby
Gaythorn Ha.
Griseburn
Lit. Musgrave
Musgrave
Soulby
Smardale
Bents
Wharton
Langdale
Lune R.
Ravenstone Dale
Shap Fells
Shap
Haweswater
Swindale
Mardale
Mardale Forest
Bampton
Bampton Grange
Swindale Beck
Measand Beck
Measand
Naddle Forest
Naddle Beck
Naddle Fell
Haweswater Reservoir
Rowtell Pasture
Rowtell
Rowtell Beck
Wet Sleddale
Wet Sleddale Reservoir
Wet Sleddale Beck
Wet Sleddale Fell
Shap Abbey
Keld Chapel
Keld
Hardendale Fell
Hardendale Quarry
Hardendale Nab
Hardendale
Hardendale Beck
Shap
Shap Beck
Shap Wells
Shap Wells Hotel
Thrimby
Lit. Strickland
Strickland
Hampsfell
Reagill
Hickerswaite
Sticks
Thrimby Grange
Sleagill
Lankaber
Hough
Sandford
Haulds Meaburn
Crosby Ravensworth
Heights
Crosby Fell
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Low Moor
Low Moor Beck
Low Moor Fell
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WESTMORLAND.—*Northern Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Cumberland, on the east by Yorkshire, on the south by Lancashire, and on the west by the last-mentioned county and Cumberland. It is about forty miles in length, from sixteen to twenty-five in breadth, and in circumference it is about one hundred and thirty miles. Westmorland received its name from its westerly situation, and from the principal part having been a hilly barren district. Its British inhabitants were termed Brigantes, Voluntii, and Sistuntii, by the Romans, under whom it was made part of the province of Maxima Cæsariensis. The principal Roman stations within this county were Alone, Ambleside; Brovonacis, Brough; Brovacum, Brougham; Concangium, Natland; Gallacum, Kendal; and Voreda, Whelp Castle. There are evident remains of Roman encampments at Castle Hows, Borrowdale, Castle Steads, and Coney Beds, which last were exploratory camps to Water Crook, where it is supposed was a station. There are several encampments between Crackenthorp and Cross Fell; also at Hader Wain, Maiden Castle, and Sandford, besides a Roman temple at Levens. There are traces of two Roman military ways in this county, in one of which several antiquities have been found. It takes a south-easterly direction from Carlisle to Penrith, near which town it crossed the river Eamont into Westmorland, and, still taking the same direction, through Appleby, enters Yorkshire at Rere Cross, north-eastward of Brough under Stainmoor. The other Roman road, called the Maiden way, enters the north-eastern part of this county at Rere Cross, and thence passes to Maiden Castle, supposed to have been built by the Romans. It afterwards leads to Brough, and over Brough Fair hill, passes Sandford moor, to Coupland Beck brigg; hence the road passes to Appleby, and to the camps on Crackenthorp moor; then by Kirby Thore, through Sowerby, and takes its course by Winfell Park, to Hart Hall Tree; and hence directly westward to the Countesses Pillar and Brougham Castle, over Lowther Bridge, into the county of Cumberland.

The castles of the early lords of Westmorland were Brougham, Brough, Green castle, Kendal, Hartley, Howgill, Peel castle, Pendragon castle, Appleby, Buley, Arnside Tower, Levens, Sizergh, Crakenthorp, &c. There was formerly an abbey at Shap, and priories at Appleby, Brough, and Kendal.

The county of Westmorland contains 10 market towns, 32 parishes, 9243 houses, and 51359 inhabitants, and, according to the Reform Bill of 1832, returns three members to parliament,—one for the town of Kendal, and two for the county; the present members for the county are the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Henry Cecil Lowther, and Right Hon. William Viscount Lowther, of Whitehaven castle.

This county is divided into two unequal portions, the baronies of Westmorland and Kendal; the former, although abounding with hills and general unequalities of surface, is comparatively an open country. The latter is extremely mountainous, containing numerous fells, or bleak barren hills. Scarcely a fourth part of the whole county is under cultivation, which is chiefly applied to the growth of oats, the proportion of wheat or barley being very small. The valleys in which the rivers run are tolerably fertile, and in the north-eastern quarter is a considerable tract of cultivated land. The rest of the county consists of narrow glens of fertility, amidst dreary hills, and extended wastes. In the valleys a great quantity of butter is made, for the London market. On the hills large flocks of sheep, and herds of black cattle, are grazed, and sent into the neighbouring counties; and on the moors great numbers of geese are bred, and sent to distant markets. The mountains are stored with prodigious numbers of grouse.

The rivers of this county are the Barrow, the Betha or Bela, the Eamont, the Eden, the Helle Beck, the Hunna, the Kent, the Lowther, the Lune or Len, the Lyvennate, the Mint, the Rothay, the Sled, the Sprint, the Tees, and the Winster, a boundary between Westmorland and Lancashire. The lakes are Ais Water, Angle Tarn, Broad Water, Elter Water, Gras Mere, Grisedale Tarn, Hawes Water, Kent Mere, Keppel Cove Tarn, Red Tarn, Rydal Water, Skeggles Water, Small Water, Sunbiggin Tarn, Ulls Water, Wastdale Beck, Winfell Tarn, and Winder Mere. The Wigan and Kendal canal is the only navigation in Westmorland. Lowther castle is the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, K. G., Lord Lieutenant of the County.

1. East Ward

Is bounded on the north by Cumberland and Durham, on the east by Yorkshire, on the south by the same county, and on the west by West Ward.

APPLEBY, on the river Eden, 8½ miles N.W. from Brough, 24 miles N.E. from Kendal, and 270 miles from London, contains 145 houses and 824 inhabitants. The town consists of one broad street, irregularly built on the slope of a steep hill, at the upper end of which stands the castle. It is almost encompassed by the river Eden, over which is a bridge, of one arch. The market, held weekly, on Saturday, is one of the best supplied with corn of any in the vicinity. There are annual fairs on Whitsun eve, for cattle; on Whitmonday, for linen cloth; on 10th June, for cattle and sheep; and on 10th August, for horses, sheep, and linen cloth. The market house was rebuilt, from designs by *Smirke*, in 1812. Appleby received charters of incorporation from King Henry II., John, and Henry III., all of which were given up to King James II., and it has since continued a borough by prescription. The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, sixteen

capital burgesses, a recorder, town clerk, and other officers. The seal of the town bears a shield, charged with three lions passant, guardant in pale, durally crowned with a legend, "Sigillum communitatis Burgi de Appelbi." On the reverse is the figure of St. Lawrence, laid on a gridiron over a fire, and at each end thereof are figures standing; above them, near the dexter side, is a banner of the arms of the borough, and below them three etoiles; near the sinister side of the seal is an angel, holding a cope to receive the soul of the saint; and round the whole is inscribed, "Hic jacet Laurentius in craticula positus." The assizes in the summer circuit are held here, and also the quarter sessions.

There were formerly two parishes in Appleby. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. In the chancel is a monument of Ann Clifford, countess dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, who died 22nd March, 1675, and an altar tomb for her daughter. At Appleby was a small hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was granted by John de Vipont to the abbey of Strap, a donation which was confirmed by Walter bishop of Carlisle. It was granted, in 1544, to Thomas Lord Wharton. In the town was also a house of White Friars, said to have been founded by Lord Vescy, Lord Percy, and Lord Clifford, in the year 1281. After the dissolution, it was granted to Christopher Crackenthorp in 1543. Here is a free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, in which were educated bishops Barlow, Bedil, and Smith, the latter of whom was a great benefactor to the school. There is also a hospital founded and endowed by Anne countess of Pembroke, for thirteen widows, each of whom have a quarterly salary, and a cart load of coals at Christmas.

Appleby castle, the seat of the Earl of Thanet, hereditary sheriff of the county, was principally built, in 1686, by Thomas Earl of Thanet, who destroyed all the other seats of the Clifford family in Westmorland. The keep of the ancient castle is a fine Anglo-Norman tower, with perpendicular buttresses, evidently the work of Ralph de Meschines, in the reign of William the Conqueror. It has received the appellation of Cæsar's tower, but from what circumstance is not known. It has a square turret at each angle, rising above the battlements, terminated by a cupola and vane, and is surrounded by a high rampart wall, extending eastward a considerable length, with two bastions. The northern side has one bastion, and a gatehouse. In the east and part of the north side are the habitable parts of the castle; the rooms have been altered from their original state. Here are preserved several curious pictures, amongst them are portraits of King Charles I., Charles II. and James II.; four of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, at different ages; George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland; Richard Earl of Dorset, Philip Earl of Pembroke, and of Thomas Earl of Thanet and his Countess; also a copy of the celebrated picture of the Clifford family, the original of which is at Skipton castle in Yorkshire. There are besides two fine suits of armour, which belonged to George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. The whole of this part of the castle is encompassed by a deep foss, which, in addition to the lofty situation of the fortress, must have rendered it a very formidable edifice. The quantity of ground in the park, including the site of the castle, &c. is twenty-two acres, and eight perches. It is finely wooded, and the river Eden, flowing beneath the steep declivity towards the east, renders the scene particulary grand. Besides the borough of Appleby, the entire parish of St. Lawrence, contains the following townships:—

Burrals, 1½ miles S. from Appleby, contains 13 houses and 75 inhabitants. The town of Appleby is said to have been anciently of great extent, and Burrals is supposed to mean the borough walls.

Colby, 1½ miles N. from Appleby, contains 28 houses and 141 inhabitants.

Drybeck, 3 miles S.W. from Appleby, contains 20 houses and 100 inhabitants.

Hoffe, 1½ miles S.W. from Appleby, contains 20 houses and 93 inhabitants.

Scalergate contains 19 houses and 108 inhabitants, making a total of 1341 inhabitants.

ASBY, or *Askeby*, 5 miles S. from Appleby, contains 83 houses and 421 inhabitants, including the townships of Asby, Coatsforth, or *Cotesford*, Little Asby, and Asby Winderwath. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Londonderry. It is an ancient edifice, much diminished by repairs; the chancel is singularly separated from the nave by two arches. Asby Overgrange is a hamlet of this parish. Pate Hole is a remarkable cavern in this neighbourhood.

BONGATE adjoins Appleby on the north, and consists of the several townships of Bongate and Langton, Crackenthorp, Hilton, and Murton, containing 197 houses and 1275 inhabitants in the entire parish. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. In the neighbourhood of Crackenthorp, two miles northward from Appleby, between the village and Cross Fell, are several ancient encampments, one is 300 yards long and 150 broad; and many antiquities have been found hereabouts, which have been preserved by Thomas Machel, Esq., brother of Hugh Machel, Esq., the lord of the manor. Cross Fell is said to have been formerly called Fiend's Fell, from spirits haunting its top, till St. Austin erected here a cross and an altar, by which he broke their haunts, and hence its present name.

CROSBY GARRETT, or *Gerard*, 6 miles S.W. from Brough, and 3 miles W. from Kirkby Stephen, contains 52 houses and 273 inhabitants, including the township of Little Musgrave. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Richard Burn, LL.D., and Mrs. Coulson. It is an ancient edifice, and stands on a steep eminence, northward of the village. A tumulus, about 10 yards in circumference, situated in Bull Flat, was opened in 1793, and found to contain six bodies, in stone coffins. At the top of the hill are two others.

BROUGH, or *Burgh under Stainmore*, on a branch of the river Eden, 8½ miles S.E. from Appleby and 262 from London, contains 128 houses, and 940 inhabitants. The town consists of one long street, with a few short ones, on the road from London to Glasgow. Here is a cotton manufactory; and much business is done in lean cattle at the markets and fairs. The market is held weekly on Thursday, and there are annual fairs on Thursday before Whitsunday, on 30th September, and 1st October, for cattle and sheep. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford; the pulpit consists of an entire stone. It was the rectory of Robert Egglesfield, confessor to Philippa the Queen of Edward III., and founder of Queen's College in Oxford, whose motive for the endowment was to afford the means of education to the northern districts of England, then harrassed by border incursions. This church, formerly rich in painted glass, was appropriated to Queen's College in the year 1344.

Brough occupies the site of the Roman Verteræ, according to Camden, and other learned antiquaries, an opinion supported by the remains of a castellum, denominated Cæsar's Tower, and by numerous Roman coins, &c. having been at different times found in its vicinity. The castle, situated on a lofty eminence, on the northern side of the town, near the church, was formerly a residence of the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland. The great tower of this edifice, of Anglo-Norman architecture, is supposed to have been the work of Ranulph de Meschines, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and to have been constructed by him to fortify the pass of Stain Moor. In addition to great natural strength, arising from its commanding situation, the castle had formerly several deep fosses, with high banks and ramparts, rising with steep ascent. The internal timber work, the floors, and roof of this ancient castle, were entirely consumed by an accidental fire, which happened in the year 1521, after a noble feast at Christmas, kept here by Henry Lord Clifford, one of the heroes of the battle of Flodden. The castle remained a ruin till it was repaired and restored in 1661, by the more celebrated Anne Clifford, countess of Pembroke. It was finally reduced to its present dilapidated state by her grandson, Thomas Earl of Thanet, her successor in the estate and property of the family of Clifford.

The parish of Brough comprehends a large portion of the wild forest of Stain Moor, including the townships of Brough, Sowerby, Helbeck, and Stainmore, or *Stanemoor*. The central parts abound in lead, coal, iron, and freestone. All the forest is not in the parish, South Stainmore is in the parish of Kirkby Stephen, and the north-eastern part of the moor is in the parish of Bowes in Yorkshire, the boundary of the two counties being also that of the

parishes. Rere Cross, the boundary stone, six miles eastward from Brough, is only a fragment of the original. At the neighbouring turnpike-house is a cylindrical stone, supposed to be a Roman miliary.

Stainmore Chapelry is 4 miles E. from Brough, and contains 97 houses and 616 inhabitants. In the beginning of the nineteenth century, John Brunskill founded at Gibgarth, in the parish of Brough, a chapel and hospital with two beds for travellers and others. The chapel was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Gabriel, and had two chaplains, one to celebrate divine service, and the other to instruct children in grammar and singing. It was under the superintendance of the Abbot of Shap; and at the dissolution a part of its revenue was granted for the continuance of the Grammar school. The entire parish includes the following townships.

Hilbeck, on the north-east side of the town, contains 21 houses and 101 inhabitants. It is situated at the foot of Hillbeck Fell, and a range of lofty scars, over which the water rushes from the hills with tremendous fury. In the neighbourhood is a large coal mine.

Brough Sowerby, one mile southward from the town, contains 31 houses and 180 inhabitants.

DUFTON, on a branch of the river Eden, 4 miles N. from Appleby, contains 81 houses and 511 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet. Here are lead mines worked by the London Lead Company. At a smelting mill, about a mile from the village, about 144 stone of lead is produced every week. Dufton Hall, a large ancient mansion, northward of the village, is occupied as a sporting seat.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, on the river Eden and borders of Yorkshire, 5 miles S. from Brough, contains 238 houses and 1312 inhabitants. The town is situated in a mountainous part of the county, and consists principally of one street. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloth, and many persons are employed in knitting stockings. The market is held weekly, on Monday, and there are annual fairs on Easter Monday, Thursday after Whitsunday, and on 29th October for black cattle, sheep, and flax. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a vicarage, value 48*l.*19*s.*2*d.*, in the patronage of Rev. T. P. Williamson. It is a large ancient building, with a lofty steeple tower. In the aisles are sepulchral chapels, containing several curious monuments of the families of Wharton, and of Musgrave of Hartley Castle. One monument in the Wharton aisle, is that of Thomas first Lord Wharton, and his two wives. He was governor of the town and castle of Carlisle, and signalized himself in the wars of Scotland, in the time of Henry VIII., as also at the battle of Pinkney, and had a summons to parliament, as a baron, in 1544. The original arms of his family was *sable, a manch argent*, but for his success against the Scots, he had a grant of *a border of gold, charged with lion's jambs erased, in saltier, gules.* He died in 1567.

Wharton Hall the ancient residence of the family of Wharton, now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, is on the banks of the Eden, about two miles southward from Kirkby Stephen. It is a very large edifice; in the kitchen are two vast fire-places and in the hall is one twelve feet wide, testimonies of the former hospitality of the place. It is sometimes visited in the shooting season by the noble owner.

The parish of Kirkby Stephen contains three lordships, for each of which distinct manorial courts are held, and a constable is jointly appointed, in whom is vested the civil government of the town. Several mines of lead and copper are worked, but they are not very productive. The parish is extensive and consists of the following townships.

Hartley, not more than a mile eastward from Kirkby Stephen, contains 31 houses and 136 inhabitants. Hartley or *Harcla* Castle, was the seat of a family of the same name, in the reign of Henry II. Andrew de Harcla, sheriff of this county, was created Earl of Carlisle, by King Edward II., in 1322, but being afterwards detected in a league with Robert Bruce, the King of Scotland, he was degraded of his honours and beheaded 31st October, 1323. The castle stood on an eminence above the village of Hartley, and on the attainder of the Earl of Carlisle, was granted to Ralph Nevile, Baron of Raby. Sir Thomas Musgrave purchased the castle and manor, part of the Barony of Westmorland, of Lord Raby, and obtained a license to rebuild and fortify it in the year 1359. The castle was enlarged by Sir Richard Musgrave, K.B., who was created a baronet in 1611. For a long time it was kept in good repair, and with Eden Hall alternately inhabited, but was demolished by Sir Christopher Musgrave, who died in 1736, and now scarcely a vestige is left. Hartley is a wild mountainous district, containing veins of lead and copper, and upon Hartley Fell a seam of coal, which has been worked. Eastward of Hartley, on a lofty mountain, are the nine Standards on the borders of Yorkshire.

Kaber, or *Kabergh*, 2 miles S. from Brough, contains 35 houses and 164 inhabitants, it is partly in the parish of Brough, and is noted for an insurrection in 1663, called the Kaber Rigg plot. Winton is the seat of T. Monkhouse, Esq.

Mallerstang, 6½ miles S. from Kirkby Stephen, is a chapelry, containing 53 houses and 243 inhabitants. In Mallerstang Forest is Wildbore Fell, soaring to a great height, and impending with a cape-like head over the country; from its base the prospect is exceedingly interesting, and here is the source of the river Eden. Lamerside Hall, in a narrow vale watered by the Eden, consists of an ancient square building, known by the name of the Dolorous Tower.

Pendragon Castle, on the same river, is a strong square building, with marks of great age on all its parts. The foundation of this castle is ascribed to the British hero, Uther Pendragon, father of King Arthur, and the river Eden is said to have baffled all his attempts to make it surround his new castle; it still preserves its old course, and a deep foss on the more defenceless side, supplies the place of the obstinate stream.

> Let Uther Pendragon do what he can,
> Eden will run where Eden ran.

The castle is certainly very ancient, and was the residence of Idonea, daughter of Robert de Vipont, who died in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. It was burnt in an inroad of the Scots, about the year 1341; was restored and sunk again in that of 1541, having, as an inscription informs us, laid ruinous from that year to 1660, when it was repaired by the celebrated Anne Countess of Pembroke. To give an easy access to the castle, she built the neighbouring bridge over the Eden, and at a short distance beneath the castle, the Countess built stables, &c., now in ruins. The view from the castle southward, is along a valley, terminated by Wildbore Fell, at the base of which mountain, is the source of the river Eden. Opposite to Pendragon Castle, on the other side of the dell, is Castle Thwait a small entrenchment, fortified by a ditch and vallum.

Nateby, 1½ miles S. from Kirkby Stephen, contains 35 houses and 140 inhabitants; here is an endowed school.

Smardale, 2½ miles W. from Kirkby Stephen, contains 7 houses and 55 inhabitants; there was anciently a chapel here.

Soulby, 3 miles N.W. from Kirkby Stephen, and 4 miles S.W. from Brough, contains 50 houses and 251 inhabitants.

Waitby, or *Wadeby*, 2 miles W. from Kirkby Stephen, contains 9 houses and 46 inhabitants. Here is an endowed school for the benefit of the inhabitants of Waitby and Smardale.

Wharton, 2 miles S. from Kirkby Stephen, contains 13 houses and 81 inhabitants. Wharton Hall is a seat of the Ear. of Lonsdale; near it is Stencrake or Stankrith Bridge, over the Eden, a single arch, of great height, from rock to rock. Above the bridge, the bed of the river is hollowed into multitudes of circular holes, from one foot to six in diameter, the channel is quite honeycombed with these giant's pots, as they are called, they owe their formation to the vortiginous fury of floods, which whirls about the pebbles or gravel with such force as to bore these circular cavities, considered a singular phenomenon.

Winton, 1½ miles N.E. from Kirkby Stephen, contains 60 houses and 284 inhabitants. Winton House is the seat of T. Monkhouse, Esq. Winton Hall is an ancient building.

KIRKBY THORE, on the river Eden, 4½ miles N.W. from Appleby, and 9½ miles S.E. from Penrith, contains 60 houses and 377 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 37*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet.

Burwens, in the neighbourhood, on the banks of the Troutbeck, is supposed to have been the Roman Brovenacæ, which afterwards obtained the name of Whelps Castle, from the lord of the manor, in the reign of Henry II. High Burwens, a square enclosure, containing about 160 yards in diameter, was the area, but the extent of the outworks reached beyond the Roman way or High Street of Kirkby Thore, most of which, as well as the manor house, was built out of the ancient remains. In many parts traces of the Roman Station may yet be seen, in foundations of walls, of brick and stone. A great number of Roman coins and other antiquities have been dug up here at different times. Eastward of the village is a long range of lofty fells, with a row of pyramidal hills, called pikes, rising at the base. The chapelries of Milburn and Temple Sowerby are in the parish of Kirkby Thore.

Milburn, on a branch of the river Eden and borders of Cumberland, 4 miles N. from Kirkby Thore, and 10 miles E. from Penrith, contains 52 houses and 303 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Milburn Grange. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is in the presentation of the Earl of Thanet. About a mile eastward from the village is Howgill Castle, some of the walls of which are more than ten feet in thickness. Green Castle, in the immediate neighbourhood, is a large entrenchment, and near it a Roman altar was discovered. More eastward, extending to the confines of Durham, is Milburn Forest, rich in coal and lead.

Temple Sowerby, on the river Eden, 7 miles E. from Penrith, and 15 miles N.W. from Brough, contains 73 houses and 371 inhabitants. It consists of two spacious streets of well built houses, and the river Eden is here crossed by a bridge, which was rebuilt in 1748. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is in the presentation of the Earl of Thanet; it was rebuilt in 1770, and is a handsome edifice of red freestone, with a square tower and a portico. The knights templars formerly had a preceptory here, which, after their suppression, in the year 1312, was granted to the knights hospitallers, who held it till their dissolution, when King Henry VIII. granted the estate to Thomas Dalston of Dalston in Cumberland, and devolved to William Norton, Esq., who married Mary, sister of Sir William Dalston, Bart., of Heath Hall, the last male heir.

Westward of Temple Sowerby is Whin Fell, 1500 feet high, in Whinfel Forest, a barren waste, here and there shaded with birch trees. The remains of an oak in this forest, called the three brothers, measured thirteen yards in circumference. The hartshorn tree stood in a part of Whinfel Park, which has been enclosed, not far from Lady's Pillar, in Brougham parish; it took its name from the stag's horns affixed to it in memory of a famous chase in the year 1334, between a greyhound, named Hercules, and a stag; they are said to have run from this park to Red Kirk in Scotland, and back again, and that the stag had just strength enough to leap the pales, within which it died; Hercules, in attempting to follow, died on the outside the park, the tree was inscribed with

> Hercules killed Hart-a-greese,
> And Hart-a-greese killed Hercules.

The chase more probably was to Nine Kirk, or the church of St. Ninian, on the river Eimot, within the verge of the forest.

LONG MARTON, on the Troutbeck, 4 miles N.W. from Appleby, contains 133 houses and 714 inhabitants. The church dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet. Eastward of the village is Lune Forest, on the borders of Yorkshire. Musgrave Fell and Marton Pike are high hills in the neighbourhood.

MUSGRAVE, on the river Eden, 2 miles S.W. from Brough, contains 29 houses and 188 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Theobald, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. In the chancel are several ancient monuments. A bridge of two arches was erected over the Eden in 1826. On Midsummer-day the ancient ceremony of rush bearing is performed here, accompanied with rustic sports.

NEWBIGGIN, on the borders of Cumberland, 7 miles N. from Appleby, contains 27 houses and 152 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Newbiggin Hall, erected in the year 1533, is situated in the well wooded valley of Crowdundale.

ORMSIDE, or *Orme's Head*, on the banks of the river Eden, 3 miles S. from Appleby, contains 28 houses and 202 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Little Ormside. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. It is an ancient edifice, situated on a considerable eminence. Ormside Hall is occupied as a farm house.

ORTON, or *Overton*, 9 miles S. from Appleby, and 13 miles N.E. from Kendal, contains 294 houses and 1525 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Langdale, part of Birkbeck Fells, and part of Fawcet Forest. The town chiefly consists of one long street, on the road from Kendal to Appleby, near the source of the river Lune. It has a weekly market, on Wednesday, and annual fairs on the 2d May, for black cattle, and on Friday before Whitsunday for cattle and sheep. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* It is an ancient and spacious edifice, with a tower steeple. Northward of the town are Orton Moor, and Ravensworth and Meaburn Moors. At a short distance from the town are the remains of a castle, which appears to have been a building of great strength. Castle Folds is a strong enclosure for the defence of the castle, and upon the highest part of Orton Scar was formerly a beacon, which communicated with others at Penrith, Stain Moor, and Whin Fell, and with all the rest on the Scottish border. Orton Hall was the seat of John Burn, Esq., and Oddendale, two miles north, is the seat of John Gibson, Esq.

RAVENSTONEDALE, on the Coldbeck, 9 miles S. from Brough, contains 254 houses and 1059 inhabitants. Many persons are here employed in knitting stockings for the Kendal market. In the village is a well endowed grammar school, founded by the family of Fothergill, about the year 1688, but was rebuilt in 1758. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Lonsdale. It was rebuilt in 1744. A presbyterian chapel here is considered to be one of the oldest dissenting chapels in the kingdom, and has existed since the year 1662.

WARCOP, on the river Eden, 3 miles W. from Brough, contains 54 houses and 369 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Columba, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of W. S. Preston, Esq. Here is an ancient cross, which formerly stood upon the common, but was removed at the expense of the lord of the manor, who holds his court annually in July. Castle Hill is supposed to be the site of an ancient castle, and Kirksteads, which is near it, to have been the site of a chapel. The parish of Warcop contains the hamlets of Bleatarn, Burton, and Sandford, and the entire parish contains 713 inhabitants, part of it being in the vale of Eden, is very fertile, but the rest is a wild mountainous district, said to contain lead. Warcop Hall was the seat of the Braithwaite family, in the reign of Elizabeth. A Roman road runs over Sandford Heath, which is continued through the county, from Brougham to Rere Cross, where it enters Yorkshire. Small encampments are still to be seen on the heath, and also some tumuli of a considerable size. Eastward of Warcop, the country is bounded by rocky fells, but westward it rises in small enclosed hills.

2. Kendal Ward

In the southern part of the county, is bounded on the north by West Ward, on the east by Lonsdale Ward, on the south by Lancashire, and on the west by Lancashire and Cumberland.

BEETHAM, or *Betholm*, on the Betha, a stream which falls into the Kent, and borders of Lancashire, 2 miles S. from Milnthorpe, and 9 miles W. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 158 houses and 830 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Arneside, Hale, Storth, and Whasset. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. At Beetham Mill is a remarkable fall, on the river Betha, about a mile from the village of Beetham. The entire parish of Beetham contains 1618 inhabitants, and consists of the chapelry of Witherslack, and three townships.

FARLEE, or *Farleton*, 6 miles W. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 16 houses and 102 inhabitants, including Akebank and Overthwaite. Farleton Knot, a hill two miles N.E. from Burton in Kendal, is supposed to resemble the rock of Gibraltar: an obelisk erected upon its summit in 1788, a century after the revolution, is seen from almost every part of the vale.

HAVERBRACK, near the confluence of the Betha and the Kent, contains 22 houses and 127 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Dixes. In this township is Dallam Tower, the seat of Daniel Wilson, Esq., situated near the estuary of the Kent. This mansion was erected in 1720, in a park consisting of undulating hills, abounding with fine timber, and well stocked with deer. The river Betha runs on one side, forming a beautiful cascade, and a wood of very tall trees rises behind the tower, to the very top of a steep hill. Arneside Tower appears to have been erected to guard the entrance of the river Kent; it is about two miles from Beetham.

METHOP, on the western bank of the estuary of the Kent, 12 miles S.W. from Kendal, contains 11 houses and 82 inhabitants, including the township of Ulpha.

WITHERSLACK, on the banks of the river Winster and borders of Lancashire, 10 miles S.W. from Kendal, contains 58 houses and 477 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was built and endowed in the year 1664, by Dr. John Barwick, a native of this village, and dean of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is in the presentation of the vicar of Beetham. The ancient manor hall is now a farm house: there is a considerable fishery on the river, belonging to the Earl of Derby, lord of the manor, who holds a court here annually. The mosses in the vicinity of Beetham produce a prodigious number of ants.

GRASMERE, or *Gresmere*, on the borders of Cumberland, at the head of a lake from which it takes its name, 4 miles N.W. from Ambleside, and 18 miles N.W. from Kendal, contains 62 houses and 324 inhabitants; here is an annual sheep fair on the first Tuesday in September. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Sir R. Fleming, Bart. Half a mile from the church is White Churn Gill, a perpetual waterfall; and behind the village is Helm Crag, a lofty pyramidical hill, the summit of which is composed of vast rocks; the circumference of this crag, including its points, is about a mile, and the soil, where there is any grass, is remarkably sweet. From the summit is a view of the whole of Windermere, Esthwaite Water, and Grasmere Lake, making a triangle divided by rich pastures.

Grasmere Lake is not large but well formed, and situated in a beautifully expanded valley, perfectly encircled by mountains. An island, containing about four acres of verdant pasture, forms a striking contrast to the wooded islands on some of the neighbouring lakes. It rises boldly from the water, in a fine swelling form, and its smooth green surface, when spotted with cattle grazing upon it, has a beautiful appearance. Most of the lakes, in order to be seen to advantage, require the progress to be made from the foot towards the head of the lake, but the view of Grasmere from Dunmel Raise is much admired as well as the view from the village. Thomas West, the author of a Guide to the Lakes, chose his station on Dearbought Hill, on the opposite side, but from whatever point the appoach to Grasmere is made, the view is always pleasing, and the celebrated traveller, Dr. E. D. Clarke, said, that the road from Keswick to Ambleside, by Grasmere Lake, was equal to many of the finest scenes in Switzerland. *Life, p.* 431.

Three miles northward of Grasmere is Dunmel Raise, a heap of stones, marking the boundary of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, having the appearance of a barrow. It is 720 feet above the level of the sea, and the gap near it is the lowest pass northward through the mountain chain, which extends from Black Combe, near the southern boundary of Cumberland, into the county of Durham. The roads northward, over Shap Fells and Stainmoor, are each more than 1400 feet above the level of the sea.

This parish, as well as that of Windermere, were formerly within the parish of Kendal. It consists of the chapelry of Ambleside, and the townships of Langdales, Rydal, and Loughrigg, and contains 1778 inhabitants.

LANGDALES, a township, consisting of Great and Little Langdale, on the borders of Cumberland and Lancashire, 5 miles W. from Ambleside, contains 52 houses and 317 inhabitants. Here is a school founded by a Gunpowder company, in return for a plot of ground, granted to them for the use of their mill at Elterwater. In this neighbourhood are the beautiful cascades, Skelwith and Colwith forces, and a cluster of fine mountains, yielding blue slate. The various becks of Langdale unite to form the river Brathay; the force above Skelwith Bridge, is a fall of the greatest quantity of water of any amongst the lakes, and when the river is full it makes a thundering noise, but is not seen to great advantage. Colwith Force, in Little Langdale, is a tolerable fall of water.

Langdale Pikes, called Pike of Stickle, and Harrison Stickle, are distinguished at a great distance, by their peculiar form. The summits afford some good views towards the south east, but being encompassed on other sides by higher mountains, the prospect is somewhat limited. Harrison Stickle, the higher, is 2400 feet above the level of the sea; it is more easily ascended, and has the best prospect towards Rydal and Ambleside, but the Pike of Stickle has the advantage of catching, through an opening in the hills, a view of Bassenthwaite Lake, and the foot of Skiddaw in Cumberland.

RYDAL, on the northern side of the lake of the same name, 2 miles N. from Ambleside, contains 51 houses and 299 inhabitants, including the township of Loughrigg. The chapel here, was erected in 1824, in the pointed style of architecture, with a spire. Rydal Hall, the seat of the Rev. Sir Richard Fleming, Bart., is situated near the lake, in a well wooded park, and behind it rises Fairfield, a steep hill, 2950 feet above the level of the sea.

Rydal Lake, bordered by meadows and hanging woods, surmounted by rocky mountains, of the most picturesque form, presents an interesting scene in the road from Ambleside to Keswick. The water is principally fed by a stream flowing from Grasmere lake, on the west, which makes its exit on the opposite side, and falls into Windermere. At Rydal Mount, Wordsworth, the poet of nature, has fixed his residence, environed by her sublime and beautiful compositions. Rydal Head, the summit of the mountain, is of great height, having its craggy peaks intermixed with small trees and bushes; lower down, thick coppice adorns the sides, which are studded with little white cottages, mantled with ivy.

The hills on the opposite side this beautiful lake, are not so high as Rydal Head, but equally interesting from their variety of forms and tints; their bases are profusely covered with thick woods, to the very margin of the water. Two picturesque wooded islands enrich the view, and every object in the distant scene is softened into a cerulean hue, blended with the deeper shades of the variegated woods and reddish colour of the rocks, mixed with the luxuriant green of the banks of the lake. Loughrigg Fell, a high ridge, on the borders of Lancashire, encompassed by lakes and waters, in the immediate neighbourhood of this scene, towers above the surrounding hills and high grounds, and presents a verdant surface to the eye.

Loughrigg Fell, implying the ridge of Loughs, being almost encompassed by lakes and waters, is only 910 feet above Grasmere lake, and 1050 feet above Windermere, the moderate degree of exertion required to ascend it will be amply repaid by the beauty of the prospect. In traversing its different points, a considerable portion of Windermere is seen with Bleatarn, Esthwaite, Grasmere, and Rydal Waters, as also Elterwater, Loughrigg Tarn, and a small part of Coniston Lake, and Thirlmere, with other interesting scenery, scarcely to be equalled on so moderate an elevation.

Elterwater, one of the largest tarns, gives its name to a hamlet in Langdale parish. The Water is nearly a mile in length, and is divided into three parts. By the sudden influx of water from the two Langdales, the meadows on its margin are frequently overflowed. Loughrigg Tarn is nearly circular, the water covering about twelve acres, environed by green meadows intermingled with rocky woods and cultivated grounds.

AMBLESIDE, 13 miles N.W. from Kendal, contains 166 houses and 838 inhabitants. It is situated on the decline of a hill, at the upper end of the lake of Windermere, of which a branch passes through the town. Here is a weekly market, on Wednesday, and there are annual fairs, on Wednesday after Whitsunday for horned cattle, and on 20th October for cattle and sheep. In the town is a large manufactory for woollen cloth. The township of Ambleside extends into Windermere parish, and the beauties of the Windermere Lake render the vicinity of this town peculiarly attractive and picturesque. Between Ambleside and Rydal is an extensive slate quarry, at White Moss.

Stock Gill Force at Ambleside is a combination of four falls in one; the water is divided into two streams, and after a moment's rest in the middle of the rock is finally precipitated into the deep shaded channel below.

Rydal waterfalls are two in number, the upper of which is a considerable cascade pouring out its water, first in a contracted stream down a perpendicular rock, and then at a little distance, in a broader sheet, it dashes into a deep stony channel. The lower fall being near Rydal Hall, forms a beautiful garden scene.

HEVERSHAM, 7 miles S. from Kendal, contains 249 houses and 1401 inhabitants, including the town of Milnthorp. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Here is an endowed grammar school, founded by Edward Wilson, in 1613. At this school were educated Bishop Watson, Ephraim Chambers, compiler of the Encyclopedia, Bishop Preston, &c.

Milnthorp, or *Milthorp*, a market town in the parish of Heversham, whence it is about a mile southward is pleasantly situated on the northern side of the river Betha, and consists principally of one long well built street, near the estuary of the Kent, 255 miles from London. Milnthorp is the only town in the county visited by the tide, which flows from the estuary of the Kent, up the river Betha, making it the only sea port town in this county; over the river is a handsome stone bridge. The market day is on Friday, and here are annual fairs on 12th May and 17th October, for cattle, horses, and sheep. In the town and the neighbourhood are several extensive flax mills, and large quantities of twine and linen thread are spun, a considerable portion of which is here manufactured into sheetings, bed ticks, sacking, bags, sails, &c. Wool is carded at Stinton Mill, and spun into stocking and blanket yarn, and on the river Betha are two paper mills. About a quarter of a mile from the town is a large incorporated workhouse, erected in 1813, for the use of sixteen townships. Courts leet and baron are held annually at Milnthorp, and a petty sessions court every alternate Wednesday.

The parish of Heversham is extensive, and consists also of the townships of Hincaster, Levens, Preston Richard, Sedgwick, and Stainton, and of the chapelry of Crosthwaite; the entire parish contains 3996 inhabitants.

Crosthwaite, on the borders of Lancashire, 5 miles W. from Kendal, contains 109 houses and 781 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Lyth. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, has been rebuilt by the inhabitants. Here are a paper mill, a wooden hoop manufactory, and lime kilns. Two miles westward from Crosthwaite, in the road to Ulverston, is Bowland Bridge, over the Winter, a stream which separates this county from Lancashire.

Hincaster, or *Incaster*, 6 miles S. from Kendal, contains 21 houses and 120 inhabitants.

Levens, 6 miles S. from Kendal, and 3 miles N. from Milnthorp, contains 125 houses and 765 inhabitants. The chapel here has been rebuilt in the pointed style of architecture, with a spire. Levens Hall, the seat of the Hon. F. G. Howard, is situated in a park on the eastern side of the river Kent. In this park the woods, the rocks, the river, and the grounds, are rivals in beauty of style and variety of contrast. The bends of the river, the bulging of rocks over it, under which, in some places, it retires, and again breaks out in a spreading stream, are matchless beauties. The ground in some places is bold, and hangs abruptly over the river, or falls into gentle slopes and easy plains. All is variety, with pleasing transition. Thickets cover the brows, ancient thorns, and more ancient oaks, are scattered over the plain, and clumps and solitary beech trees, of enormous size, equal, if not surpass, any thing the Chiltern hills can produce. The park is well stocked with fallow deer. The side of the river Kent is famed for petrifying springs, that encrust vegetable bodies, as moss, leaves of trees, &c.; one within the park is called the Dropping well. Levens hall was originally the seat of a family of that name, then of that of Redman for several descents, and came to that of Bellingham. James Bellingham rebuilt it in the reign of Elizabeth; and in the enrichments, consisting of tasteful carvings in wood, attempted to rival his contemporary, Walter Strickland, of Sizergh hall.

The gardens belonging to this seat are very curiously laid out in the old style, and are said to have been planned by the gardener of King James II., who resided here with Colonel Graham after the revolution.

Preston Richard, 3 miles N.E. from Milnthorp and 7 miles S. from Kendal, contains 63 houses and 348 inhabitants.

Sedgwick, 4½ miles S. from Kendal, contains 38 houses and 184 inhabitants. The Kendal and Wigan canal passes through this township, and near it is a large gunpowder mill, which produces about 80 barrels weekly.

Stainton, 4½ miles S.E. from Kendal, contains 66 houses and 397 inhabitants. The chapel here was rebuilt in 1773. On a brook, which flows into the Betha, in this township, are two flax mills, a woollen mill, a corn mill, and a bobbin manufactory

KENDAL, or *Kirby Kendale*, on the river Kent, 262 miles from London, contains 1881 houses and 8984 inhabitants, exclusive of the township of Kirkland, which adjoins the town, and contains 122 houses and 1378 inhabitants. The approach to Kendal from the north is usually characterized as presenting a scene of the most pleasing and interesting description. After crossing Shap Fells, a rock, on the eastern side of the road, called Stone Crag, marks a point whence the view has been described as one of the finest landscapes in the world; there are indeed, many beautiful hills and knolls scattered about the valley of the Kent, either cultivated or covered with wood, the fertile enclosures spreading over the hills in the most picturesque manner. At the entrance of Kendal the river Kent is crossed by Strammongate bridge, near the junction of three roads, from Sedberg, Kirby Stephen, and Penrith, the main street rising towards the centre of the town, which is the largest in the county. The river Kent flows here rapidly through the fertile valleys of a tract of country which, after the conquest, was designated the Barony of Kendal, and became the reward of Ivo or John, brother of the Earl of Anjou. His lineal descendant, William, steward of the household of King Henry II., assumed the name of Lancaster, perhaps from the circumstance of being governor of Lancaster castle. From this family the barony descended through the noble houses of Bruce and Ross, to the Parrs; and a remain of the castle, their residence, is on a fine green hill opposite the town, on the eastern side of the river. The outer walls of the castle were circular in plan, enclosing a court of the same form, and surrounded by a moat, but there are now no traces of outworks. The situation of the castle commands a complete view of the town and river, with the fruitful open valley, through which the Kent pursues its winding course. No conjecture has ever been hazarded as to the original founder of the castle, but it was undoubtedly raised by the first barons of Kendal, and probably on the ruins of a Roman station, being within sight of Water Crook, one mile distant from the Concangium of the Romans an intermediate station between Dictis and Overborough.

Sir William Parr, of Kendal, having faithfully served King Edward IV. in the wars with France and Scotland, was created a knight of the garter. Katharine Parr, his granddaughter, was born here, and became the last queen of Henry VIII. Her brother, Sir William Parr, was by that monarch created first Lord Parr of Kendal, and afterwards Earl of Essex and K.G. By King Edward VI. he was raised to the dignity of Marquess of Northampton.

There is a tradition, but not worthy of regard, that Kendal castle held out against Oliver Cromwell, when it was battered from Castle Law Hill. This is an artificial mount that also overlooks the town, and faces the castle, where, in ancient times, distributive justice was administered. On the top of this hill is a monument, thus inscribed:—

"SACRED TO LIBERTY. THIS OBELISK WAS ERECTED IN THE YEAR 1788, IN MEMORY OF THE REVOLUTION IN 1688."

The town of Kendal became of importance at an early period on account of its woollen manufactures. Special enactments relative to Kendal cloths bear date in the reign of Richard II., again in that of King Henry IV. The inhabitants, advancing gradually in respectability and wealth, obtained a charter of incorporation from Queen Elizabeth, and another from King James I., constituting a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four burgesses. The market, held on Saturday, is noted for the sale of grain, and there are annual fairs on 27th April, and 8th November, for cattle, horses, and sheep, much frequented by the Yorkshire farmers. Here are several trading companies, each of which has a hall. Sessions are held here quarterly for the borough, and also the adjourned sessions from Appleby for the wards of Kendal and Lonsdale. The re-

spective townships of Kendal and Kirkland, and all such parts of the township of Nether Graveship as adjoin Kendal, return one member to parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832, who at present is John Barham, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 92*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge. In the chancel are several monuments of the Parr, Strickland, and Bellingham families; the ceiling of oak is unusually elegant in its enrichments. A chapel, dedicated to St. George, in the township of Kirkland, was erected in 1755. The present manufactures of Kendal include kerseymeres, baizes, serges, and various kinds of carpeting. Here are two bridges over the Kent, which, rising in the moors northward of the town, falls into the sea at Morecambe bay; the force or fall between this town and Levens prevents navigation higher up than Milnthorp, but by the Lancaster canal, trade with that town is facilitated.

Abbot's Hall, near Kendal, is the seat of Christopher Wilson, Esq. The present mansion was erected about the middle of the last century, and the lawns and pleasure grounds tastefully laid out, are interspersed by a number of very agreeable walks, diversified by a variety of plantations, receiving additional beauty from the river Kent, near which the house is situated: previously to the dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was one of the residences of the abbot of St. Mary's at York. The mountains in the immediate vicinity of the lakes abound with grouse and moor fowl of all descriptions.

In the vicinity of Kendal blocks of granite of great size are scattered in the fields; these blocks are identical with the granite of a mountain near Shap, a granite so remarkable that it may be distinguished from any other in Europe. The mountain at Shap has no great elevation, and higher mountains intervene between it and Kendal. This is a most remarkable fact, it being quite certain whence the blocks have been transported.—*Bakewell's Travels*, vol. II. page 404.

The parish of Kendal, including nearly thirty townships and chapelries, besides the town, is of great extent, if not the largest in the county. The entire parish, which extends into Lonsdale Ward, contains 17417 inhabitants.

Crook, 6 miles W. from Kendal, contains 37 houses, and 227 inhabitants. The chapel is in the presentation of the Landowners.

Dilliker, 12 miles N. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 16 houses and 89 inhabitants.

Docker, 4 miles N.E. from Kendal, contains 15 houses and 89 inhabitants.

Fawcet Forest, 6½ miles N.E. from Kendal, contains 8 houses and 54 inhabitants, this is a wild mountainous and extensive township, partly in the parish of Shap, and partly in that of Orton. The manor formerly belonged to the abbot of Byland in Yorkshire, and contains a demesne of 5000 acres, now the property of the Hon. F. G. Howard.

Grayrigg, 5½ miles N.E. from Kendal, contains 39 houses and 229 inhabitants. Here is a free school, erected by subscription, in the year 1818.

Helsington, 4 miles S.W. from Kendal, contains 47 houses and 268 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1726.

Sizergh Hall, the seat of Thomas Strickland, Esq., stands on a raised terrace, and environs three sides of a court about 180 feet from side to side. The Hall on the southern front is fifty feet in length. Sir Walter Strickland, in the reign of Edward III., obtained license to enclose his wood and demesne lands on this estate, and to make a park here, at which time there can be little doubt that the south-eastern tower of the present mansion was built, the architectural enrichments of this tower correspond with those of the period; in particular there is a large sculptured shield of arms within a niche on the northern side of this tower, bearing quarterly the arms of Strickland and Deincourt, the shield is represented is a pendant position, under a helmet, crested with a full-topped holly bush, and is one of the earliest instances of quartering arms. The family derive their name from Strickland in West Ward, about six miles south from Penrith, and where William Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle, was born.

On the western side of the great square tower is a watch tower, which rises above the embattled parapet, and is capable of containing ten or twelve men. During the border wars, in the reign of Henry VI., the lord of this mansion could bring into the field two hundred and ninety bowmen and billmen, more than one half of whom were horsed and harnessed.

The principal apartments in the great tower at Sizergh Hall, are a drawing room on the north, and the queen's chamber on the south, so called from Queen Katherine Parr having visited here; a chimney piece in the latter, is enriched with the royal arms, and the ceiling with pendants; the walls are hung with tapestry. Above this very handsome room is an inlaid chamber, so called from the black oak panelling being inlaid in arabesque compartments of holly: it contains a bedstead of massive oak, richly carved; several chambers have also bedsteads ornamanted in a similar style. Many of the rooms were furnished in the reign of Elizabeth, and amongst the decorations is a profusion of exceedingly curious carvings of arms and multiplied quarterings of the Strickland family alliances; a bull and unicorn are used as supporters, and an escallop shell, the heraldic badge is frequently repeated with the motto SANS. MAL., together with other devices, chiefly armorial, agreeably to the taste of that period. Both the drawing and dining room are so decorated. Here is also a collection of family portraits, amongst which are pictures of Sir Robert Strickland, a zealous cavalier, in the time of Charles I. Sir Thomas Strickland, knight, baronet, and one of the privy council to King James II. His son, Roger Strickland, page to the Prince of Condi. Thomas Strickland, bishop of Namur, and Ambassador to England from the Emperor Charles VI., both by *Rigaut*, the Vandyck of France. A very beautiful portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, by *More*. In the drawing room are portraits of King James II. and his Queen, and a portrait of King Charles II., called a *Vandyck*, which was presented to the family by King James himself.

On the road from Milnthorp to Kendal, after passing Levens, the grey towers of Sizergh Hall, are seen to great advantage, rising under a bold and wooded background; the particular beauty of the situation did not escape the notice of Gray, the poet, when he visited the lakes, in the year 1769. Sizergh Hall is particularly mentioned in his letters to Dr. Wharton. "He that reads his epistolary narrative," says Dr. Johnson, "wishes that to travel, and to tell his travels, had been more of his employment: but it is by staying at home that we must obtain the ability of travelling with intelligence and improvement." Speaking of a former tour, the same author observes, "Gray's account of this journey, so far as it extends, is curious and elegant: for as his comprehension was ample, his curiosity extended to all the works of art, all the appearances of nature, and all the monuments of past events."

Hugill, 6 miles N.W. from Kendal, contains 53 houses and 300 inhabitants.

Kentmere, 9 miles N.W. from Kendal, contains 39 houses and 212 inhabitants. This township forms a narrow vale, two miles in length, shut in by lofty Fells. It is watered by the river Kent, which here forms a lake, about a mile long, abounding with trout, perch, and wild ducks, but margined by swampy grounds, so that it cannot be approached excepting at one point, at the foot of a mountain. Here are also blue slate and limestone quarries. At Kentmere Hall, flourished the Gilpin family, of which was Bernard Gilpin, "The Apostle of the North."

Lambrigg, 5 miles N.E. from Kendal, contains 27 houses and 164 inhabitants. Lambrigg Park is a long and lofty fell in this township.

Long Sleddale, 8 miles N. from Kendal, contains 34 houses and 185 inhabitants.

Natland, 2 miles S. from Kendal, contains 44 houses and 244 inhabitants. At a short distance from the village is Water Crook, the Roman concangium, within the area are the marks of trenches, 140 yards square. Altars, coins, and inscribed stones, have been discovered here at various times.

Nether Graveship, one mile S. from Kendal, contains 14 houses and 76 inhabitants.

Nether Staveley, 5 miles N.W. from Kendal, contains 28 houses and 189 inhabitants.

Over Staveley, half a mile distant, contains 60 houses and 312 inhabitants. This village is situated on the western side of the river Kent, and contains two extensive woollen manufactories, and three bobbin mills. Staveley head is in the vicinity.

New Hutton, 4 miles S.E. from Kendal, contains 25 houses and 127 inhabitants.

Old Hutton, half a mile distant, contains 76 houses and 424 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Holmescales. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Patton, 3½ miles N.E. from Kendal, contains 12 houses and 89 inhabitants.

Scathwaiterigg Hay, 2 miles N.E. from Kendal, contains 55 houses and 348 inhabitants, including Hutton in the Hay.

Selside, 4 miles N.W. from Kendal, contains 37 houses and 291 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Whitwell.

Skelsmergh, 3 miles N. from Kendal, contains 40 houses and 258 inhabitants. This township is situated between the rivers Kent, Sprint, and Mint, which bounds it on all sides, excepting the east; it contains two corn mills, a worsted mill, a dye-wood mill, and a bobbin mill.

Strickland Kettle, on the western banks of the river Kent, 3 miles N.W. from Kendal, contains 70 houses and 390 inhabitants.

Strickland Roger, 4 miles N. from Kendal, contains 56 houses and 341 inhabitants. On the river Kent are a bobbin and paper mill, in this township.

Under Barrow, 8½ miles W. from Kendal, contains 78 houses and 504 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bradley Fieldham.

Whin Fell, 6½ miles N.E. from Kendal, contains 34 houses and 204 inhabitants. Winster chapelry, on the borders of Lancashire, 7 miles W. from Kendal, is also in this parish, but is united with the township of Under Millbeck, in Windermere parish.

WINDERMERE, a parish, deriving its name from a lake anciently called Wynandermere, and which consists of the chapelry of Troutbeck, and the townships of Applethwaite and Under Millbeck; the entire parish contains 1441 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and is an ancient building, with a square tower, the east window is filled with very fine painted glass from Furness Abbey, it is in seven compartments, representing the crucifixion, &c. The church stands in the village of Bowness, eight miles W. from Kendal, one of the hamlets of the township of Under Millbeck. The village is situated on a rock, on the borders of the Windermere, opposite to Great Island, the principal one on the lake.

Windermere is the largest of the English lakes, being upwards of ten miles in length, measured upon the water, and by the road, upon its banks, considerably more. Its greatest breadth is about a mile, and in depth it is nearly forty fathoms. Having given its name to the parish, it is usual to add the word water or lake, by way of distinction, and it is generally called Windermere Water. The lake is situated in a country, beautifully diversified by hanging woods and cultivated grounds, with lofty mountains in the distance; its banks are adorned with buildings, which combine better with the scenery of this, than they would with that of the more northern lakes. A strait, near the middle of Windermere, has a public ferry boat, on the way between Kendal and Hawkshead in Lancashire. *See page* 341, *ante*.

The lake is stocked with a variety of fish, of which char are the most esteemed. The char, taken by nets in the winter months, are potted and sent to different parts of the kingdom. The principal feeders of the lake are the Rothay, having its source in Grasmere, and the Brathay, issuing from Langdale: these two rivers unite their streams about half a mile before entering the lake.

Windermere is enriched by numerous islands, but their effect is lessened by being grouped in a narrow part of the lake. On the north of the Ferry is the Great Island, or Belle Island, belonging to Mr. Curwen, and on which he has a house; it contains upwards of thirty acres, and has a gravel walk on its margin of nearly two miles in circuit. Besides this, are Crow Holm, two Lilly of the Valley Holms, Thompson's Holm, House Holm, Hen Holm, Lady Holm, and Rough Holm. Southward of the ferry are Berkshire Island, Ling Holm, Grass Holm, Silver Holm, and Blake Holm.

In commencing the survey of Windermere, at Newby Bridge, the scenery unfolds, on advancing, but the prospect bursts at once in full expansion from the elevated ground near Orrest Head, or Pandrigg, on either side of the roads towards Bowness and Ambleside. From some parts of the lake, the summit of Helvellyn may be seen in the distance. When southward of Low Wood, the pikes on Scaw Fell, the highest land in England, appear on the left of Bow Fell: between the last and Langdale Pikes are seen Great End and Gable, guarding the pass at Sty Head, and a distant view of Skiddaw, is obtained from the road, a mile and a half southward of Bowness. All the way from this last point to the head of the lake, the views are excellent, and every rising ground affords something new in the combinations. About Troutbeck Bridge the distant mountains appear to great advantage.

Of all the British lakes, says a scientific traveller, Windermere has most of the *riante*, or cheerful character, which is the distinguishing feature of the lake of Geneva. Loch Lomond, though more nearly approaching to it in magnitude, has an air of melancholy grandeur, which destroys all resemblance.—*Bakewell.* The celebrated *Dr. Clarke* remarks of this lake,—"I hardly know what to say of the appearance of Windermere; it is certainly unique, but not equal to Loch Lomond, neither can they fairly be compared together. The beautiful appearance of the trees and cultivated fields, full of yellow harvest, is unknown at Loch Lomond. Windermere is the most pleasing of all the lakes, and I would make this distinction between Windermere and Loch Lomond; they are both sublime, but characterized by different degrees of sublimity. The sublimity of Loch Lomond results from vastness, grandeur, and terror; that of Windermere from magnificence alone: and I think this a more accurate description of those lakes, than to say Windermere is beautiful, and Loch Lomond sublime, although certainly in Windermere there is more of beauty than sublimity, and in Loch Lomond more of sublimity than beauty."

It is asserted that more men of letters and genius have been born on the banks, or within a few miles of this lake, than in any other part of the like extent in the kingdom, and within the same space of time. A list of more than sixty Worthies of Windermere is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1804, in support of the assertion. Anne Countess of Pembroke, the spirited representative of the Cliffords, was born not far distant, and her memory is, with great reason, respected in all the county of Westmorland, as well as on the banks of this delightful lake.

Applethwaite, 6 miles S.E. from Ambleside, contains 76 houses and 417 inhabitants. All the fisheries on the lake belong to the inhabitants of this township, subject to a tithe of the fish caught to the rector of Windermere, who compounds for the tithe for a prescribed sum for each boat employed.

Troutbeck, 10½ miles N.W. from Kendal, and 4 miles S.E. from Ambleside, contains 66 houses and 335 inhabitants. This chapelry is situated in a deep and picturesque valley, watered by a rivulet, from which it derives its name, it descends from the fells and joins Windermere Water. The chapel here is dedicated to Jesus; adjoining the chapel is an endowed school, erected in 1639. In the neighbourhood, near Low Wood, are extensive quarries of fine blue slate.

Wans Fell Pike, near Troutbeck, on the road to Ambleside, rises to the height of 1500 feet above Windermere Lake, a moderate elevation compared with many of the neighbouring hills, yet it is not deficient in prospects, and affords excellent views of Windermere, Grasmere, and Rydal lakes, with the towns of Ambleside and Hawkshead, and the beautifully diversified scenery in the vicinity. More distant are to be seen the sands of Milnthorp, Lancaster, and Ulverston, and the majestic mountains of Coniston and Langdale.

Calgarth is the seat of Mrs. Watson, relict of Dr. Richard Watson, bishop of Landaff, who died in 1816. It stands in a beautiful sequestered spot, on the banks of the Troutbeck and Windermere. The learned bishop added greatly to the natural beauties of the estate, and in the year 1789, obtained a medal from the Society of Arts, for his extensive plantations at Calgarth.

Under Millbeck, 8 miles N.W. from Kendal, contains 135 houses and 689 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bowness, and the chapelry of Winster in the parish of Kendal.

The lake district comprehends a part of the three counties of Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancashire, which form their junction at a point upon the Wrynose mountain, near the side of the road from Ambleside to Whitehaven. Lancashire is separated from Westmorland by a stream falling into little Langdale, and this county is parted from Cumberland by a mountain ridge, leading hence to Dunmell Raise. Windermere Lake is said to belong to Westmorland, at least its islands are considered to be in this county, although all its western, and part of its eastern, shore, is in Lancashire.

3. Lonsdale Ward

Forms the south-eastern extremity of the county, and is bounded by Kendal Ward on the north-west, and by Yorkshire on the north-east; on the south it is bounded by Lancashire. Lonsdale is the smallest division of the county, and is watered by the Lune, whence it derives its name.

BURTON IN KENDAL, on the borders of Lancashire, 4 miles S.E. from Milnthorp, 10 miles S. from Kendal, and 251 from London, contains 145 houses and 673 inhabitants. The town is small but well built, having a market place with a handsome stone cross in the centre; the market day is Thursday, and there is an annual fair on Whit Monday, for cattle, &c. Here is a free grammar school. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of Miss Hatton. It is an ancient edifice. The manor of Burton is held of the crown, by a quit rent, and a court is held twice a year for the recovery of small debts; the petty sessions are held here once a fortnight. The parish of Burton in Kendal extends into Lancashire, and contains 1642 inhabitants. It consists of the following townships.

Dalton, 5 miles W. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 21 houses and 151 inhabitants; the village is locally situated in Lancashire.

Holme, 2 miles N. from Burton, and 7 miles E. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 69 houses and 420 inhabitants, including Holme Scales. Here are two extensive flax mills, and the Lancaster canal passes through the township. Eastward of the village is Farleton Knot, and westward is Haverbrack Fell, both considerable eminences.

Preston Patrick, 6 miles N.W. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 66 houses and 398 inhabitants. The chapel here is dedicated to St. Patrick. In the village are works where marble is cut and polished. The river Betha is crossed by the Lancaster canal, in the course of its progress through this chapelry.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, on the river Lune, which separates this county from Lancashire, 18 miles N. from Settle in Yorkshire, 12 miles S.E. from Kendal, and 253 from London, contains 297 houses and 1643 inhabitants. Over the river Lune is a stone bridge of three arches, for the repairs of which a grant of pontage was made in the reign of Edward I. From this bridge is a very remarkable view of the river and crags. After passing Kirby Lonsdale the river Lune flows through the much admired vale of Lune, where its banks afford scenery scarcely to be surpassed by any valley in the kingdom. The fishery of this river is claimed by the king as duke of Lancaster as far as Quernmore. The town of Kirby Lonsdale consists chiefly of two streets, through the principal of which passes the road from Settle in Yorkshire to Kendal. The manufactures here are those of carpets and blankets, and on the stream that passes through the town are mills for grinding bark and grain. The river affords an abundant supply of salmon trout and other fresh water fish; and the market on Thursday is well stocked with provisions. There are annual fairs on Holy Thursday for cattle and on 21st December, St. Thomas' day, for woollen cloth. Courts leet and baron are held here under the lord of the manor, and there is also a court for the recovery of small debts. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge. It is a large edifice, of which the tower was erected in 1705. In the chancel is a fine monument to one of the Middleton family, in the reign of Henry VIII. Near the church is a grammar school, founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by Henry Wilson of Underley, and under the management of twenty-four governors. Somerfield House is the seat of T. Tatham, Esq.

The entire parish of Kirby Lonsdale contains 3769 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships besides the town.

Barbon, 3 miles N.E. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 59 houses and 348 inhabitants. Barbon Beacon is a hill northward from the village.

Casterton, 2 miles N.E. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 58 houses and 277 inhabitants. Casterton Hall is the seat of W. W. Carus Wilson, Esq.; eastward is Casterton Fell. St. Columb's Well is a noted spring in this township.

Underley Hall the seat of Alexander Nowell, Esq., was erected from very beautiful designs by *Webster* of Kendal, in the gorgeous style of architecture, prevalent in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, a large armorial window on the staircase was painted by *Willement*, in corresponding taste, by which it appears that the present owner is descended from the family of Nowell, of Whalley in Lancashire, which also produced Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, one of the fathers of the reformation, and author of the Church Catechism. Underley Hall commands a view of a rich fertile valley, terminated by a range of lofty mountains, amongst which are Ingleborough and Whernside.

Firbank, on the borders of Yorkshire, 11 miles N. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 37 houses and 209 inhabitants. The chapel is situated on the side of an extensive moor in a wild and mountainous part of the county on the western banks of the river Lune. The chapel is endowed with an estate at Green in Lambrigg, left by Anthony Ward for the purpose.

Hutton Roof, on the borders of Yorkshire, 3½ miles W. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 42 houses and 257 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Newbiggin.

Killington, 8 miles N. from Kirby Lonsdale, and 4 miles W. from Sedberg in Yorkshire, contains 52 houses and 335 inhabitants. Killington Hall is an ancient building, surrounded by a park. At Newbridge, on the east, is the boundary of this county and Yorkshire.

Lupton, 3 miles W. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 46 houses and 221 inhabitants, including Cowbrow. Farleton Knot, a celebrated limestone rock, two or three hundred yards high, is near this village.

Mansergh, 3½ miles N.E. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 32 houses and 157 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was built by Jacob Dawson, in 1726, it is pleasantly situated near the river Lune, and commands a fine view over the vale.

Middleton, 7 miles N. from Kirby Lonsdale, and 5 miles W. from Sedberg in Yorkshire, contains 53 houses and 322 inhabitants. It is situated near the river Lune, by which the chapelry is bounded on the west, and by the Rother on the north, which separates it from Yorkshire; the bridge at this point was erected in the year 1821. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, was founded in 1643, and rebuilt in 1813. Middleton Hall, a castellated mansion, formerly a seat of the family of Middleton, is now a farm house. Grimes Hill, near this village, is the seat of W. Moore, Esq.

The beautiful river Lune runs in the parish of Ravenstonedale, not far westward of the source of the Eden, in the moors of this county, near the town of Kirkby Stephen; its course is nearly westward to Tebay, and then directly south, where it is joined by the Rother, near Sedberg, and thence to Kirby Lonsdale, after this it inclines a little eastward, as it forms the district of Lonsdale in Lancashire, through which it passes, environed by every charm of picturesque landscape, below Hornby, to Lancaster, near which it falls into the sea.

Sir Walter Scott remarked, on one occasion, that Lady Mary Wortley Montague had said, with equal truth and taste, that the most romantic region of every country is that where the mountains unite themselves with the plains, or low lands.

Few streams can equal the Lune in beauty, from Sedberg, where it first enters a cultivated and inhabited district, to its confluence with the sea, near Lancaster, nor can many of the vales in England vie with Lonsdale.

4. West Ward,

In the north-western part of the county, is bounded on the east by East Ward, on the south by Kendal Ward, and on the north-west by Cumberland.

ASKHAM, on the river Lowther, 5 miles S. from Penrith in Cumberland, contains 52 houses and 355 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of Edward Boston, Esq. In the chancel are several ancient monuments, and a stone coffin, on which is the date 1346. Askham Hall belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale, it was erected in 1574, and has an embattled tower, an indispensable feature of the northern houses, which were necessarily provided with the means of defence. The buildings of Askham Hall have been very much dilapidated, excepting the tower and the gate-house; over the

arch of entrance to the court yard is the arms Sandford, and the following inscription:—

THOMAS SANDFORD, ESQUYR,
FOR THYS PAYD MEAT AND HYR,
THE YEAR OF OURE SAVYOURE
XV HUNDRETH SEVENTY FOUR.

The entire parish of Askham, including the township of Helton, contains 517 inhabitants.

Helton, or *Helton Flecket,* one mile southward from Askham, contains 22 houses and 162 inhabitants. It is situated on one of the branches of the river Lowther.

The river Lowther, which gives name to a parish, on the opposite bank, coming from Hawes Water, Swindale and Westledale, joins the Eamont near Brougham Castle.

BAMPTON, on the river Lowther, 8 miles S. from Penrith, and 9 miles N.W. from Orton, contains 108 houses and 614 inhabitants, including part of Mardale. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel is a monument erected by Bishop Gibson in memory of his father; and in the village is a free grammar school, of some celebrity, founded by Dr. Thomas Sutton, a native of this parish, in the year 1623. At this school was educated Dr. Edmund Gibson, a native of Knipe in this parish, a learned Saxon scholar, translator of Camden's Britannia, and successively bishop of Lincoln and London, who rebuilt the vicarage house, and the school house. Bampton Grange, Knipe, Measand, and Roughill, are hamlets of this parish. At Measand is also a free school founded by Richard Wright greatly aided by John Law, great uncle of the bishop; and at Roughill is a well-endowed preparatory school.

Mardale, at the head of Hawes Water, and partly in the parish of Shap, is one of the most sequestered vales of this county; and at Measand a low cultivated promontory projects far into the lake, so as almost to divide it into two parts.

Hawes Water is about three miles in length, and half a mile in breadth; its head is encompassed by a grand assemblage of mountains, and its eastern side is screened by finely wooded rocks; the western side exhibits here and there a little cultivation, and a few farm houses sheltered by trees. There are various mountain passes by which Hawes Water may be approached, and a way through Long Sleddale is described as highly romantic, but it will generally be found most convenient to visit this lake from Penrith, by Eamont bridge; on account of the distance of Hawes Water from the main roads, it is often omitted in the tour of the Lakes; but from Pooley bridge it may also be visited, and near that place Dunmellard, a remarkable hill at the foot of Ulls Water, may be seen on the sides of the road.

An annual meeting of shepherds was formerly held at High Street, on a remarkable hill, centrically situated between the vales of Patterdale, Martindale, Mardale, Kent Mere, and Troutbeck, and connected with others at a little distance. At this meeting the shepherds reciprocally communicated intelligence of such sheep as might have strayed beyond their bounds, rustic diversions were instituted, and cakes and ale were liberally supplied from the neighbouring villages. High Street may have taken its name from an ancient road, now a broad green path over the mountain; it is probably the highest road in England, being 2700 feet above the level of the sea; it affords some good prospects, but is seldom visited by strangers. With a guide it may be passed over from Patterdale into Troutbeck or Kent Mere, or into Mardale, and thence by Hawes Water to Bampton. Northward of High Street is Kidsey Pike, and Wellow Crag, a bare rock on the southern shore of Hawes Water overlooks Mardale. On the opposite side of the lake is Naddle Forest, a mixture of green herbage, grey rocks, and scattered trees.

BARTON, or *High Barton,* on the river Eamont, and borders of Cumberland, 3 miles S.W. from Penrith, contains 50 houses and 322 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The following townships constitute the entire parish, which contains 1212 inhabitants.

Hartsop, or *Low Hartshope,* 6 miles N.E. from Ambleside, contains 57 houses and 282 inhabitants, including Patterdale, or *Patrickdale* Chapelry, near the head of Ulls Water. The chapel is dedicated to St. Patrick. Patterdale, surrounded by lofty mountains, extends along the highest reach of the Ulls Water to the source of the Gold Rill.

Ulls Water is nine miles long, and rather narrow, but on account of its winding form the disproportion is not much observed; it is next in point of size to Winder Mere, and has the greatest average depth of any of the lakes, being in many places no less than from 20 to 35 fathoms deep. The head of Ulls Water is in this county, but its greater part is a boundary of Cumberland. The country about its foot is rather tame, but its head is situated amongst some of the most majestic of the mountains in the lake district, which are intersected by several glens or small valleys, and their sides enriched by a variety of native wood and rocky scenery. Cherry Holm, Wall Holm, and House Holm, three rocky islets, ornament the upper reach of the lake, from the last of which is a very fine view of the surrounding scenery. The lake abounds in trout, which are sometimes caught of very large size; there are also char in the lake, but not of the best quality; large shoals of skelly, a peculiar kind of fish, are also found, and quantities of eels are taken in the river Eamont, below Pooley bridge, as they migrate from Ulls Water in autumn. The banks of the lake by Place Fell and Birk Fell are picturesque, but higher up those mountains a very fine prospect is obtained, over the lake, to the beautiful grounds of Hallsteads a seat of W. Marshall, Esq. Brother Water is a small lake in Patterdale, near Harts Hope, on the road leading thence to Ambleside, and the banks of Winder Mere.

At Glencoin a brook divides this county from Cumberland; and at the foot of Glenridden is a cottage belonging to the Rev. —— Askew. Patterdale Hall, the seat of William Marshall, Esq., is situated towards the foot of Grisedale. Fairfield, a mountain at the head of Dibdale, rises 2950 feet above the level of the sea; it commands a view extending as far as the creeks and inlets of Morecambe Bay, towards the towns of Lancaster and Ulverston.

Low Winder, 4 miles S.W. from Penrith, is a township of this parish, containing 2 houses and 19 inhabitants.

Martindale, on the banks of Ulls Water, 9½ miles N. from Ambleside, contains 32 houses and 155 inhabitants. Here is an endowed free school. The mountains upon every side of Martindale, are of great height. On the west are Place Fell, and Beck Fell, at the base of which the lake turns. These are entirely barren, without either tree or shrub, and almost without verdure, being composed of rock, with gravel which is continually falling into the water below; they are likewise exceedingly steep, and dip their perpendicular sides into Ulls water. The mountains on the other side of the lake are of still superior altitude; their sides are intersected by immense chasms, where numbers of torrents and falls of water, amidst woods and rocks, continually roar. The bases of these mountains, and to a considerable height, are covered with trees, but their summits are entirely barren.

Souby Fell, Swarth Fell, and Hallen Fell mountains, in Martindale forest, are beautifully broken by rugged rocks and verdure intermixed.

Sockbridge, on the river Eamont, 3 miles S.W. from Penrith, contains 38 houses and 190 inhabitants. The township abounds in limestone.

Yanwath, on the borders of Cumberland, 2 miles S. from Penrith, contains 41 houses and 244 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Eamont Bridge. Yanwath Hall is the seat of Joseph Boak, Esq.; it has two embattled and machicolated towers, and is an interesting structure. In the immediate neighbourhood is Castlestead, an ancient circular entrenchment. Eamont bridge, over the Eamont, is about a mile from Penrith, on the road to Kendal. In the reign of Henry VI. there was a general contribution towards the rebuilding of this bridge, which unites this county with Cumberland. An indulgence of forty days was granted to every one who promoted this desirable work. King Arthur's Round Table, a piece of ground supposed to have been formed for exercises, and Mayburgh, a place of doubtful use, are both near Eamont bridge, between the river Eamont and the Lowther; the last has been designated by Sir Walter Scott as

Mayburgh's mound and stones of power,
By Druids raised in magic hour.

It is entirely formed of loose stones and pebbles, and the height

has once been great, as appears by the breadth of the base. It encloses a circular area of 80 yards, and near the middle stands a red stone, upwards of nine feet high; the entrance is on the east.

The several becks of Patterdale unite in Ulls Water, and the stream issuing thence is called the Eamont, or mouth of the Water, till it is absorbed in the river Eden, which falls into the Solway Frith, below the city of Carlisle; having first received the Calder, which rises eastward of Skiddaw, and the Petteril, rising near Greystoke. The Lowther, from Hawes Water, Swindale, and West Sleddale, enters the river Eamont near Brougham Castle.

BROUGHAM, or *Burgham*, at the confluence of the Eamont and Lowther rivers, 2 miles S. from Penrith, contains 20 houses and 143 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet, It was rebuilt by Anne Countess of Pembroke in the year 1659.

Brougham Castle is now a ruin, but it is the ruin of a magnificent edifice, once the residence of the Clifford family. The room which is the most entire was evidently the chapel; it is a room of good proportions, on the southern side of the castle, and having apartments beneath it. The chapel was originally very small; part of the east window, a piscina, and the large ribs of the vaultery are all that remain. Roger de Clifford, after his marriage with Isabella de Vipont, became possessed, in her right, of Brougham, and rebuilt some part of the castle; but it was Roger Lord Clifford, in the reign of Richard II., who, having restored the castle as a guard of the northern boundary of the county, placed a stone over the arch of the inner gatehouse, inscribed

THIS . MADE . ROGER.

The noble family of Clifford claims a lineal descent from Richard Duke of Normandy, whose third son William, surnamed Pons, was Earl of Arques and Tholouse, and came into England with William the Conqueror. His son, Richard Fitz Pons, married Maud, the daughter of Ralph de Toney, of Clifford Castle in Herefordshire, and had a son, Walter Fitz Pons, who after he came into possession of Clifford Castle, through his mother, assumed the name of Clifford, which has been continued by his descendants.

This illustrious family afterwards obtained a settlement in Westmorland, by the marriage of Roger de Clifford, with Isabella, the co-heiress of Robert de Vipont, Lord of Westmorland, and in her right held Brougham Castle. The castle of Appleby also was the purparty of Isabella, and in one of these her son Robert, commonly called first Lord De Clifford, must have been born, about the year 1274. The situation of his estates on the confines of the western marshes, the military character of his family, and the period of war and turbulence which followed the death of Alexander the third of Scotland, contributed to form him for an active and strenuous life. He was sheriff of Westmorland, a justice of the forests northward of the Trent, and governor of Nottingham Castle, King's lieutenant and captain-general in Westmorland, Cumberland, Lancashire, the marches towards Scotland, and governor of Carlisle. He was a courtier and soldier, and after being often engaged in victory against the Scots, was at length slain in the battle of Bannockburn, 25th June, 1314, and is supposed to have been buried at Bolton Abbey. This Robert Lord De Clifford was, according to Dr. Whitaker, one of the four knights of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, whose portraits were painted on the magnificent tomb of their lord in Westminster Abbey church, but the traces of these figures are now become very obscure; a century ago, it should seem, from Dart, that they might have been copied. By Matilda, one of the daughters and heiresses of Thomas de Clare, he had two sons, Roger and Robert. Roger, second Lord De Clifford, was sheriff of Westmorland, but was taken in arms against the king at Boroughbridge, so that his estates were seized into the king's hands, but his life was spared; he died a natural death, in 1327, unmarried and childless; when Robert third Lord de Clifford succeeded him. Robert was sheriff of Westmorland, and warden of the marches of Cumberland, as heir to his great aunt Idonea, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Robert de Vipont. He rose with the rising sun, King Edward III., by which means he had the opportunity to recover the inheritances which his elder brother's misfortunes, and the troubles of those times had for a while lost. He was a favourite with both the Edwards, of England, and Scotland. He prudently matched his young son, in his life time, to a family of power in the north, and died in the year 1340. Robert fourth Lord De Clifford, by Euphemia, daughter of Ralph Lord Nevile, had no issue, and was succeeded by his brother Roger, fifth Lord De Clifford, who is recorded to have been one of wisest and gallantest of the Cliffords. By his wife, Maud, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, he had three sons, the youngest of which, Sir Lewis Clifford, one of the chiefs of the Lollards, was ancestor of the Cliffords of Kent, and the lords Clifford of Chudleigh, as well as of the Cliffords of Tixall, baronets, who have recently assumed the name of Constable, on the acquisition of large estates in Yorkshire, at Wycliffe and Burton Constable.

John ninth Lord De Clifford, great great grandson of the above Roger, and born in 1430, was called the Black-faced Clifford: his hands were early dipped in blood, for he was engaged in the civil wars almost three years before his father's death. After the second battle of St. Albans, the King was brought to meet the Queen in Clifford's tent. This nobleman, in revenge of his father's death, in the battle of St. Albans, pursued the House of York with a rancour which rendered him odious even in that ferocious age. His supposed slaughter of the young Earl of Rutland, in the battle of Wakefield, has left a deep stain upon his memory, and from that time he was called "the Butcher." Still remaining firm to the House of Lancaster, he was slain the day before the battle of Towton, in 1461. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Henry Lord Bromflete and Lord Vescy, and was succeeded by his son, Henry tenth Lord De Clifford, and first Lord de Vescy, of the name of Clifford, who being about seven years old at his father's death, was disguised as a shepherd's boy, to prevent his falling into the hands of the successful House of York. He was concealed amongst the fells of Cumberland for twenty-five years, but on the accession of Henry VII., was restored in blood and honour to all his baronies, in the very first parliament. In 1513 he was appointed to a principal command in the army, which fought at Flodden Field, and showed that the military genius of the family had not been extinguished.

He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Saint John, of Bletsho, who was cousin to King Henry VII., her father being half brother to that king's mother, and in 1523 was succeeded by Henry eleventh Lord De Clifford, who, the same year, was created Earl of Cumberland, and seven years after was elected a knight of the garter. His grandson was the celebrated George third Earl of Cumberland, K.G., a favourite of Queen Elizabeth, and father of the high spirited Anne Countess of Dorset. It is said of him, that he set out with a larger estate than any of his ancestors, and in little more than twenty years he made it one of the least.

King James I. was entertained at Brougham castle for three days in August, 1617, on his return from his last journey to Scotland. This castle was repaired in the year 1651 by Anne Countess Dowager of Pembroke, the daughter of George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland, who first married William Sackvile, Earl of Dorset, and after his death married Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, who died in the year 1649. This castle had been in a dilapidated state nearly five and thirty years, and after her death it was entirely neglected. The estate belongs to the Earl of Thanet. The keep and chapel are the most prominent features in the remains of this ancient castle. The keep is in a very early style of architecture, extremely massive in its construction, exhibiting several semicircular arches on the front, and has probably been higher than it now appears. At the north-eastern angle of the castle is a gatehouse of less ancient erection.

The manor of Brougham was independent of the Castle, and had its own lords. It was held by Odard de Burgham, in the 22nd year of the reign of Henry II.; and Gilbert de Burgham held it about the beginning of the reign of Henry III., from which time to the present it continued, with slight interruption, either whole or divided, in the same name, or, as it was latterly written, that of Brougham, which family is now in entire possession of the manor.

Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham and Vaux, Lord High Chancellor, is about a mile from the ancient castle, in a beautiful situation, commanding extensive views of a fine country. Amongst the enrichments of the ceilings in the principal apartments, are the arms of the family and its alliances. There was a marriage in the Brougham family with that of Richmond, the heirs of the family of Vaux of Catterlen, in the county of Cumberland, a

branch of the baronial family of Vaux of Gillesland, one of whom founded Lanercost Priory, near Brampton in Cumberland, in the reign of Henry II. The estate of Catterlen, which came into possession of his family by this marriage, was sold, it is said, by the Lord Chancellor's father to Charles Duke of Norfolk. The first peerage conferred in the reign of William IV. was that on Lord Brougham and Vaux, a nobleman not more distinguished by the most extraordinary talents than by his indefatigable exertions as a statesman and an orator.

Great additions have lately been made to Brougham Hall, and in making the necessary alterations regard has been shown to the preservation of several Roman inscriptions, which have been found here. These are inserted in a wall in a situation where they are protected from the weather.

Brougham Hall, for its beautiful prospects, has been called the Windsor of the North.

Near Brougham is the Countesses Pillar, which stands on a little green eminence southward of the road to Appleby, and was erected by Anne Countess of Pembroke, to commemorate the last parting with her mother, who died at Brougham Castle, seven weeks after the parting. The distance of this pillar from Brougham Castle is about half a mile. The spot on which it stands is not in any respect striking, but the distant view towards the east includes the range of Cross Fell, a line of lofty hills extending for many miles, and westward Saddleback appears raised above the other hills. The shaft of the pillar is plain, but on the face of the cube, by which it is surmounted, are two shields of arms, the one Clifford impaling Vipont, the match which gave the Cliffords their great northern possessions; the other Clifford impaling Russell, the arms of the father and mother of the lady by whom the pillar was erected. The other three faces of the cube serve as the plates of sun dials, but in that on the side from the road is inserted a brass plate, containing this inscription:—

THIS PILLAR WAS ERECTED ANNO 1650, BY YE RT. HONBLE. ANNE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF PEMBROKE, &c., DAUGHTER AND COHEIRE OF YE RT. HONBLE. GEORGE EARL OF CUMBERLAND, &c., FOR A MEMORIAL OF HER LAST PARTING IN THIS PLACE WITH HER GOOD AND PIOUS MOTHER YE RT. HONBLE. MARGARET COUNTESS DOWAGER OF CUMBERLAND, YE 2ND OF APRIL 1616. IN MEMORY WHEREOF SHE ALSO LEFT AN ANNUITY OF FOUR POUNDS TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE POOR WITHIN THIS PARISH OF BROUGHAM, EVERY 2ND DAY OF APRIL FOR EVER, UPON THE STONE TABLE HERE HARD BY.

LAVS DEO.

The stone table no longer exists, but a stone firmly fixed in the ground very near the pillar seems to mark the place where it formerly stood.

CLIBURN, on the Leeth rivulet, a branch of the Eden, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Appleby, contains 40 houses and 205 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. A school was founded here by subscription in 1809.

CLIFTON, 2 miles S. from Penrith, contains 49 houses and 283 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle.

The manor of Clifton, pleasantly situated in the vale of Lowther, came by descent to the family of Wyburgh, its present possessors; out of this estate twenty-two quarters of oats were in ancient times annually paid to the castle of Brougham. Similar revenues were drawn from other places, which made up for the want of territory round that strong hold.

Clifton Moor was enclosed in the year 1812. It is noted for being the scene of a skirmish in 1745, between the troops of William Duke of Cumberland and the Highlanders, in their retreat to Scotland.

CROSBY RAVENSWORTH, on a branch of the Eden, 7 miles S.W. from Appleby, and 5 miles N. from Orton, contains 156 houses and 863 inhabitants, including part of Birbeck Fells. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of R. Howard, Esq. It is a fertile and open district, and contains an abundance of limestone. Here are two well-endowed schools.

Maulds Meaburn, a hamlet of this parish, is situated on the Lyvennet, in a fine rich vale of pasture. Lancelot, father of Joseph Addison, was born here in 1632.

LOWTHER, on a river of the same name, 4 miles S. from Penrith, contains 118 houses and 599 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. It was rebuilt by Viscount Lowther in 1686, and stands on a high bank, overlooking the river, and embosomed with trees. In the chancel are several monuments of members of the family of Lowther. The same nobleman rebuilt the rectory house, in a secluded situation, on the margin of the river, and exchanged the glebe lands, greatly to the advantage of the rector.

The village of Lowther originally stood before the northern front of the present castle. The houses were purchased by the first Viscount Lowther in 1682, and pulled down to open a prospect from the hall, when the lands were added to the demesne.

The Viscount Lowther erected Lowther New Village, and the college a large building, intended as a seminary for the benefit of the northern counties. The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson of Lazonby, who died in 1752, presided in the college, and the Earl of Selkirk and the Duke of Athol were educated here: the institution was discontinued by Henry Viscount Lowther and the late Earl of Lonsdale converted the building into a manufactory of stockings. Carpets of strength and lustre little inferior to those of Persia, were also made here, some of which were sold for sixty and a hundred guineas each, but they were chiefly wrought for his lordship's own use, or for the purpose of presents.

The name of the parish owes its origin to the river Lowther or Loudour, the dark water of which rolls its course through it. The Hall, the ancient seat of the family, which derived its name from the manor, had been rebuilt in 1685, by John, afterwards first Viscount Lonsdale, lord privy seal to King William III., who also improved the aspect of the country in its vicinity, and enriched its noble scenery by extensive plantations. Lowther Hall, excepting two wings was burnt down in the year 1720.

Lowther Castle, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., lord-lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland, was founded in the year 1808, and was entirely erected from the designs and under the superintendance of *Sir Robert Smirke*, in a style of architecture partaking of the ancient character, but without adherence to the plans or elevation in existence at any former period. It is built entirely of stone, of good colour, at the same time that it is exceedingly smooth and durable.

The entire extent of the northern front of the castle is 420 feet, and includes eight large turrets. The prospect hence is open to Penrith Beacon Hill, which was planted by the Earl of Lonsdale; to Saddleback, one of the highest mountains in Cumberland; and also to the mountains on the Scottish border.

The southern front is 280 feet in extent, having a prospect extending into a long vista of the deer park, with rising grounds and forest trees on each side.

The principal approach to the castle is from the north, through an arched gateway, with a lodge attached, opening upon an entrance court, a smooth green lawn, intersected with walks and having on either side carriage roads, thirty feet in breath, rising to the terrace, which is 500 feet long and 100 feet wide, enclosed by an embattled walk, with turrets at intervals.

From this is also a flight of steps 60 feet wide, an ascent to the gate-house of the terrace. In the centre of the northern front of the castle, is a hall, 60 feet by 30 feet in dimension, approached by a highly embellished porch, under which carriages set down. The hall opens upon a grand staircase, 60 feet square, on the plan, wholly constructed of stone, as well as the galleries of communication to the various rooms. The ceiling of this part of the edifice, 90 feet from the ground, is very curiously groined, and its centre is encircled by the following inscription.

Edift. Guls. Com. de. Lonsdale. anno. Regni. Lo. Rs. Geoi. 3i. Ao. Di. MDCCCX. curc. Robo. Smirke.

From the staircase handsome galleries branch off on either side, through the centre of the mansion, The corridors are groined with ribs of stone, and are lighted at the ends by windows filled with stained glass.

The apartments on each side the hall, upon the northern front of the castle are following:—on the west, Lady Lonsdale's room, 30 feet by 24 feet in dimension, hung with scarlet and light green satin; a dressing room, 30 feet by 21 feet; a bed-chamber; and the Earl of Lonsdale's room, in which are several excellent pictures. On the east are a library, 45 feet by 30 feet, the enrichments of which are entirely of oak; a state bed-chamber, communicating with the groined gallery; and at the extremity of the suite are offices for the steward, &c.

The centre of the southern front of the castle is occupied by a saloon, 60 feet by 30 feet in dimension, the enrichments of oak, elaborately carved, and the furniture of silk damask, of a light grey colour. On one side of the saloon is a dining room 54 feet in length, and 26 feet in breadth; the walls hung with scarlet and gold, and the curtains of velvet. In this room is a portrait of James first Earl of Lonsdale. This nobleman succeeded Henry third Viscount Lonsdale, who died in 1750, in his estate and title of baronet, and was also heir to Sir James Lowther of Whitehaven. He was upwards of thirty years a member of the house of commons, being several times returned as representative of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. On the 24th May, 1784, he was created a peer by the title of Lord Lowther of Lowther, Baron of the Barony of Kendal, and Baron of the Barony of Burgh in Cumberland, Viscount of Lonsdale in Westmorland and Lancashire, Viscount of Lowther and Earl of Lonsdale in Westmorland and Lancashire. His lordship was also lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, colonel of the Westmorland militia, and alderman of the city of Carlisle. On October 10th, 1797, his lordship was created Baron and Viscount Lowther of Whitehaven, with a collateral remainder to the heirs male of the body of his cousin, the late Rev. Sir William Lowther, Bart., of Swillington in Yorkshire. His lordship died on 24th May, 1802, without issue, when all the honours became extinct, excepting the viscounty and barony, granted in 1797, which devolved on his next heir male, Sir William Lowther, Bart, of Swillington, to whom also he bequeathed his large estates in this county and in Cumberland.

The drawing room in the castle is on the opposite side of the saloon to the dining room, and is of the same proportions with the last. It is hung with white satin, embroidered with gold.

Other rooms on the southern front of Lowther castle are a billiard room and a breakfast room. Branching off at right angles from each extremity of this front are arched open cloisters, leading to the stables and riding house on the west, and to various domestic offices on the east.

The park and pleasure grounds, which surround this magnificent edifice are of very large extent, and command a varicty of prospects and scenery rarely equalled in any other part of Great Britain. The great terrace is nearly a mile in length, and is carried along the brink of a steep cliff, which overlooks a part of the park, irregularly scattered with forest trees of immense growth, and well replenished with deer. The park of the Emperor of China, at Gehol, is called, "The paradise of ten thousand trees." Lord Macartney, ambassador to China, in one of his letters, says, "we wandered in it for several hours, and yet was never weary of wandering, for certainly so rich, so various, so beautiful, so sublime a prospect, my eyes had never beheld." And thus concludes his description of the wonderful garden. "If any place can be said, in any respect, to have similar features to the western park of Van Shoo Yeen, it is at Lowther, which, from the extent of prospect, the grand surrounding objects, the noble situation, the diversity of surface, the extensive woods, and command of water, I thought might be rendered the finest scene in the British dominions."

In the year 1421, Sir Robert de Lowther held the whole of this manor by a cornage of twenty shillings and four-pence. This service, in 1540, is called neat geld or cow tax, by which, and ten shillings yearly for serjeant food, it is said that two thirds of this manor were then held of Francis Earl of Cumberland, and that one third was held of Robert Strickland, by a hawk or sixpence yearly. Many of the adjacent manors have since that period been purchased by the house of Lowther, who possess great influence in this county, as well as in the adjoining county of Cumberland.

The present peer, when Sir William Lowther, sat in parliament for Carlisle in 1780, for Cumberland in 1784, and for Rutland in 1796. He succeeded his father in the baronetage in 1788, and on the death of James Earl of Lonsdale, in 1802, succeeded him as Viscount Lowther. On 4th April, 1807, his lordship was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Lonsdale, and about the same time was created a knight of the garter. His lordship married, in 1781, Lady Augusta Fane, the daughter of John Earl of Westmorland. The eldest son of the Earl of Lonsdale, is Viscount Lowther, memberof parliament for this county.

The Earl of Lonsdale graces his high titles and princely fortune, by a due regard to literature and the history of past ages. His lordship printed, in 1808, a "Memoir of the reign of James II., by John Lord Viscount Lonsdale," prefixed to which is a life of the author, who appears to have been intimately connected with all those illustrious persons through whose virtuous exertions the Revolution of 1688, was happily accomplished. See also a notice of this work in Martin's "Catalogue of privately printed books," page 110. The memoir, which is very ably and perspicuously written, throws some curious light on that portentous era, but has not been published.

MORLAND, or *Moorland*, on a branch of the river Eden, 4½ miles N.E. from Appleby, contains 68 houses and 372 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 18*s.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Here is a free school, and two large manufactories, one for the fabrication of coarse linen goods, and the other for tape, thread, &c.

The entire parish of Morland, contains 1911 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships and chapelries.

Bolton, 3½ miles N.W. from Appleby, contains 75 houses and 445 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, has been very recently rebuilt; it is in the presentation of the Earl of Lonsdale. Here is a free school.

About a mile northward of the village of Bolton, a cast-iron bridge, 30 feet in length, was built across the river Eden, in the year 1816.

King's Meaburn, 4½ miles N.W. from Appleby, contains 35 houses and 176 inhabitants, The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence.

Newby, or *Newby Stones*, 6 miles W. from Appleby, contains 53 houses and 338 inhabitants. In this township is plenty of lime stone, and a seam of coal five yards below the surface, the coal is chiefly worked for the use of the lime kilns.

Sleagill, 7½ miles N. from Orton, and 6 miles S.W. from Appleby, contains 31 houses and 157 inhabitants. A gill, sometimes written ghyll, to ensure the hard sound of the G., is a mountain stream, confined between steep banks, and running generally in a rapid descent. The soil, brought from a mountain side, by one of these gills, often forms a plot of ground of superior quality on the side of a valley.

Great Strickland, 5½ miles S.E. from Penrith, contains 42 houses and 246 inhabitants. Here is an endowed school.

Little Strickland, 8½ miles N.W. from Orton, contains 20 houses and 115 inhabitants.

Thrimby, 7 miles S. from Penrith, and 3½ miles N. from Shap, contains 10 houses and 62 inhabitants. The chapel, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a modern structure. In the village is an endowed school.

SHAP, or *Heppe*, 16 miles N. from Kendal, and 10½ miles S. from Penrith, contains 148 houses and 969 inhabitants in the entire parish, which consists of part of Mardale, of Birbeck Fells, and of Fawcet Forest. The town is situated near the source of the river Lowther, and obtained, in 1689, the privilege of a weekly market on Wednesday. It consists of one street of detached houses, extending about a mile in length. The general quarter and petty sessions are occasionally held here, and there is an annual fair on 4th May for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. It a large ancient structure, with a square tower: although modernised, it still exhibits marks of its Anglo-Norman architecture, particularly in the windows of the tower.

In the deep vale of the Lowther, above a mile distant from the town, are the venerable remains of Shap Abbey or Priory. It was first founded at Preston in Kendale, in the latter part of the reign of Henry II., by Thomas son of Gospatrick, who endowed it with part of his land at Preston, as mentioned in his deed, allowing the canons wood in his forests, the use of his mills, and free common. It was founded in honor of St. Mary Magdalene, for Premon-

stratensians. The founder, afterwards by another deed, gave them the land at Karl, with the liberty of making turf and digging stone in his quarries, about the town of Shap. Robert Vipont, Lord of Appleby, and of the Barony of Westmorland, confirmed to the canons all the grants made in their favour by Thomas the founder, and his son Thomas, in the valley of Shap, whither the monastrey was removed. He also granted them the town of Milburn, confirming the grant of Ryegill, made by his own mother Maud. At the dissolution the revenues had amounted to 154*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* per annum. In the year 1544 the abbey was granted by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Wharton, of Wharton Hall, in the parish of Kirkby Stephen. The tower of the church is the only remains of this ancient foundation now standing, excepting a few fragments of the chancel walls.

The Grange, which formerly belonged to the abbots of Shap, is situated about a mile eastward. After the dissolution it was the residence of the Hogarth family, ancestors of the celebrated painter.

Karl Lofts, near Shap, is a stupendous monument of antiquity, composed of two lines of immense obelisks of unhewn granite, enclosing an area of more than half a mile long, and from twenty to thirty yards broad, having at the southern end a circle formed of similar stones eighteen feet in diameter, and near the northern end a square plat of stones, partly covered with earth, above which, on Skillaw Hill, is a small tumulus.

A little eastward from Karl Lofts, upon Shap Fells, is a mineral spring, called Shap Spa; the water is not unlike that of Harrowgate, and is here used for scorbutic complaints, and eruptions of the skin.

Within the limits of the parish of Shap are quarries of limestone and blue slate, and a variety of granite, with reddish felspar in large crystals is found on Shap Fells, and may be observed *in situ* on the road side near Wasdale bridge, about four miles southward from the town.

At Hardendale, in this parish, Dr. John Mill, the learned editor of the Greek Testament, was born, in 1645.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

REFERENCE

- Buckrose Wapentake 1
- Dickering 2
- Wilton Beacon Division of Harthill Wapentake 3
- Bainton Beacon Division 4
- Hunsley Dº ..... Dº 5
- Holme Dº ..... Dº 6
- Ouse & Derwent Wapentake 7
- Howdenshire 8
- Hullshire 9
- Holderness 10

Scale of Miles.

0 1 2 3 4 5

BEVERLEY MINSTER

ORTH RIDING

Roman Works

River Derwent

Ouse

River Hull

Beverley & Barmston Drain

Hedon Level Drain

Weaverthorpe Beck

Gypsey Race

Foston Beck

Driffield Canal

Leven Canal

Market Weighton Canal

Holme on Spalding Moor Canal

Derwent Navigation

Pocklington Canal

Barmby Marsh Drain

Yorkshire Derwent Drain

Sunk Island

Spurn Head

Flamborough Head

Bridlington Quay

Great Driffield

Beverley

KINGSTON upon HULL

YORK

Selby

Howden

Pocklington

Market Weighton

Malton

Driffield

Hornsea

Withernsea

Patrington

Hedon

Preston

Sutton on Derwent

Wilberfoss

Escrick

Stillingfleet

Naburn

Deighton

Thorganby

Elvington

Water Fulford

Fulford Cross

Heslington

Murton

Osbaldwick

Dunnington

Stockton on the Forest

Warthill

Hayton

Bubwith

Wistow

Cawood

Ryther

Ulleskelf

Escrick Outsides

Skipwith

Riccall

Barlby

Menthorpe

Cherry Orchard

Wressell

Wressell Pin

Hemingbrough

Thorpe Lidell

Reveille

Eastrington

Drax

Barmby on the Marsh

Hook

Laxton

North Methan

Blacktoft

Whitgift

Pierrepont Island

Whitton

Whitton Ness

Whitton Sand

Welton

North Ferriby

Hessle

Brantingham

Elloughton

Ellerker

Scalby

Roman Dyke

South Cave

North Cave

Gerard Hill

Lowthorpe

Kilnwick Percy

Kilnwick on the Wolds

Millington

Meltonby

Bishop Wilton

Great Givendale

Fangfoss

Cotton Park

Low Catton

Low Gowthwaite

Huggate

Fridaythorpe

Kirkby Underdale

Sledmere

Garton on the Wolds

Wetwang

Cranswick

Skerne

Watton

Beswick

Lockington

Kirkburn

Middleton

Dalton Gate

North Dalton

Warter

Burnby

Londesborough

Shiptonthorpe

Goodmanham

Market Weighton

Holme on the Wolds

Scorborough

Dalton Holme

Arras

Garton

Rudston

Boynton

Bessingby

Carnaby

Kilham

Thwing

Octon

Butterwick

Foxholes

Wold Newton

Burton Fleming or North Burton

Speeton

Reighton

Flamborough

Bempton

Buckton

Grindall

Little Thorpe

Sprodale

Little Argam

Moor House

Fordon

Gantondale Inn

Wold House

Piper Hall

Thorpe Bassett

Scampston

Scampston Ings

Court Ho

East Heslerton

West Heslerton

Sherburn

Ganton

Sharp How

Hunmanby

Muston

Filey

Flixton

Folkton

Ruston Parva

Harpham

Lowthorpe

Fimber

Ansthorpe

Thorndale

Ancient Cross

Wharram Percy

Wharram le Street

Towthorpe

Duggleby

Thixendale

Sherburn

Ganton

Potter Brompton

Hunmanby

Raisthorpe

Folkton

Filey

Bempton

Flamborough Head

Bridlington

Boynton

Bessingby

Carnaby

Kilham

Thwing

Octon

Butterwick

Foxholes

Wold Newton

Burton Fleming or North Burton

Speeton

Reighton

Flamborough

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Harpham

Lowthorpe

Fimber

Ansthorpe

Thorndale

Ancient Cross

Wharram Percy

Wharram le Street

Towthorpe

Duggleby

Thixendale

YORKSHIRE.—*Northern Circuit.*

This county is bounded on the north by Westmorland and Durham, the border line being formed by the river Tees; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the river Humber, and the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and a small part of Chester; and on the west by Lancashire. It greatly exceeds in size, every other county in the kingdom, its length from east to west being about one hundred miles, its breadth from north to south about eighty miles, and in circumference it is about three hundred and twenty.

Yorkshire was part of the country of the Brigantes, which extended over a wide tract, and under the Romans formed a part of the province named Maxima Cæsariensis. The Roman stations of most note were Eboracum, York; Catarraton, Catteric; Lataræ, Bowes; Olicana, Ilkley; Isurium, Aldborough; Cambodunum, Slack; Calcaria, Tadcaster; Præturium, near Flamborough Head; Legiolum, at Castleford near Pontefract; and Ad Danum, at Doncaster.

This county formed part of the kingdom of Deira, under the Anglo Saxons; was united with Bernicia, in the name of Northumbria, and formed a province under an Earl, who resided at York. The county of York from its extent and variety of surface may be considered as an epitome of the whole kingdom, in its soil, products, and aspect. The three great divisions or Ridings, are named from their relative situation—East, North, and West Riding; the Ainstey of York, situated between the three ridings may be regarded as constituting a fourth division. It is separated from the North Riding by the rivers Nid and Ouse, from the East Riding by the Ouse, and from the West Riding principally by the river Wharfe. The Ainstey was formerly a Forest, and corresponds with the other parts of the vale of York in its scenery.

The natural disposition of the rivers of this county is peculiar and interesting; they generally rise on the mountainous borders, and uniting as their streams flow towards the centre, terminate in the estuary of the Humber. The most important of these rivers are the Ouse, the Swale, the Ure, the Wharfe, the Derwent, the Are, the Calder, the Don, and the Rother, besides the Tees which skirts the northern boundary of the county, and the Ribble a river of Lancashire, which has its source in the western hills of this county. The climate varies in different parts, mists being very frequent in the marshy level districts, while the heights are cold, and the air is frequently disturbed by tempests. Yorkshire has long been noted for the excellence of its breed of horses, especially those of the North and East Ridings; coach, and saddle horses, are generally sold at the fairs of Beverley, Malton, York, and Howden, and distributed to different parts of the kingdom, and even sent to the continent. For size and beauty the Yorkshire horses are superior to those of every other part of the world, and are capable of performing what no others ever could. By a judicious mixture of the several kinds, and the superior skill of management, they are known to excel the Arabians in size and swiftness; to be more durable than the Barb, and more hardy than the Persian steeds. The West Riding is famous for the Craven breed of long horned cattle and the Tees-water breed, are well known under the name of Holderness cattle. The Penistone breed of sheep is supposed to be indigenous.

Within the county were formerly the Royal forests of Galtries, Hardwick, Arkelgarthdale, Knaresborough, Pickering, Wharfedale, Swynden, Okeden, Harlow, Fullwith, Coverdale, and the Chase of Hatfield, all which have been alienated from the crown and disafforested.

The sea coast from Scarborough nearly to the mouth of the Tees, is bold and rocky, the cliffs rising from sixty to one hundred and fifty feet, and at Stoupe Brow, southward of Whitby, the height is not less than eight hundred and ninety feet. The surface of the county generally rises rapidly from the shore towards the interior, to about the height of four hundred feet, at which level is a considerable extent of fertile soil; more inland, the hills become loftier, till they reach the eastern moorlands, near the borders of which, some of the heights command extensive prospects, particularly Roseberry Topping. Northward of these mountains is the vale of Cleveland, bounded on the north by the Tees. Part of the vale of York lies between the eastern and western moorlands, the latter are of greater elevation, of a bolder character than the former, and intersected by a multitude of vallies, watered by numerous streams. Eastward of the Ouse the county exhibits considerable diversity of surface, and the vale of York is level and marshy, but the more central part consists of gentle eminences exhibiting much fine scenery.

The western, and north-western parts of the county are rugged and mountainous, and contain some of the loftiest hills of England, particularly Ingleborough, and Whernside. Interspersed with the heights are the beautiful vallies of Wharfedale, Nidderdale, and the vale of the Are. In Craven, are several small lakes, one of which, Malham Water, is situated on a lofty moor. The wolds of Yorkshire, consist of a lofty range of chalk hills, extending from the banks of the Humber, to the vicinity of Malton on the river Derwent, and thence eastward, terminating in Flamborough Head. The surface of the southern coast is flat and marshy, and terminates in Spurn Head, westward of which is Sunk Island, recovered from the sea. The Yorkshire Levels is an uninteresting but fertile tract.

The whole of this county is within the diocese of York, excepting a part of the North Riding, which belongs to that of Chester. Besides the magnificent cathedral at York, Yorkshire contains numerous remains of interesting monastic edifices. The abbeys of Kirkstall, Selby, Roche, Fountains, Byland, Rievaux, and Whitby. The priories of Bolton and Knaresborough. There are also the ancient castles of Conisborough, Cawood, Harewood, Knaresborough, Pontefract, Skipton, Richmond, Skelton, and Clifford's tower, at York.

THE EAST RIDING

Is bounded on the north by the river Derwent; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the river Humber; and on the west by the river Ouse. Its greatest length is fifty-five miles; its breadth thirty-three; and in circumference, it is about one hundred and seventy-five miles. It contains the city of York, six market towns, 184 parishes, 34,390 houses, and 190,449 inhabitants. It returns eight members to parliament; two for the city of York, two for Beverley, two for Hull, and two for the East Riding, who at present are R. Bethell, Esq., and P. P. Thompson, Esq. Castle Howard is the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding.

1. Buckrose Wapentake

Is bounded on the north, by Harthill wapentake; on the east by Dickering wapentake; on the south by the Bainton division of Harthill wapentake; and on the west by Rydale and Bulmer wapentake.

ACKLAM, situated in the Wolds, a bleak and hilly district, 7 miles S. from Malton, contains 74 houses and 389 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Barthorp. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, in the patronage of the Chancellor of York. Leavening, a township of this parish, contains 54 houses and 294 inhabitants. From Acklam Wold is a most extensive view. Acklam, a chapelry of this parish, in Langsborough Liberty, is near Yarm.

BIRDSALL, 5 miles S.E. from Malton, contains 31 houses and 240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy in the presentation of the Marquess of Hertford. It was rebuilt about 1826. Henry Burton, a celebrated puritan divine, clerk of the closet to Prince Henry, and afterwards to Prince Charles, was born here, in 1579. He together with Prynne and Bastwick, were severely punished by the star chamber in 1636. Birdsall hall is a seat of Lord Middleton. Mount Ferrard and Aldro house are southward from the village.

BUGTHORP, on a branch of the Derwent, 7 miles N.W. from Porklington, contains 52 houses and 281 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Bugthorp, in York cathedral. The chancel, which is considerably larger than the nave, contains a monument of Sir Edward Payler, bart., who died in 1647, and of Sir W. Payler, who died in 1756.

BURYTHORP, on high ground, commanding very extensive views, 5 miles S. from Malton, contains 39 houses and 216 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 3*d*,. in the patronage of the crown. It is of Anglo Norman architecture.

COWLAM, on the Wolds, amidst dales of great extent and depth, 6 miles N.W. from Driffield, contains 2 houses and 33 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* The church, the smallest in the East Riding, is less than thirty feet in length.

FRIDAY THORP, 9 miles N. from Pocklington, contains 48 houses and 275 inhabitants. It is a vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage the prebendary of Westwang, in York cathedral. An ancient British road may be here traced towards Acklam, winding along the edge of one of the principal hills in the Wolds.

NORTH GRIMSTON, 6 miles E. from Malton, contains 25 houses and 139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Langtoft, in York cathedral.

HELPERTHORP 12 miles E. from Malton, contains 21 houses and 157 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage, of the dean and chapter of York. It was thoroughly repaired in 1829.

HESLERTON, 9 miles N.E. from Malton, contains 79 houses and 469 inhabitants, including the township and chapelry of East Heslerton, about a mile distant. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. The nave was rebuilt in 1818. Heslerton hall is the seat of M. Foulis, Esq.

KIRBY GRINDALYTHE, 10 miles S.E. from Malton, contains 28 houses and 178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Tatton Sykes, bart. The nave was rebuilt in 1827; the chancel is old. Duggleby, a township of this parish, contains 26 houses and 154 inhabitants; and Thirkleby contains 7 houses and 44 inhabitants.

KIRBY UNDER DALE, in a valley of the Wolds, 7 miles N. from Pocklington, contains 50 houses and 335 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Garraby hall, is the seat of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, bart.

LANGTON, 3 miles S.E. from Malton, contains 52 houses and 280 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Langton hall is the seat of Mrs. Nottcliffe. Kennythorp, a township of this parish, contains 12 houses and 83 inhabitants.

NORTON, on the eastern side of the river Derwent, adjoining the town of Malton, contains 229 houses and 1017 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of T. Ewbank, Esq.; the present church was built about the year 1815. The townships of Sutton and Welham are in this parish, the entire population of which is 1168 inhabitants.

RILLINGTON, on the banks of the Derwent, 5 miles N.E. from Malton, contains 137 houses and 683 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. The spire was rebuilt in 1788, by P. Luccock, and the northern side of the church was rebuilt in 1825. Scampston, a chapelry of this parish, contains 42 houses and 200 inhabitants. Scampston hall is the seat of W. T. St. Quintin, Esq.

SCRAYINGHAM, on the banks of the Derwent, 10 miles N.W. from Pocklington, contains 29 houses and 157 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Howsham, in this parish, contains 43 houses and 225 inhabitants. Howsham hall, the seat of Henry Cholmley, Esq., is on the eastern bank of the river, which here takes a winding course through a beautiful valley enriched with varied scenery. The house is said to have been erected in the reign of Elizabeth, with stone brought from Kirkham Abbey, which is two miles northward, on the banks of the same river. Over the porch are the arms of the family, boldly sculptured. The Cholmleys are a branch of the ancient house of Cholmondeley, in Cheshire; and the contraction of the name of the Yorkshire branch took place about the time of Henry VIII. Leppington, another township of this parish, contains 21 houses and 129 inhabitants.

SETTRINGTON in a valley, at the foot of the Wolds, 4 miles E. from Malton, contains 92 houses and 535 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 42*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater. It was repaired in 1817. The eastern window is of stained glass. Settrington Hall, the seat of H. Willoughby, Esq. stands in an extensive park, and is sheltered by the Wolds. On the staircase is a window of stained glass representing the meeting of Isaac and Rebecca. Scogglethorp, in this parish, contains 49 houses and 222 inhabitants.

SHERBURN, on a branch of the river Derwent, 12 miles N.E. from Malton, contains 87 houses and 496 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St Hilda, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 2*s.*, in the patronage of Sir. W. Strickland, Bart.

SKIRPENBECK, on a branch of the river Derwent, 7 miles N.W. from Pocklington, contains 34 houses and 263 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. On the northern side of the church are remains of ancient fortifications.

SLEDMERE, in a valley, in the centre of the Wolds, 8 miles N.W. from Driffield, contains 65 houses and 425 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Croom. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 32*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. It is a modern edifice, and contains a monument of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart, who died the 16th of February, 1823, æt. 51, Sculptured by *R. Bacon*; also a monument, by *Rouw*, of Henrietta, his first wife, daughter of Henry Masterman, of Settrington. She died in 1813.

Sledmere Hall, the seat of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart, was erected about 1790. The room, in which the library of the late baronet, a member of the Roxburghe Club, was arranged, is said to be one of the finest in the kingdom, it is one hundred feet in length. The whole collection was sold in 1824, together with the Italian pictures and bronzes. The park is extensive, and various pavilions, in well chosen situations, add much to its picturesque beauty.

THORP BASSETT, 6 miles east from Malton, contains 25 houses and 156 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitz William, and Richard Watson, Esq. In the eastern window is a representation of the crucifixion, in stained glass.

WEAVERTHORP, on a branch of the river Derwent, 13 miles E. from Malton, contains 70 houses and 334 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, value 9*l.* 6s. It stands on the brow of a hill, and has a lofty tower of Anglo Norman architecture. The township of Suttons Ambo, in this parish contains 55 houses and 311 inhabitants.

WESTOW, 5 miles S.W. from Malton, contains 78 houses and 423 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. Firby, a township of this parish, about a mile northward from the village, contains 6 houses and 44 inhabitants. Between Firby and Westow are the remains of Kirkham Priory, founded by Walter Espec, of Helmsley, Esq. and Adeline, his wife, in honour of the Holy Trinity, in the year 1121. At the surrender, its revenue was valued at 300*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; and in 1540, the site was granted to Henry Knyvet and Ann his wife. The arms of the priory were *gules, three water bougets argent; in the midst a pastoral staff, or.* The principal part that remains of this priory is the Gate-house, erected about the reign of Edward I., bearing the arms of Espec and Greystoke. The buttresses were fine, and crowned with pinnacles; but one only remains: here are also parts of the priory church, and a considerable portion of the cloisters. The priory stands in a beautiful valley, through which the river Derwent flows, in a winding and varied course. Kirkham is an extra parochial district, and contains three houses and seven inhabitants. At a farm, near the Gate-house, is a font, brought from the priory, which appears to be of the time of Henry VI. In the parish of Westow are also the townships of Eddlethorp and Menethorp; and the entire parish contains 660 inhabitants.

WESTWANG, 7 miles, W. from Driffield, contains 85 houses and 422 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, value 9*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Westwang, in York cathedral; the nave of the church is of brick, and was erected in 1821. The chapelry of Fimber, contains 24 houses and 104 inhabitants.

WHARRAM PERCY, in a deep and narrow valley, of the Wolds, 8 miles S.E. from Malton, contains 42 houses and 336 inhabitants, including the townships of Raisthorp and Birdall, Thixendale, and Towthorp; it is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 4d. The name of Thixendale is supposed to be a corruption of sixteen dales, which this place is remarkable for.

WHARRAM LE STREET, on a branch of the Derwent, 7 miles S.E. from Malton, contains 21 houses and 127 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Middleton.

WINTRINGHAM, 7 miles E. from Malton, contains 52 houses and 326 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of George Strickland, Esq., of Newton Hall. Knapton, a chapelry of this parish, on the north of the village, contains 31 houses and 206 inhabitants.

YEDDINGHAM, on the river Derwent, 10 miles, N.E. from Malton, contains 15 houses and 127 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. A Benedictine priory was founded here, about the year 1163, by Helwysia de Clere, in honour of the Virgin Mary, to which Roger de Clere was a benefactor. King Henry II. granted a charter of protection to the nuns, and confirmed all their possessions. At the dissolution, the annual revenue amounted to 26*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the site of the priory was granted, in 1543, to Robert Holgate, afterwards archbishop of York.

2. Dickering Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by Harthill wapentake; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by Holderness wapentake, and the Bainton Beacon division of Harthill wapentake; and on the west by Buckrose wapentake.

ARGAM, or *Ergham*, 5 miles N.W. from Bridlington, contains 4 houses and 35 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.*; but there is no church.

BEMPTON, on the sea coast, 3 miles N. from Bridlington, contains 46 houses and 231 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy: the chancel was rebuilt in 1829.

BESSINGBY, 2 miles S. from Bridlington, contains 17 houses and 83 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Magnus, is a perpetual curacy. It was rebuilt, in 1766, and contains monuments of H. Hudson, Esq., who died in 1826, and of Lady Ann Hudson, his wife, who died in 1818. Bessingby hall, the seat of H. Hudson, Esq., is situated on the northern side of the village.

BOYNTON, 3 miles W. from Bridlington, contains 18 houses and 123 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Sir W. Strickland, Bart., of whose family there are several monuments in the chancel.

Boynton hall, the seat of Sir William Strickland, Bart., is a brick edifice, situated in a pleasant park, in which, on an elevated ridge, southward of the hall, is a lofty building, raised on a circular colonnade, which commands an extensive prospect, including Bridlington bay, the levels at the southern foot of the wolds, and

the northern edge of Holderness. In the mansion is a small collection of antique statues, formed by Sir George Strickland, Bart, who died in 1808. The first baronet was created in 1641.

BRIDLINGTON, or *Burlington*, on the sea coast, 40 miles N.E. from York, and 206 miles from London, contains 913 houses and 4275 inhabitants, including Bridlington Quay. The town is situated about a mile from the sea shore, in the recess of a beautiful bay, to which it gives name, and consists chiefly of a long street, on a gentle acclivity, which rises towards the north, for more than a mile beyond the town, and extends below it for an equal distance on the south, where it is terminated by an extensive valley. The market is held on Saturday, at the west end of High-street, and is plentifully supplied with provisions. Flamborough and Filey furnish an abundant supply of fish. The corn market, erected in 1824, is well attended; there are also annual fairs on the Monday before Whitsunday, and on the 21st of October, for cattle, woollen cloth, and toys, held on the green, a large open area.

Bridlington Quay, about a mile south-eastward from the town, now populous, with well-built houses and spacious streets, is frequented as a sea-bathing place. A chalybeate spring rises in a garden near the quay, and numerous springs, on each side, accelerate the destruction of the cliffs, which being composed principally of loam and clay, fall in masses. The Hilderthorp battery was destroyed by the falling of the cliff in 1805. The new north pier was founded in 1818. The present pier extends a considerable way into the sea, commanding a delightful view of Flamborough head and the bay, generally enlivened with coasting vessels. The harbour is dry at low water, and has a spring tide flow of about eighteen feet at the entrance. A striking peculiarity in this harbour is an ebbing and flowing spring, discovered in 1811; a constant supply is obtained by means of a pump, fixed to a reservoir, capable of containing 1200 gallons. The exports of the port of Bridlington consist of corn and agricultural produce to London, and of horses and cattle to Germany and Russia. The imports, of coal from Sunderland and Newcastle, timber from America and the Baltic, and merchandize from London and Hull.

Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., landed here, 20th of February, 1643, with stores, purchased by the crown jewels in Holland, and was in much danger from the bombardment of the town, by the fleet under Admiral Batten. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the archbishop of York. It is large and dilapidated. The font is a fine specimen of the turbinated madreporite, upwards of three feet in diameter; but its external beauty is concealed by a coating of yellow paint.

Walter de Gant, Lord of the manor, in the reign of Henry I., founded and endowed a priory of Augustine canons, in honour of the Virgin Mary, about the year 1114. Gilbert de Gant, his son, was a great benefactor. At the dissolution, the annual revenue was 682*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* The priory and conventual buildings were demolished in 1539, excepting the gatehouse, called the Bayle, which was probably erected about the reign of Richard II.

George Ripley, a learned chymist, was a canon of this priory; his chief work is the "Compound of Alchemie," written in 1471 in metre, and dedicated to King Edward IV.

Buckton, a township of this parish, adjoins the village of Bempton, 3 miles N. from the town, and contains 27 houses and 147 inhabitants. The hamlet of Easton, contains 2 houses and 21 inhabitants. The chapelry of Grindale, 3 miles N.W. from Bridlington, contains 19 houses and 107 inhabitants. The township of Hilderthorp, including Wilsthorp, has a population of 51 persons; and the most considerable township in the parish, that of Sewerby and Marton on the sea coast, about a mile and a half northward, contains 64 houses and 317 inhabitants. Sewerby hall, the seat of J. Greame, Esq., commands fine views of the coast. Marton hall is the seat of Miss Creyke. The hamlet of Specton, on the sea coast, 5 miles N., contains 19 houses and 106 inhabitants. Southward of the chapel, at Specton, are the remains of a large building and a moat. An extensive and beautiful view of the coast, from Scarborough to Flamborough head, including the wolds, is obtained from Standard hill, near the village, on which hill is an ancient beacon. The entire parish of Bridlington contains 5034 inhabitants.

BURTON AGNES, 5 miles S.W. from Bredlington, contains 54 houses and 321 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* It is a modern edifice, with the exception of the nave and tower, which were apparently erected in the fourteenth century. In the northern aisle, is a monument of Sir Richard Somerville, who died in 1366. Another for Sir Walter Griffith, who died in 1481, and others of the Griffith family. In the window is stained glass, of modern execution, but copied from ancient drawings, representing Sir Roger de Somerville and Maud, his wife, kneeling, with shields of arms beneath the figures. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Griffith Boynton, Bart. who died in 1761.

Burton Agnes hall, the seat of Sir Francis Boynton, Bart., is situated on an eminence, commanding a view of Holderness and the level country southward of the Wolds. It is said to have been erected from a design by *Inigo Jones*; and is a fine specimen of the style of architecture prevalent in the reign of James I., in which the oriel window, with its mullions of stone, formed a principal feature; and the enrichments of the arabesque character interspersed with shields of arms, termini, &c. lavishly disposed. The gatehouse in front is an embattled edifice with octagonal turrets, having the royal arms over the arch of entrance; and in the court is a statue of the Gladiator. Sir Mathew Boynton, who was created a baronet in 1618, married Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Griffith, Bart. of Burton Agnes, and in his descendant the possesion of the manor continues.

There are several extensive townships in this parish. Gransmoor contains 85 inhabitants; Haisthorp, 109 inhabitants, and Thornholm 94 inhabitants, and the entire parish of Burton Agnes contains 609 persons.

BURTON FLEMING, or *North Burton*, 7 miles N.W. from Bridlington, contains 65 houses and 386 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of H. Osbaldeston, Esq.

CARNABY, 3 miles S.W. from Bridlington, contains 21 houses and 130 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Sir W. Strickland, Bart.

FILEY, or *Fively*, on the sea coast, 7 miles S.E. from Scarborough, contains 165 houses and 773 inhabitants. This town is frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing, and is famous for its fish, and lobsters particularly. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a curacy, in the presentation of H. Osbaldeston, Esq. It is a substantial edifice, serving as a sea-mark; is cruciform in its plan, and is placed on the summit of a rugged steep, between which and the opposite ground is a deep chasm separating the church from the village, and passable only by a narrow bridge, which makes its situation quite picturesque. Towards the south Filey bay is bounded by a long range of steep white rocks, which extend in different promontories as far as Flamborough head. Filey bridge is a ridge of rocks projecting nearly half a mile into the sea, and at low water is perfectly dry.

The parish of Filey extends into the North Riding, in which the townships of Gristhorp and Libberston are situated, extending along the coast about three miles northward from the village to Gristhorp bay. The entire parish contains 1128 inhabitants.

FLAMBOROUGH, in the centre of a promontory on the North Sea, 4 miles N.E. from Bridlington, contains 173 houses and 917 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the archbishop of York and Sir William Strickland, Bart., alternately. It is a low, but large edifice. The chancel screen is of carved oak, painted and gilt: and on the north side of the chancel is a brass plate with a long inscription, in three stanzas, in memory of Sir Marmaduke Constable, of Flamborough, who lived in six kings reigns, from Henry VI. to Henry VIII. He was born in 1443; was at Flodden field in 1513, and died in 1530. The altar-piece is a picture of Jesus Christ expounding the law to the Doctors in the Temple, presented by Robert Brown, artist in 1829, as a memorial to his native place. In the southern aisle is a monument of Walter Strickland, Esq., who died in 1671. He married Ann,

only daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. The cliffs of Flamborough head nearly two miles eastward, are more than three hundred feet in perpendicular height; they are composed of a mouldering limestone rock, and are periodically covered with a number of birds remarkable for the variety and brilliancy of their plumage, which resort here from April to August, and build their nests on the projecting ledges of the rocks. At the foot of the cliffs are extensive caverns formed by the restless turbulence of the ocean; three, in particular, exceed the others in extent, and curiosity. Robin Lythe's hole, the retreat of a noted smuggler. The Dove cot, a building-place of rock pigeons, and the Kirk hole said to extend under the church.

The name of Flamborough Head is supposed to be derived from a British watch tower, in which were lights for the direction of ships. That a light was exhibited on the promontory is highly probable, and a tower of undoubted antiquity yet exists at a short distance from the present light-house. Near it is a preventive station. The lighthouse at Flamborough was erected in 1806; it is of brick, and stands eastward of the village, about 400 yards within the extreme point of the promontory close to the landing on the southern side of Silex bay, at an elevation of 250 feet. The light revolves by machinery suspended in the centre of the building, and is distinguished from the revolving lights of Cromer and Tynemouth, by difference of time in the exhibition of its faces. The landing place for the fishing boats at Flamborough Head is dangerous in tempestuous weather. In the neighbourhood is Danes Dyke, a ravine of immense width and depth, nearly at the base of the triangle which forms the promontory; it extends about a mile and a quarter from the southern shores, where its bottom is on a level with the beach, and becomes gradually shallower till it entirely disappears. It does not stretch in a direct line but irregularly, and the projections resemble the salient angles of a fortification.

FOLKTON, 6 miles S. from Scarborough, and 3 miles N.E. from Normandy, contains 24 houses and 144 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory and vicarage; the former, value 15*l.*, and the latter, 8*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Flixton, a township of this parish, one mile westward from the village, contains 53 houses and 267 inhabitants. Here Achorne, in the reign of Athelstan, built a hospital for the preservation of travellers that they might not be devoured by wolves, then abounding in this neighbourhood. The site of the building is still called Spital, and near it is Wolfland.

FOSTON UPON WOLDS, 6 miles E. from Driffield, contains 55 houses and 300 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. On the southern side of the chancel in the churchyard is the mutilated figure of a crusader. There are large flour mills and tan-yards in the village. The townships of Brigham, Gembling and Great Kelk are in this parish, which contains, in the whole, 648 inhabitants. Little Kelk is extra parochial, and contains 10 houses and 51 inhabitants.

FOXHOLES, 11 miles N. from Driffield, contains 24 houses and 169 inhabitants including the hamlet of Boythorp. It is a rectory, value 22*l.* The chapelry of Butterwick contains 93 inhabitants.

FRAISTHORP, on the sea coast, 5 miles S. from Bridlington, contains 14 houses and 91 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Auburn, or *Owborne*. It is a perpetual curacy in the presentation of W. Strickland, Esq.

GANTON, or *Galmton*, 8 miles S.W. from Scarborough, contains 46 houses and 278 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Potters Brompton, about a mile westward. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Sir Thomas Legard, Bart. It is a spacious edifice, built in the fourteenth century. In the chancel are monuments of the Legard family.

Ganton hall, is the seat of Sir Thomas Legard, Bart. This family was originally settled at Anlaby, near Hull; and John Legard, of Ganton, who married Grace, daughter of Conyers Lord D'Arcy, was created baronet, 29th Dec. 1660. He died at this seat in 1678.

GARTON UPON THE WOLDS, 3 miles W. from Driffield, contains 69 houses and 357 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. On the western front is an Anglo Norman doorway, over which is a basso relievo of St. Michael overcoming Satan.

HARPHAM, 5 miles N.E. from Driffield, contains 43 houses and 251 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Burton Agnes. The chancel of the church was rebuilt in 1827, by William St. Quintin, Esq., of Harpham and Lowthorp. In the windows are armorial shields of his family, and in the chancel are several monuments; one in memory of Charlotte, wife of Sir William St. Quintin, who died in 1762, was sculptured by *Wilton*. Harpham is said to be the native place of the celebrated St. John, of Beverley. A well at the eastern end of the village is under his patronage.

HUNMANBY, 8 miles S. from Scarborough, and 9 miles N.E. from Bridlington, contains 209 houses and 1018 inhabitants. The town stands in a fertile situation, which is ornamented by the woods on Castle hill, an elevated spot on which are to be traced the foundation of an ancient castle. The ground slopes from this point towards the beautiful and picturesque bay of Filey. Hunmanby had formerly a market, which has long been discontinued; but there are annual fairs, on the 6th of May and the 29th of October. In this town was born in 1671, Dr. R. Fiddes, author of the Life of Cardinal Wolsey. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of H. B. Osbaldeston, Esq. It is large, and above the arches of the nave are eleven shields of arms of the ancient lords of the manor, On the northern side of the chancel is a monument erected to the memory of several members of the Osbaldeston family, about the year 1770. The vicarage house, repaired and enlarged by Archdeacon Wrangham, in 1803, contains a library of very rare and valuable books, collected by the learned owner, of whom there is also a portrait, by *G. Clint*. A catalogue of the English portion of this library was printed at Malton, in 1826; and some account of it is contained in a "Tour from Scarborough to the Library of a Philobiblist," by John Cole, published in 1824.

Hunmanby hall, the seat of H. B. Osbaldeston, Esq., stands on an eminence near the town, amidst flourishing plantations and gardens laid out with taste, which add greatly to the improvement and ornament of his large estate.

KILHAM, situated amidst the Wold hills, 5 miles north from Driffield, contains 190 houses and 971 inhabitants. There are annual fairs, on the 21st of August and 12th of November, for horses and cattle. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13. 4*d.*, in the patronage of the dean of York. The tower of the church, on its western front, is of considerable height, and its architecture is apparently that of the fifteenth century. On the southern side of the chancel are three stalls and a piscina. In this parish is a mineral spring near the road leading to Budston, and the vipsey or gipsey, after a wet autumn, breaks out at Henpit hole, near the road to Langtoft. The violence of the spout is so great, when it first issues from the ground, that it is said a man may ride under its arched stream.

LANGTOFT, in a deep hollow on the wolds, 6 miles north from Driffield contains 73 houses and 416 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Langtoft, in York cathedral. On the southern side of the chancel are three trefoil headed stalls. Peter, of Langtoft, a canon of the priory at Bridlington, received his name from this place, where he was born early in the fourteenth century.

Cottam is a small township of this parish, containing sixteen inhabitants. There is an ancient chapel, and near it earthworks, supposed to be the site of a British settlement.

LOWTHORP, 4 miles N. from Driffield, contains 25 houses and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, was

formerly collegiate; but there has been no institution since the year 1579. It is a curacy, in the presentation of William St. Quintin, Esq.

MUSTON, on the sea coast, 6 miles from Scarborough, contains 68 houses and 350 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of H. Osbaldeston, Esq.

NAFFERTON, 2½ miles E. from Driffield, contains 188 houses and 917 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. It stands on a considerable eminence. The township of Wansford, on the river Hull, in this parish, contains 62 houses and 344 inhabitants. Here is a large carpet and linen manufactory and several flour mills.

REIGHTON, on the sea coast, 6 miles N. from Bridlington, contains 40 houses and 217 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Sir William Strickland, Bart. From different parts of this village there are beautiful views of Filey, the Wolds, and Scarborough in the distance.

RUDSTON, 5 miles W. from Bridlington, contains 70 houses and 417 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. In the chancel are three stalls with canopies. The village probably derived its name from a stone in the church-yard, the Rod, or Rood, it was formerly called Rodstane. It is 29 feet in height, and its length within ground is more than 12 feet; the breadth is 5 feet 10 inches, and the thickness 2 feet 3 inches. All the sides are a little convex, and the whole is coated with moss. This stone is of the coarse rag, of the same kind as the celebrated stones near Boroughbridge. Some years ago the weather having made inroads on the upper part of the stone, it was covered with lead. Thorpe hall, the seat of Lord Macdonald, is situated amidst extremely pleasant grounds, near the road to Bridlington. It was formerly the residence of Colonel William Bosville, who died on the 16th of December 1813, naming Godfrey Macdonald his heir. He assumed the name of Bosville in 1814, and succeeded his brother in the peerage, 19th of June, 1824. His lordship died at Bridlington, 13th of October, 1832, and was succeeded by his son Godfrey William Wentworth, now Lord Macdonald.

RUSTON PARVA, in a hollow on the wolds, 4 miles N.E. from Driffield, contains 27 houses and 140 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The church is situated on a hill, and near it is an ancient beacon.

THWING, 8 miles N.W. from Bridlington, contains 38 houses and 314 inhabitants, including Octon and Octon Grange. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory in medieties each value 8*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Wold cottage, near Wold Newton, the seat of the Rev. T. F. F. Bowes, was formerly the residence of Edward Topham, Esq., who erected an obelisk to commemorate an extraordinary phenomenon: it bears this inscription "Here on this spot, Dec. 13, 1795, fell from the atmosphere, an extraordinary stone, in breadth twenty eight inches, in length thirty-six inches, and whose weight was fifty-six pounds. This column, in memory of it, was erected by Edward Topham, in 1799." The stone which fell is now deposited in Sowerby's museum, Lambeth-road, London.

WILLERBY, 6 miles S. from Scarborough, contains 52 houses and 297 inhabitants, including the township of Binnington and Staxton. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 7*s.*, in the patronage of the crown.

WOLD NEWTON, 12 miles N. from Driffield, and 8 miles N.W. from Bridlington, contains 24 houses and 225 inhabitants, including the chapelry of Fordun. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of R. Langley, Esq. The village is situated in a valley, near a large mere, or lake, principally supplied by the Gipsey's, streams of water, so called, which, at particular periods, are observed in the Yorkshire wolds. They never make their appearance, except in a very wet season, when they flow during two or three months, and then totally cease, leaving scarcely a mark to distinguish the place whence the water issued. "Going to meet the Gipsey," on its first approach, was a custom formerly prevalent amongst the younger people; but the particular ceremony attending it is unknown.

3. Harthill Wapentake.

The largest of the East Riding is in four divisions, each named from a remarkable hill, on which beacons were formerly placed. It is bounded on the north by Dickering and Buckrose wapentake; on the east by Holderness; on the south by the river Humber and Howdenshire: and on the west by Ouse and Derwent wapentake.

Bainton Beacon Division.

BAINTON, on an elevated site, 6 miles S.W. from Driffield, contains 58 houses and 300 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 35*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's college, Oxford. It appears to have been erected in the thirteenth century, and, in the southern aisle, contains a monument with the effigy of Peter de Mauley, one of the northern barons, who defeated the Scots, at Durham, in 1346, when king David was taken prisoner. He died in 1355. Neswick hall, the seat of J. Grimston, Esq., is situated in a valley; but the park commands some very picturesque scenery and extensive views.

NORTH DALTON, in a deep valley of the wolds, 8 miles S.W., from Driffield, contains 66 houses and 398 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a perpetual curacy. It stands on a large conical mound, in the centre of the village, which is romantically situated.

DRIFFIELD, on the river Hull, 12 miles N. from Beverley, and 196 miles from London, contains 488 houses and 2303 inhabitants. The town consists chiefly of one broad street, parallel with the river which takes the name of Hull below Frodingham bridge, about 5 miles distant. The corn trade here has greatly increased from its centrical situation, and from the facilities which water carriage affords, both for London and the populous districts of the West Riding. On the market-day, Thursday, the sale of grain is very considerable. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10s. 2*d.*, in the patronage of the precentor to York, as prebendary of Driffield, in York cathedral. It is said to have been erected by one of the Hotham family.

Little Driffield, a chapelry of this parish, one mile westward, contains 18 houses and 75 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt in 1807, excepting the tower, which was erected in the fourteenth century. In the chancel is a memorial of Alfred, king of Northumberland, who died in the year 705. Four annual fairs on Easter Monday, Whit Monday, 26th of August, and 19th of September, for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held at Little Driffield. In this part of the parish, the river Hull takes its rise, and is formed by the confluence of a number of fine trout streams. Emswell, with Kelleythorp, is a township of this parish, containing 93 inhabitants. In the northern part of the parish is Dane's dale, a valley in which are several tumuli; some have been opened and found to contain human bones.

HOLME ON THE WOLDS, 7 miles N.W. from Beverley, contains 26 houses and 138 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Devonshire. On the western front of the edifice are sculptured figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, distinguished by their attributes represented as witnessing a miracle of Christ. The group appears to have been executed as early as the tenth century.

HUTTON CRANSWICK, 3 miles S. from Driffield, contains 131 houses and 917 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Hotham. The font, of Anglo Norman workmanship, is a circular

basin ornamented with devices of dragons, an archer, &c.; but is covered with whitewash. The townships of Rotsea, and Sunderlandwick, on the northern side of the village, contain 83 inhabitants. From different parts of this parish very extensive views can be obtained of the wolds, and the entire level of Holderness.

KILNWICK, 6 miles S. from Driffield, contains 43 houses and 230 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Charles Grimston, Esq., On the southern side of the church is an Anglo Norman doorway, enriched with bird's head mouldings, and in the chancel are several memorials of the family of Grimston. Kilnwick hall, the seat of Charles Grimston, Esq., is environed by extensive pleasure grounds. The townships of Beswick and Bracken are in this parish; and the entire number of inhabitants is 567. Beswick is the residence of William Draper, Esq., a celebrated fox hunter.

KIRKBURN, on one of the branches of the river Hull, 4 miles S.W. from Driffield, contains 20 houses and 119 inhabitants. It is very pleasantly situated, deriving its name from the position of the church, on a hill by the side of a stream. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the crown, and is one of the most interesting churches in the East Riding. The northern side of the edifice is a perfect specimen of the parochial architecture of the Anglo Norman period. In plan, it consists of a nave and chancel with a square tower on the western front, which has small semicircular headed windows. Within the porch, on the southern side, is a semicircular-headed doorway, enriched with the chevron and bird's-head mouldings. The windows are of the same architectural character, the arch being supported by small attached pillars; one on the southern side of the nave, is highly enriched with mouldings, each differing in some prominent feature from the rest. Above all, and supporting the roof, is a sculptured block cornice, in singularly fine preservation. A part of the chancel, rebuilt in the year 1819, has a pointed arch window of three lights. The walls of the church are of immense thickness, and the openings increase in width on the interior, which presents a more primeval appearance than the exterior. A beautiful arch which separates the chancel from the nave, is one of the richest specimens of the earliest style of Anglo Norman architecture in the kingdom. It is enriched with four large mouldings, all of the chevron or zigzag kind, excepting the outermost, which has the billets; these spring from attached pillars, having sculptured capitals of foliage. The chancel screen of delicate carved work is much mutilated, and the font, richly sculptured, is defaced by white wash. It consists of a very large circular basin, sculptured with figures, representing the sacrament of baptism, the resurrection, a man leading a wolf, a beautiful knot, &c.

The townships of this parish are Eastburn, and Southburn. Tibthorp, the largest, contains 32 houses and 221 inhabitants; and the entire parish contains 455 inhabitants.

LOCKINGTON, on one of the branches of the Hull, 6 miles N. from Beverley, and 7 miles S. from Driffield, contains 89 houses and 491 inhabitants. A number of trees in the neighbourhood of this village add much to its picturesque beauty. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.* On the southern side of the nave is a chapel, bearing a sculptured shield of arms, and the date of 1635. It is entirely pannelled with oak in small compartments, emblazoned with upwards of one hundred and sixty shields of arms. In it is a memorial of Sir John Constable, of Wassand, who died in 1752, and an altar tomb, for Maria, daughter of Dr. Meriton, which, from the costume, appears to have been erected in the latter end of the seventeenth century. In this parish, three miles eastward, is the township of Aike, with a population of 98 persons.

LUND, 7 miles N.W. from Beverley, contains 58 houses and 357 inhabitants. A fair is held here, on the fourth Thursday in Lent. On the shaft of a cross which stands in the centre of the village, near a large and beautiful elm tree, is this inscription: "This cross was repaired in the year 1755, at ye expense of Mr. Milner, of Beverley, a friend of the late John Jarratt, Esq., Lord of this manor who died ye 8th of March, 1754." The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* It is small, consisting of a nave, northern aisle, and chancel, with an embattled tower, with pinnacles on the angles, on the western front. A brick porch on the southern side was erected in 1741, and the whole was repaired in 1828. The chancel appears to have been built in the fourteenth century. In it are two effigies, one represents a woman pressing a heart between her hands.

MIDDLETON ON THE WOLDS, in a valley, 9 miles N.W. from Beverley, contains 81 houses and 441 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* It is of great antiquity, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel. The chancel is large, with lancet-arched windows; and has, on the southern side of the altar, three stalls. The font is circular and elegantly formed; it is enriched with eight attached pillars, and is of Anglo-Norman construction. Near Kiplin Coate's house, now a farm, is a race course; in 1618, annual horse races were established here, by Lord Burlington, and are occasionally continued.

SCORBOROUGH, 5 miles N. from Beverley, contains 13 houses and 88 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont. Scorborough was formerly a seat of the family of Hotham; during the civil war, it was garrisoned by Sir John Hotham, Governor of Hull; but on his desertion of the popular cause, the house was ravaged, and subsequently destroyed. Lord Hotham still has a house built in the cottage style, but does not reside here.

SKERNE, on a branch of the Hull, 2 miles S.E. from Driffield, contains 41 houses and 251 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Richard Arkwright, Esq.

WARTER, situated in a hollow, surrounded by the wolds, 5 miles east from Pocklington, contains 66 houses and 428 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Muncaster. An Augustine priory was founded here, in the year 1132, by Geoffrey Fitz Payne, alias Trusbut, and dedicated to the honour of St. James. At the dissolution, it was endowed with a revenue of 221*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* per annum. The site of the priory was granted, in 1540, to Thomas, Earl of Rutland. Warter hall, the seat of Lord Muncaster, stands amidst very pleasant grounds.

WATTON, on one of the branches of the river Hull, 5 miles S. from Driffield, contains 40 houses and 307 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Richard Bethell, Esq. A Gilbertine priory was founded here in 1149, by Eustace Fitz John, and dedicated to the blessed Virgin. The amount of the annual income possessed by the canons of Watton was 453*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Robert Holgate, Bishop of Landaff, Commendatory Prior, surrendered it in 1540, and the site of the priory was granted in 1549 to John Earl of Warwick. In the reign of Elizabeth, the estate was in the possession of John Farnham. King James afterwards confirmed the manor to Sir Thomas Earlkyn, from whom it passed to the Bethell family. The remains of the conventual buildings are constructed of brick and stone, and were probably rebuilt in the Tudor period. The Abbey church was large, but is now entirely dilapidated; the materials having been consigned to the corporation of Beverley, were conveyed away to repair the Minster. The whole close was surrounded by a moat, and contained upwards of twenty acres of land. The nunnery, westward of the priory, occupied about eleven acres which still remain fenced, and is designated "The Nuns." The priory is at present the residence of Mrs. Legard; and the gardens laid out with taste contain very fine evergreens.

Holme Beacon Division.

AUGHTON, on the river Derwent, 6 miles N.W. from Howden, contains 47 houses and 269 inhabitants. In this village was the residence of Robert Aske, who headed the "Pilgrimage of Grace," in the reign of Henry VIII. All that now remains of the house is a large mound of earth on the northern side of the church. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* The church, dedicated to All Saints, stands

on high ground, near the river. On the western front is a low embattled tower, with an inscription in Old French, in which the steeple itself is supposed to say, "I ought not to forget Christopher, the second son of Sir Robert Ask, Knt. Ad. Dom. 1536." In this year it was built, or rather finished. On this tower are also the arms of Ask, and the family badge of a Newt, called an Asker in Yorkshire. The arch between the chancel and the nave is a fine specimen of Anglo-Norman enrichment, and in the floor of the chancel is a monumental slab inlaid with figures of Richard Ask, and Margaret his wife. The township of East Cottingwith contains 56 houses and 308 inhabitants; and that of Laytham contains 21 houses and 125 inhabitants.

BUBWITH, on the river Derwent, 7 miles N.W. from Howden, contains 80 houses and 540 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage in medieties, one value 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown, the other valuc 8*l.* 5*s.*, in thc patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York. It is beautifully situated, and is a well-proportioned edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with an embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles at the angles, on the western front. On the walls hang several helmets with their mantlings of the Vavasour family.

This village was the birth place of Nicholas Bubwith, Bishop of Bath and Wells, a great benefactor to, and architect of, part of the cathedral at Wells. He died in 1424, and is buried under a monument, on the northern side of the nave in his own cathedral.

In this parish are the townships of Breighton including the hamlet of Gunby, and containing 179 inhabitants. Foggathorp, contains 137 inhabitants. Gribthorp and Willitoft contain 145 inhabitants. Harlthorp contains 93 inhabitants and Spaldington contains 361 inhabitants.. Spaldington hall, formerly a seat of the Vavasour family, is a fine building in the Elizabethan style of architecture.

ELLERTON, on the river Derwent, 9 miles N.W. from Howden, and the same distance W. from Pocklington, contains 66 houses and 318 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Richard Bethell, Esq. of Rise. About the year 1221, William Fitz Peter founded here a Gilbertine Priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Lawrence, which was situated in so flat a country as to lie only a little above the reach of the water, when the Derwent overflowed the adjacent grounds. In 1536, this priory was surrendered to the king, and was then endowed with 78*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* per annum; and the site was granted to John de Aske in 1541. The parish church is part of the nave of the ancient priory church, but is in a state of dilapidation.

EVERINGHAM, on the banks of the Foulney, one of the branches of the Humber, 5 miles W. from Market Weighton, contains 42 houses and 271 inhabitants. This village gave name to a family who successively held the manor of the Archbishops of York, by the service of performing the office of butler in their palace, on the day of enthronization. The church, dedicated to St. Emeldis, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Everingham Hall, the seat of W. C. Maxwell, Esq., is situated in a small well-wooded park. In one of the rooms is an equestrian portrait of King Charles I. by *Vandyck*. The ancient font, removed from the parish church, is placed in the gardens of this seat, it is of early Anglo-Norman workship.

GODMANHAM, one mile N. from Market Weighton, contains 32 houses and 240 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the southern verge of the wolds, and bears marks of very high antiquity; from the disturbed statc of the soil it is clear thcre have been extensive erections on all sides; and from this cause littlc land in the immediate neighbourhood has been ploughed, and conscquently few discoveries have been made. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, the edifice stands on an elevated mound, nearly in the centre of the village, and consists of a nave, northern aisle, and chancel, with a massive tower on the western front, of Anglo Norman architecture. Within the porch, on thc southern side, is a semicircular arched doorway, enriched with a chevron moulding, springing from pillars with leaved capitals. Other parts of the church are of later date, and probably not earlier than the fifteenth century. The arch between the chancel and the nave is semicircular, and is enriched with a bold moulding. The font is curious and octagonal, with a paralleled plinth; the whole is enriched with quatrefoils, trefoils, crockets, &c., and bears an inscription,

All may be saved, of your charity pray for them that this font mayd, Robert Clebing parson, Robert Appylton, Ave Maria gratia plena dominus tecum benedicta tu in multieribus,

Upon the font are also several shields inscribed with the words **Ladye—Iesus—Christ us help**; others are charged with the arms of Hastings and Grimston, patrons of the living, with the arms of the see of York and of Saint William. A font which had previously stood in the church now remains in the garden of the parsonage house at Hotham. About a quarter of a mile southward of the church of Godmanham, are two closes of pasture almost filled with hills of various form and size, dispersed without order. They are called How-hills, and are surrounded by a fine amphitheatrc of high lands, having a singularly wild appearance. It is probable this was the site of a temple, said to have been destroyed by Coisi, the high priest, when Edwin, king of Northumberland, was converted to Christianity.

HARSWELL, 4 miles W. from Market Weighton, contains 11 houses and 78 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart.

HAYTON, 3 miles S. from Pocklington, contains 33 houses and 177 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean of York. The township of Beilby, in this parish, contains 38 houses and 239 inhabitants. The chapel here is very ancient, and is partly of Anglo-Norman architecture. The font also is of very early date.

HOLME UPON SPALDING MOOR, 5 miles S.W. from Market Weighton, contains 180 houses and 1318 inhabitants. The village is situated in a valley; but the church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stands on a hill, whcnce is an extensive prospect of a flat country stretching from the wolds towards the Ouse. On the summit of this hill is a beacon from which this division of Harthill wapentake derives its name. The church was formerly a rectory in the patronage of Sir William Constable, of Flamborough and his descendants; but in the reign of Henry VIII,, Sir Robert Constable being attainted of high treason, the rectory was forfeited to the crown, and about the year 1613 was vested in the master and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge, with whom it remains.

Holme Hall is situated amidst plantations which extend to the top of the hill. It is the seat of the Hon. Charles Langdale, brother of Lord Stourton and heir of Marmaduke Lord Langdale. Holme house, the seat of B. Clarkson, Esq. is two miles westward from the village.

LONDESBOROUGH, on a considerable eminence, 3 miles N. from Market Weighton, contains 27 houscs and 244 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Eastthorp. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. In one of the windows, on the southern side of the nave, is represented the miraculous draught of fishes; and the font is a curious and early specimen, of an octagonal form, with its bowl resting on stout pillars, elevated on a basement. In the chancel are monuments of Margaret Lady Clifford and Vesey who died in 1493, and of Grissold, Countess of Cumberland, who died in 1613. The church stands on thc verge of a park, which, for many centurics, was a seat of the family of Clifford. In 1605 Sir Francis Clifford, of Londesborough, succeeded his brother Gcorge in the earldom of Cumberland: his son Henry, the last earl of this family, died in 1643. His daughter and heircss Elizabeth married Richard, Earl of Burlington, who was created Lord Clifford of Londesborough in 1664, and from him the Duke of Devonshire, who now possesses this estate is descended. Londesborough hall was taken down about the year 1819; the park is highly picturesque; and contains an avenue from the Market

Weighton road more than a mile in length; the site of the mansion commands beautiful prospects, and views of great extent, embracing a part of Lincolnshire, Howden church, York cathedral, &c.

Londesborough has been supposed the site of the Roman station Delgovitia, as a Roman road from Brough is continued in a direct line to the park, and Roman coins have been discovered in different parts of the village.

SEATON ROSS, 7 miles W. from Market Weighton, contains 80 houses and 477 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of W. C. Maxwell, Esq.

MARKET WEIGHTON, 19 miles S.E. from York; the same distance N.W. from Hull, and 192 miles from London, contains 317 houses and 1724 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Arras.

The town is situate at the western foot of the wolds, near a branch of the river Foulney, and is on the road from Beverley to York. Its trade has increased since the construction of a canal to the Humber. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and annual fairs on 14th of May and 25th of September for horses, cattle, and sheep. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage and peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Weighton, in York cathedral. It stands nearly in the centre of the town, and consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel and northern chapel, with a fine Anglo-Norman tower on the western front.

Market Weighton is by some antiquaries considered to be the Roman Delgovitia, and near the town are several barrows, some of which have been found to contain weapons and armour, and Roman coins have been discovered in the enclosure, Shipton, a chapelry of this parish, 2 miles N.W., contains 60 houses and 369 inhabitants, and the entire population of the parish is 2093.

WRESSEL, or *Wressle*, on the banks of the river Derwent, 4 miles N.W. from Howden, contains 37 houses and 183 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Loftsome. The church, dedicated to St. John, of Beverley, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont. It was rebuilt about the year 1804. The remains of Wressel Castle, formerly a residence of the Earls of Northumberland, stand on a considerable eminence. This castle was built by Sir Thomas Percy, brother of Henry, the first earl of Northumberland of that family. He was appointed Steward of the Household to King Richard II., in 1392, by whom he was created Earl of Worcester in 1397. This earl, with his brother Northumberland, were the principal persons who contributed to the dethronement of the king in favour of Henry Duke of Lancaster. He was also Steward of the Household to King Henry IV., with whom afterwards growing into discontent, this earl, with the rest of his aspiring and ambitious family, endeavoured to dethrone him, but failing in their attempt at the battle of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Worcester, being made prisoner, was afterwards beheaded in 1403. Wressel Castle continued in all its splendour till the civil war broke out in the reign of Charles I., when about the beginning of the year 1650, some attempts being made or expected from the royalists in the north, a resolution was taken for demolishing all the castles in this part of England: and while Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, was exerting all his influence in London to save this noble seat of his ancestors, a committee at York sent a sudden and unexpected order to dismantle it; which was executed with such precipitation, that before the earl could receive notice of the design, it was rendered untenable; and the only indulgence obtained was that part of the principal building should be spared to serve for a Manor house. Leland, the antiquary, speaking of Wressel Castle, in the time of Henry VIII., says, "one thing I liked exceedingly, in one of the towers, there was a study called Paradise, where was a closet in the middle, of eight squares, latticed about, and at the top of every square was a desk, ledged to set books on, and coffers within them, and these seemed joined hard to the top of this closet, and yet by pulling one, or all, would come down breast high in rabbits, (or lapping over of the boards), and serve for desks to lay books on." The whole castle was of the finest masonry, and is described, about the year 1790, as still containing the great chamber, the dining-room, the withdrawing-chamber, and the chapel, besides many inferior apartments; in all these the ornaments seemed in the same state they were in the time of the Northumberland household book begun in 1512. The ceilings were richly carved, and the sides of the rooms enriched with carving finely executed in oak, representing the arms and badges of the Percy family, in a variety of forms painted and gilded. There were then, also, two small beautiful staircases of very singular contrivance, with octagonal screens, embattled at the top and covered with very bold sculpture containing double flights of stairs, winding round each other, after a design by Palladio a celebrated Italian architect. In 1796, this part of the building was accidentally burnt to the ground, leaving little more than the shell, on which are some remains of sculpture, of the family badges, &c.

The townships of Newsham and Brind contains 23 houses and 177 inhabitants; and the entire parish contains 360 inhabitants.

Hunsley Beacon Division.

BEVERLEY, the capital of the East Riding, 9 miles N. from Hull, 28 miles E. from York, and 183 from London, contains 1513 houses and 6728 inhabitants, exclusive of the liberties, which contain 736 inhabitants, making an entire population of 7503 persons. This ancient town is situated at the foot of the Yorkshire wolds, about a mile from the river Hull, an important stream which flows through an extensive range of low country that skirts the whole length of Holderness, from north to south, as far as the river Humber. The town stands on the site of the Roman Petuaria, but was inhabited by the Britons before the invasion of Cæsar, as appears from existing evidence of tumuli and upright stones; also confirmed by the etymology of names derived from the Celtic language. John, of Beverley, who was elevated to the Archiepiscopal throne of York, A.D. 705, founded a monastery and church here, the celebrated Minster, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and subsequently made collegiate, by King Athelstan, with privilege of sanctuary. A fridstool, or chair of peace, was then placed in a conspicuous situation near the altar of the church, as an emblem of protection to the refugee. The limits of the sanctuary, or Leuga, were comprehended within the circumference of a circle, of which the church was the centre, and its radius about a mile. It was defined by four crosses placed on the four principal roads leading to the town. Molescroft cross stood near Lekon field-park, another towards Cherry Burton, a third towards Killing wold groves, and the last southward of the town on the road which led to Hesley ferry, across the Humber. The bones of St. John of Beverley were finally translated and enshrined, and his merit as a saint was so universally recognized, that crowds of pilgrims annually visited his shrine to offer gifts and worship.

In the general destruction which was denounced against the whole district, from the Humber to the Tees, after the unsuccessful revolt of the Anglo-Saxons in the north, the territories of St. John of Beverley were spared, by William the Conqueror. After this event Beverley proceeded in a gradual and uniform career of prosperity. Churches and religious houses were built and endowed; guilds were instituted for the protection of trade, and the town received public charters from almost every king of England.

There were five bars or gatehouses formerly standing in Beverley, which formed the principal entrances to the town; but whether they were connected with a wall so as to surround the place seems a matter of doubt. The north bar is the only one remaining, and is undoubtedly of some antiquity, although now defaced. The town is about a mile in length, and the Saturday market place, a fine open space, contains an area of four acres: in it is a market cross rebuilt by Sir Michael Warton and Sir Charles Hotham in 1714, and repaired in 1769. In the Wednesday market-place is also a cross, erected at the expense of H. Garratt. Besides the weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturdays, annual fairs are held at Norwood, on the Bridlington road, where is a spacious opening or square, on Thursday before Old Valentine's Day, on Holy Thursday, on the 3d of July, and on the 5th of November, for horses and sheep, and on every alternate Wednesday for horned cattle. The trade of the town in corn, coals, and leather, is facilitated by

means of Beverley Beck, a canal which communieates with the river Hull. Beckside is principally occupied by wharfs, coalyards, &c. Near it is the site of St. Nicholas Church, now used as an osiery, and not a vestige remains of that edifice, originally founded by Saint John, of Beverley.

The corporation of Beverley consists of a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and thirteen capital burgesses. Their seal bears a shield charged with the arms of the town. *Barry wavy argent and sable, on a chief of the second a beaver statant regardant of the first.* The civil concerns are managed by a provost, who was the principal officer of the collegiate establishment under the Archbishop of York, and this situation has been filled by many men of eminence. The provost's court is held in the Guildhall, in which all causes may be tried, within the liberties of the borough, excepting titles to land. At the extremity of the town, on the Malton road is the sessions-house for the East Riding, where the quarter sessions are held. The inhabitants of Beverley possess the advantage of three extensive common pastures, comprising together about 1200 acres of ground. Westwood, formerly part of the domain of the archbishop of York, is stocked jointly by the free burgesses of Beverley, and by the tenants of Killingwold groves. In Figham, none but free burgesses have a right to graze their cattle; but in Swine moor certain tenants of Beverley watertowns enjoy the privilege in common with the burgesses of Beverley. The several parishes of Saint Mary, Saint Martin, and St. Nicholas, in Beverley, and such part of the parish of St. John, as is comprised within the liberties of the borough, return two members to parliament. The present representatives are Henry Burton, Esq. of Hotham hall, near South Cave, and J. W. Hogg. Esq. The town and liberties of Beverley stand in four parishes, which, by union, are reduced to two, the parishes of St. John and St. Mary. The churches of St. Martin and St. Nicholas no longer exist. St. John is a perpetual curacy in the presentation of the corporation, and St. Mary is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, united with St. Nicholas, value 5*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the crown.

The collegiate church of St. John was granted by act of parliament to the crown, in 1547. In 1534, the estimated value of the whole revenue was 598*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Most of the prebendal houses were granted in 1548, to Michael Stanhope and John Bellen, and a great part of the property of the church was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Corporation of Berverley; the estates for the repairs of the minster are very extensive. The dimensions of the edifice are as follow: Length, from west to east, 334 feet 4 inches; breadth of the nave and its aisles 64 feet 3 inches; length of the transept, from north to south, 167 feet 6 inches, and height of the western towers 200 feet. The minster has the advantage of being completely insulated, and although the northern and eastern views are confined, the southern side and excellent western front are seen to great effect. The general character of the architecture of this church is that of the pointed style, which prevailed in the reign of Edward I. The erection of the choir is referred to the reign of Henry III., but the eastern window, and the windows of the southern aisle of the choir, have been subsequently introduced. The architecture of the nave is of later date than the choir and transept. The minster had been so neglected that in 1717, it was in a very ruinous state, the northern front of the transept overhanging its base four feet, and threatened to fall, and drag along with it many of the neighbouring parts. A subscription was speedily raised for its repair, and, with the assistance of an ingenious, but, simple frame of timber, invented by William Thornton, the whole front was screwed up at once, and replaced in its proper situation. An engraving of the timber framing, by Fourdrinier, was published 17th of May, 1739. A Corinthian altar-piece and choir screen were soon afterwards erected; but from that time to the year 1813, no very important repair was made; at this period, *Mr. Comins*, of York, was engaged, at a permanent salary, to take the charge of the repairs of the minster, on the principle of restoration, which, it appears, has been attended to. In 1824, it was resolved to repair the choir for the celebration of divine service, remove the Corinthian altar-piece, and restore the original screen.

The design of the western front of this noble edifice is little inferior to that of York cathedral, which it greatly resembles, but is in one uniform style of architecture, The western window is of nine lights, and the tower windows of three lights. The windows of the towers correspond in range nearly with those of the aisles of the nave and its clerestory, having above them belfry windows. Each tower is surrounded by a beautiful battlement, enriched with pinnacles. The whole western front is panelled, and the buttresses, which have a very bold projection, are enriched in tiers, with niche work of excellent composition, and delicate execution. The canopy head of the central doorway, carried above the sill of the window, stands free in front of the central light, with a very fine effect; the gable is also filled with fine tracery. The eastern front is fine; but mixed in the style of architecture. The original design is supposed to have been lighted by narrow lancet headed windows, similar to those of the transept; the buttresses, and pinnacles at the angles, retaining their original character.

The interior of the nave, transept, and choir, exhibits a degree of uniformity in the style of architecture rarely met with in ancient churches; the vaulting is composed of cross springers, designed in one general style. The choir screen is an attempt at mixing Grecian and English work; on each side the entrance are figures of St. John and King Athelstan cast in lead, by *Collings*. The organ above this screen was built by Snetzler, in 1767.

The stalls of the choir, forty-two in number, do not exhibit any difference in point of elevation, excepting the first stall from the entrance on the southern side, which is supposed to have been intended for the Archbishop of York. The canopies of the several stalls are supported by slender pillars which rise from the sides of the uppermost row; the headings are enriched with clusters of pinnacles, and ornamented with crockets and finials, carved in a very chaste style. Formerly a back was placed behind the whole length of the tabernacle work, and a continued canopy extended in one line from west to east overhanging the pinnacles, an ornament which gave the choir a peculiar and distinctive character, The carvings on the subselliæ are unequal in point of merit, both as regards the design and execution, but are exceedingly curious; the subjects admit of being arranged into four distinct classes. 1. Memorials of benefactors to this part of the edifice; 2. Subjects which bear reference to local customs and usages. 3. Legends of Saints. 4. Symbolical representations of particular persons, intended as a caricature of vices and habits of individuals. The pulpit was designed by *Fowler*, of Winterton. The eastern window filled with stained glass is an object of interest and beauty, as seen from the choir. The subject is that of Christ and his twelve apostles, and the most eminent saints of the church. On the southern side are also two large compartments containing the legendary history of Saint Martin. There are many deficiencies in these beautiful delineations on glass; but the striking effect of the window has been well preserved by collecting the fragments, and arranging the whole, so as to give it the appearance, at least, of a connected subject. The completion of the restoration of the original altar screen, under *Mr. Comins*, in 1826, reflects high credit on his taste as a sculptor. Its composition may be referred to the period of Edward III., or a little later: and it was ascertained that the whole had once been painted and gilded; but the splendid colouring was omitted in the restored screen. It presents a series of niches with canopies and separating buttresses, every part being filled with ornamental tracery, and intervening spaces with rich florid workmanship. This screen is so excellent, and is so near the eye, that it forms one of the best schools in England for architectural details. There are also in the nave and transepts of this church details of foliage, figures, and animals, almost level with the eye, in niches under the window, from the time of Henry III. to that of Henry VI., in which respect Beverley Minster is superior as a study to York cathedral, where the objects are farther from the eye. In the north aisle of the choir is a beautiful staircase of early pointed architecture, of a very rich character; it led to a building adjacent to the minster. Over the door of the southern transept is a painting on board, representing king Athelstan presenting a charter to St. John of Beverley, with these words,

> Als fre make I the,
> As hart may thynk, or ey may see.

Near the entrance to the vestry, in the northern transept, is the ancient Fridstool, hewn out of a solid stone with a hollow back; it has been broken, but is repaired with iron clamps.

The monuments in this venerable edifice are not numerous. The most curious and interesting is that called the Percy shrine, on the northern side of the altar. It is a tomb, under a beautiful and

elegant canopy of stone, erected in memory of Eleanor Lady Percy, who died in 1328. She was the daughter of John Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, and wife of Henry the first Lord Percy, of Alnwick. The outer moulding of the canopy, bordered with crockets, terminate in a magnificent finial, including a figure of Christ, in the attitude of benediction. On either side are large brackets supporting figures of angels holding emblems of the crucifixion. Within the larger gable of the canopy is a very rich ogee formed arch, in the ornaments of which are introduced armed knights bearing shields of Warren, Brotherton, Mowbray, and Fitz Alan, on one side; and on the other, shields of Clifford and Percy. It is considered to be one of the finest models of ancient monuments wherein every effect that sculpture and masonry could combine is displayed in one great excellence.

In the eastern aisle of the northern transept is an altar tomb bearing a recumbent figure of a priest, richly vested, erected in honour of George Percy, son of the second earl of Northumberland of that name, who was a prebendary of Beverley, and rector of Rothbury and Caldbeck, he died about 1474. The effigy is attired in robes, much covered with armorial shields, not very usual in figures of ecclesiastics. On the maniple, on the bottom of the robe, and on the hem of his robe, as well as the bottom of his cope or hood, are numerous shields of the Percy and Clifford families, expressive of his high descent.

At the northern side of the choir, called the Percy chapel, is a monument to Henry Percy, 4th earl of Northumberland, who was slain near Thirsk, in 1489. It is enriched with niches, shields of arms, and badges of the Lucy and Percy families, and had originally a rich stone canopy over it, which has been broken down. In the Lady chapel is a monument of Sir Michael Warton, who died in 1655, and others of members of his family. In the southern aisle of the nave is a monument of early date, and elegant design, which is assigned to two maiden sisters, who granted two of the common pastures to the town; and in the great southern transept is a monument of General B.F. Bowes, who fell while leading the Forlorn Hope to the assault of the fortress of La Mercia, at Salamanca, in 1812.

The parish church of Saint Mary is a highly interesting structure, situated within North Bar. It was originally a chapel to Saint Martins, and was constituted a vicarage by Archbishop Melton in 1325. The western front is enriched by two octagonal turrets, which rise high above the roof with pierced sides and embattlements. These turrets, although similar in form, differ in size, the northernmost being considerably larger than the other. The tower of the church, which rises from the intersection of the transept, has double buttresses at the angles, and is finished with a richly embattled parapet, having crocketted pinnacles at the sides and corners of the tower. The interior of the church is very handsome. On a capital of a pillar in the nave, facing the corporation pew, are the sculptured effigies of five minstrels, in memory of the ancient company of minstrels in Beverley, who probably contributed towards the expense of erecting this part of the church. The font is a large octagonal bason on a stand of the same form, the faces of which are ornamented with quatrefoil tracery; round the ridge is its history in the inscription.

Pray for the soules of Wyllm Feryffaxe. draper, and his Wyfys, whiche made this font of his pper. coste, the x day of Marche, ye yere of our Lord, MDXXX.

On the ceiling of the southern transept are painted a king and queen and several saints. The roofs of the northern transept and aisles of the chancel are of wood, and carved with inscriptions, &c. The ceiling of the chancel is almost flat, and is divided into forty panels, each contains the picture of a king of England, commencing with Brutus, and ending with that of Edward IV. In the chancel are oaken seats with carved ends. This part of the church is full of monuments; the most remarkable of which are those of the Warton family, and a monument of Sir Edward Barnard, who died in 1686. Underneath the church is a crypt, part of which has been walled up. It is satisfactory to learn that the income of the parish devoted to this church has been greatly increased, so as to enable the churchwardens to carry on the necessary repairs with spirit, and give effect to the original design of the architect who placed the edifice in its imposing situation, forming one of the most striking ornaments of the town.

Besides the noble foundation of St. John's college, there was a monastery of Dominicans or blackfriars, founded about the reign of Edward II,, in Beverley, Part of the conventual buildings yet exist, north-eastward of the minster; and on the eastern side of the town was a commandery of Knight's hospitallers, of St. John of Jerusalem.

The liberties of Beverley comprise six townships, forming the parish of St. John, over which the jurisdiction of the borough magistrates extends: these are Molecroft, Stockhill cum Sandholme, Tickton cum Hullbridge, Weel, Woodmansey cum Beverley Parks, and Thearne. They surround the town of Beverley on every side, excepting the west, and formerly constituted part of the possession of St. John. Beverley Parks was anciently the Park of the Archbishop of York, and here was a palace for his occasional residence. Archbishop Murdac, in the reign of Stephen, is said to have lived here, after the gates of his own city had been closed against him. Beverley Parks was subsequently the seat of the Warton family; the estate is well wooded, and exhibits some picturesque scenery.

BRANTINGHAM, in a picturesque valley, 2 miles E. from South Cave, contains 37 houses and 174 inhabitants; and the township of Ellerker, in Howdenshire, contains 51 houses and 249 inhabitants. The entire parish contains 423 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. Ellerker chapel, in Howdenshire, was erected in the reign of Richard II.

BISHOP BURTON, or *South Burton*, 2 miles west from Beverley, contains 118 houses and 534 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of York. It is situated on the summit of an eminence which rises gradually from an open space in the centre of the village, and commands a beautiful prospect of country diversified by hill and dale. Here was formerly a residence of the Archbishops of York; and Archbishop John Le Romain died here in 1295. In this neighbourhood are many tumuli, and two tesselated pavements have been discovered. At Killingwold groves, in a romantic valley was formerly a hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

CHERRY BURTON, or *North Burton*, 3 miles N.W. from Beverley, contains 65 houses and 417 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Cherry Burton Hall, the seat of Richard Watt, Esq., appears to have been erected in the reign of James I. The front is embattled, and the chimney shafts are fine specimens of moulded brickwork.

NORTH CAVE, 2 miles N.W. from South Cave, contains 178 houses and 783 inhabitants, and, including the townships of South Cliff, Drewton, and Everthorp, the entire parish contains 1091 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* In the chancel is a monument attributed to Sir Thomas Metham. Hotham Hall, about a mile northward from the village, is the seat of H. Burton, Esq. M.P. for Beverley.

SOUTH CAVE, 27 miles S.E. from York, and 13 miles W. from Hull, contains 168 houses and 885 inhabitants, and, including the township of Bromflect, contains 1190 inhabitants. The town is situated in a hollow, whence it probably derives its name, and consists principally of one long street. The market house was erected in 1796; and, at the market held every Monday, a great quantity of corn is sold and sent by the Humber and its branches to Leeds, Wakefield, and other large towns of the West Riding, in vessels which bring back coals. lime, freestone, and other articles. Here is also a fair, held every year on Trinity Monday, which is very much frequented. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage and peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York, value 8*l.* The tower, on the western front, is ancient, but the rest of the church was rebuilt in 1601. Westward of the town is Cave Castle, the seat of Henry Gee Barnard, Esq. It stands in a small, but pleasant park, with large gardens and pleasure grounds attached. In one of the rooms is a portrait of

General Washington, the first president of the United States of America, whose great grandfather, John Washington, possessed part of this estate, and lived here; but emigrated to America about the year 1657.

COTTINGHAM, pleasantly situated on an acclivity, 5 miles N.W. from Hull, contains 505 houses and 2479 inhabitants, including the township of Willerby, near Kirk Ella. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 42*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. It is a very large edifice; and from being situated on high ground has a commanding appearance; it is cruciform in plan, and consists of a nave, transept, and chancel, with a lofty well-proportioned tower, of beautiful design, rising from the centre. The western front of the church is elegant in its architecture, which is disposed in three divisions by buttresses. Above the central doorway is a pointed window of four lights, with tracery in the sweep of the arches. In the window of the southern transept is stained glass, of modern workmanship, placed there in 1825. In the floor of the nave is a marble slab with the effigies of a man and his wife, inlaid in brass, with the date 1510; and at the western end are several memorials of the Burton family, of Hotham Hall, near South Cave. In the chancel is a large monumental slab, inlaid with an intagliated brass figure of Nicholas, formerly the rector and the builder of this church, who died the 3rd of June, 1383.

In the time of King John, Cottingham was in the possession of William de Stutvile, who inherited it from his ancestor Robert de Stutville, sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1174. King John granted charters for a fair and market in Cottingham. The manor, with all the fees pertaining to it, was afterwards transferred in marriage to the family of Wake; and Thomas Lord Wake obtained, in 1319, licence to embattle his manor-house, Baynard Castle. The same nobleman began to build a monastery at Cottingham, in 1321, for canons of the order of St. Augustine, from Bourne Abbey, in Lincolnshire, founded by one of his ancestors. But, because a perpetual title could not be made to the site, it was removed, about three years afterwards, to Haltemprise, or Newton, in this parish, and was dedicated in honour of the Nativity of Christ, the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and the exaltation of holy cross, although generally distinguished by the last. At the dissolution it was found to be endowed with 178*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The site was granted in 1540 to Thomas Culpeper, and now belongs to the family of Ellerker, but no trace of the building is left. In the reign of Henry VIII., Lord Wake caused Baynard's Castle, at Cottingham, to be entirely destroyed by fire, in order, it is said, to prevent a visit from the king. Cottingham Castle, the seat of Thomas Thompson, Esq., was erected about the year 1814; it stands about a mile westward from the village, and the grounds command views of the river Humber, Holderness, and the port of Hull. Hull Bank house, the seat of ——Howard, Esq., stands on the western bank of the river Hull, and is seen to great advantage, through a long and broad avenue, from the road between Hull and Beverley: it was for many years the residence of the Burton family. Near it are the hamlets of Dunswell and Newland, both in the parish of Cottingham.

SOUTH DALTON, 6 miles N.W. from Beverley, contains 42 houses and 277 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Hotham. The tower, of brick, was erected in 1701; but the rest of the chancel was built in the sixteenth century. In a chapel attached to the chancel, is a monument of Sir John Hotham, who died in 1689; and in the chancel are memorials of Admiral Lord Hotham, who died in 1813, and of Lord Hotham, one of the barons of the exchequer, who died in 1814. On the western side of the village is Dalton House, the seat of Lord Hotham.

ELLOUGHTON, 3 miles S. from South Cave, contains 82 houses and 383 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Brough or Brough Ferry, over the river Humber, which is here rather more than a mile in width. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Westwang, in York cathedral.

ETTON, 4 miles N.W. from Beverley, contains 60 houses and 380 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. High Hall is the seat of Mrs. G. Legard.

HOTHAM, 3 miles N.W. from South Cave, contains 62 houses and 293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Hotham Carrs, an extensive tract of moorland, is principally occupied by rabbit warrens.

LECKONFIELD, 3 miles N.W. from Beverley, contains 56 houses and 302 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont. The village is situated on a rivulet of beautiful water, a branch of the river Hull; and the scenery of the neighbourhood is romantic. The castle of the earls of Northumberland was taken down in the reign of James I. In the reign of John, Sir Henry Percy married Isabel de Brus, and obtained an estate at Leckonfield from her brother Peter de Brus, by the tenure of attending on the lady of Skelton Castle, and conducting her in state to mass on Christmas day, in every year. Sir Henry Percy, his great grandson, built Leckonfield Castle, in 1308. Henry, the second earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Henry VI., made this castle his principal residence, and several of his children were born here. After the battle of Towton in 1461, which placed Edward IV. upon the throne, Leckonfield was granted to George Duke of Clarence; but was restored. in 1469, to Henry, the son of the late earl, whose successor, Henry Algernon, the 5th Earl of Northumberland, kept a hospitable house, at Leckonfield, according to the celebrated Northumberland household book, begun in 1512, which contains a minute description of his princely manner of living. In 1541, King Henry VIII., and his Queen Catherine Howard, with a gallant train of attendants, visited the earl of Northumberland at this castle. In the reign of Elizabeth it was reported to be in a state of decay, and was afterwards taken down, and the materials used in the repair of Wressel castle. The site, surrounded by remains of the ancient moat, contains an area of about four acres, and is a rich green pasture.

NEW VILLAGE, on Walling Fen, 5 miles W. from South Cave is an extra parochial district, containing 30 houses and 149 inhabitants. It adjoins the Market Weighton canal, which was formed in 1772: and here is a considerable manufacture of tiles, bricks, and coarse earthenware, in the neighbourhood of a bed of clay superior to any in the country, at the depth of thirty feet below the surface.

ROWLEY, 4 miles E. from South Cave, contains 86 houses and 469 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Waldby and Risby. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; the font is square, and very ancient. A seat of the Ellerker family, at Risby, was accidentally destroyed by fire, about the year 1760; the park, one of the most beautiful in the East Riding, is now occupied by a farmer.

SANCTON, 3 miles S.E, from Market Weighton, contains 70 houses, and 423 inhabitants, including Houghton and North Cliff. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* In the chancel are several memorials of the family of Langdale. Houghton hall is the seat of the Hon. Charles Langdale, brother of Lord Stourton, and heir of Marmaduke Lord Langdale.

SCULCOATES, adjacent to Hull, on the northern side, forms an important portion of that town, containing 1953 houses and 10449 inhabitants. The construction of a dock, in the year 1774, on the western bank of the river Hull, and partly in this parish, contributed much to the prosperity of this suburb. Sculcoates claims higher antiquity than Hull, being mentioned in Domesday Book, as the lordship of Ralph de Mortimer. In 1378, it was granted by Michael De La Pole, Earl of Suffolk, to the Carthusian Priory of St. Michael, which he had founded at Hull. After the dissolution of that monastery, it was sold to Sir Henry Gate and Thomas Dalton, and passed into various hands by subdivisions, at a subsequent period. The petty sessions for the Hunsley Beacon Division are held here. The church, dedicated to

the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It was rebuilt in 1761, and is situated near the banks of the river Hull. Christchurch, in Worship-street, was built in 1822. Somergangs hall now used as a lunatic asylum is pleasantly situated on the Holderness road.

SKIDBY, 4 miles S. from Beverley, contains 72 houses and 313 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Chester.

TOWN AND COUNTY OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

The county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull is a distinct district, nearly surrounded by the Hunsley Beacon division of Harthill wapentake. It is under the government of the corporation of Hull, and consists of three parishes, besides the town of Hull, viz. Kirk Ella, North Ferriby, and Hessle.

HULL is said to have been founded in 1296, by King Edward I., whence the appellation "Kingston upon Hull." It is situated on a point of land westward of the river the name of which it now bears; and the great estuary of the Humber forms its southern boundary. It is 37 miles S.E. from the city of York, and 174 miles from London, by crossing the Humber, a distance of nearly seven miles from Barton waterside to Hull; and straight across to Hessle is three miles and a half. The town of Hull contains 5052 houses, and 28,591 inhabitants, exclusive of Sculcoates, and Drypool, which are of considerable extent, and closely adjoin the town although not comprehended in the municipal jurisdiction.

The commerce of Hull is divided into three leading branches; the coasting trade, of which it has a greater than any other port in England, London alone excepted; the Baltic and eastern trade, for which Hull is well situated; and the Greenland fishery, which owes its revival, and its subsequent consequence to the mercantile enterprise of Hull. But it is also an opinion that the Greenland fishery has been productive of injury to the general trade of this port, by absorbing an undue proportion of capital from other branches of commerce. The Mediterranean and Leghorn trade is now insignificant, and the American trade is in Hull of very limited extent; the West India trade has never been established, and only a few vessels have sailed hence to the East Indies. From the facility of communication with the great manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Nottinghamshire, by means of the rivers Are and Calder, the Ouse and the Trent; and by the canals communicating with them, the quantity of goods poured into this port is immense, particularly from the West Riding. Till the completion of the old dock, in 1778, the whole commerce of Hull, as far as wharfs and quays were concerned, was confined to that part of the river Hull, known by the name of the old harbour, and ships received and discharged their cargoes while lying in the roads by means of lighters and other small craft. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the advantages of a dock were at once apparent in the ease and convenience with which vessels were laden and unladen, unattended with hazard and loss of time. The trade of the port continues to increase to a very considerable extent. The Humber dock completed in 1809, was constructed to accommodate, if necessary, men of war of fifty guns. This dock opens at once into the magnificent river whence it derives its name by means of a lock, of admirable construction, and a basin protected by piers, which is one of the most striking objects that meets the eye at Hull. The Junction dock was completed in 1829, by which a connecting link has been added to a series of works for marine accommodation, not to be equalled throughout the kingdom: vessels using this dock may now always lie afloat.

High-street, originally Hull-street, is built along the river, whence several staithes lead to the water side. Near the southern end of the market-place is an equestrian statue of King William III., by *Scheemakers*, inscribed, "This statue was erected in the year 1734, to the memory of King William III., our great deliverer." The market days are Tuesdays and Saturdays. On Tuesday is a corn-market, well frequented; and there are annual fairs on the 10th of July, 10th of October, and 10th of December. The first and last, six days each, for horses and cattle. The manufactures of Hull are not very considerable, consisting of sacking, sail-cloth, chain cables, and two large factories for spirits of turpentine and tar.

The entire civil authority over the town and the surrounding district, the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, was vested by charters of Henry VI. and Charles II., in the corporation, which consists of a high steward, a recorder, thirteen aldermen, one of whom is annually chosen to fill the office of mayor, a sheriff, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, a water-bailiff, and other officers. The mayor is admiral within the liberties of the Humber; and possesses the power of trying persons charged with capital offences within his jurisdiction. A sword of state was presented to the town by King Henry VIII., in 1541. All the aldermen are justices of the peace; and sessions are held quarterly as in other counties. There is also the Venire; a court of record, held in the Guildhall, before the mayor and sheriff, with the assistance of the recorder, besides a sheriff's court, a county court, and a court of requests. The right of election of members of parliament, as settled by the reform bill in 1832, is vested in the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Mary, the Holy Trinity, Sculcoates, and Drypool, together with Garrison side, an extra parochial place, and of such part of Sutton, situated on the south of a line drawn from Sculcoates church to the point where Sutton drain meets the Somergang's drain. The present members for Hull are William Hutt, Esq. and D. Carruthers, Esq.

The town of Hull comprises two parishes, St. Mary's and the Holy Trinity, the latter containing Austin ward, Humber ward, North ward, and Whitefriars ward, besides Myton precinct. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, or the Low church, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of T. Thornton, Esq. It was founded about the year 1333, and was originally an extensive edifice, of which the choir only remains. The rest having been pulled down by order of King Henry VIII., a chancel was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and the tower was added in the year 1666. Some of the windows in this church are fine specimens of the architecture of Edward III.'s reign. In the eastern window are several shields of arms in stained glass; the arms of the earl of Salisbury, Lord of Cottingham, Percy, De La Pole, and St. George's cross. At the eastern end of the north aisle are the arms of Thurcross. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the corporation of Hull. It was erected in the reign of Edward II., but enlarged in the reign of Henry VII., and is said to be the largest parochial church, not collegiate, in England; the dimension from west to east is 272 feet; the length of the transept 96 feet; the breadth of the nave and aisles is 172 feet; and the breadth of the chancel 70 feet. It occupies an area of not less than 20,056 square feet. At the interseetion of the nave and transept rises a lofty and beautiful tower, in two stories, finished with a pierced battlement with pinnacles in the centre, as well as the termination of the buttresses at each angle. In each face of the lower story of the tower are two pointed windows of three lights each; and in the upper story are similar windows more highly enriched having canopy heads, terminating very tastefully in finials above the battlements. The western front, erected probably in the reign of Richard II., is very elegant in its architectural composition, extremely light, and having remarkably small buttresses. The nave rises considerably higher than its aisles, and is finished with a parapet of blank quatrefoils, surmounted by large trefoils or strawberry leaves. The transepts, erected in the reign of Edward II., are of a more massive style of architecture; but the window in front of the southern transept is very curious in its mouldings and tracery. The chancel is of the same period, but in a more decayed state. The eastern front, which abuts on the market-place, is similar in arrangement to the western. The entire church has a very imposing appearance. The interior of this spacious edifice in its original state must have been very beautiful, but only a part of the nave is devoted to the church service. The organ was built by *Father Smith*, in 1711. The chancel is open and has a very fine effect, but almost the whole of the beautiful east window is occupied by a picture of the Last Supper, by *Parmentier*. In the northern window of the transept are the royal arms, and those of the corporation of Hull, and the Trinity House in stained glass. The windows were formerly much ornamented with shields of arms; and there were sixty coats of arms in the transept and chancel; amongst which

was that of William De La Pole, son of Sir Richard, who lived in 1345, who was elder brother to William De La Pole, first mayor of Hull. Round the chancel are rows of oak seats; at some of the ends of which were carved the various figures of St. Michael, St. George and the dragon, and the arms of John Tutbury and his mark; he was a contributor to the building of the church. In the northern aisle of the chancel is a monument of Thomas Ferries, Master, of the Trinity House, and mayor of Hull, who died in 1631. There are also some very fine monuments, but without name or date. It is said to be a practice here, although very discreditable, to carve the names of deceased friends on other persons monuments; an inscription to one of the family of Field, of some note in this town, has been almost obliterated by the name and virtues of Thornton, although not in the most remote degree connected. The font in this church is large, and much enriched with ornament.

St. John's church, at the corner of Waterworks-street, in the parish, was erected in 1791, and a new church was commenced in 1831, on Humber bank. The history of the illustrious house of De La Pole is intimately connected with that of Hull. Few towns have given rise to so celebrated a family, rising to eminence, flourishing in such splendour, and experiencing such a variety of fortune. William De La Pole, a native of Ravenspur, on the banks of the Humber, and one of the principal merchants of that town, removed to Hull, where he carried on an extensive commerce in the reign of Edward III. In the year 1332, the king, in his expedition to Scotland, paid a visit to Hull, and with the nobles, by whom he was attended, was entertained by William De La Pole, with splendid magnificence. The king knighted his host, and changing the form of the government of the town, Sir William De La Pole was the first Mayor. He was afterwards appointed gentleman of the bedchamber, and received a grant of the seignory of Holderness; at length he was made Secondary Baron of the Exchequer, in which station he continued a constant benefactor to the town of Hull, and obtained for it an increase of privileges and immunities. He had licence from the king to found and endow a monastery, but being prevented by death, his son, Sir Michael De La Pole, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, and Lord Chancellor of England, founded in 1384, without the northern gate of the town, a Carthusian priory, under the patronage of the Virgin Mary, St. Michael, and St. Thomas of Canterbury. Its revenues were rated in 1534 at 231*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* per annum. After the dissolution it was granted in 1552 to Edward Lord Clinton. The seal of this priory, which is engraved in Frost's History of Hull, is of an oval form, bearing the figure of St. Michael in a niche; and beneath, the arms of the founder. Sir Michael De La Pole also founded a hospital, or Maison Dieu, near the priory, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. It is yet in existence, but was rebuilt in 1672, and again in 1780; it bears the arms of De La Pole on the porch.

At the west end of the church-yard, John Greigg, mayor of Hull, founded a hospital, and near it is the Mariner's hospital, rebuilt in 1724.

The environs of Hull present for several miles round a low and uniform level, almost entirely destitute of wood, excepting a few trees thinly scattered; and have a naked and unpicturesque appearance, every place being unsheltered, and without the least elevation, or variety of surface. The river Humber, which is from two to nearly three miles in breadth, is, indeed, a grand feature of nature; and the vessels constantly sailing to and from the port, with the distant towns and villages on its Yorkshire and Lincolnshire shores, contribute to enliven the otherwise dreary and unvaried scenery.

KIRK ELLA, 6 miles W. from Hull, contains 47 houses and 246 inhabitants, but the entire parish, including the townships of Anlaby and West Ella, contains 875 inhabitants. This village, from its elevated situation commands fine views of Hull, the river Humber, and the low country of Holderness. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* It is situated on a hill; and on its western front is a niche containing a figure of the patron saint. In the chancel is a monument, by *Jo. Bacon, jun.* to J. Sykes, merchant, twice mayor of Hull, and patron of this church, who died in 1805: and in the northern aisle is a monument of Sir Robert Legard, of Anlaby, who died in 1721; and others, to members of his family. Like all the villages in the vicinity of Hull here are numerous residences of opulent merchants, connected with that port. At South Ella is the seat of the late John Broadley, who died 6th of June, 1833. His library was rich in books, &c. relating to this county.

NORTH FERRIBY, on the banks of the Humber, 8 miles W. from Hull, contains 51 houses and 347 inhabitants; but including the extensive township of Swanland, the parish contains 765 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the chancel is a monument of Brigadier Luke Lillingston, who died in 1713. A chapel on the northern side of the chancel was the burial place of the family of Holdenby, of Swanland. At North Ferriby, Lord Eustace Bromfleet founded a priory of knights templars, about the year 1200. At the dissolution its revenue amounted to 95*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* per annum; but there are no remains of the edifice.

Swanland is situated on very high ground, about a mile northward from the village, and commands a view of the whole course of the Humber to the Spurn lights, the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire coasts of that river, and the low country of Holderness. Swanland hall is the seat of N. Sykes, Esq.

HESSLE, on the banks of the river Humber, 5 miles W. from Hull, contains 203 houses and 1021 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. At Hessle cliff, are quarries of stone celebrated for the manufacture of Paris whitening. Hessle mount is the seat of T. B. Locke, Esq., and Hessle wood house, of J. R. Pease, Esq.

The whole of the town and county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, contains 31,425, including Garrison side, an extra parochial district.

Wilton Beacon Division.

ALLERTHORP, 2 miles south from Parklington, contains 32 houses and 161 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Waplington. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Thornton. Allerthorp hall is the seat of W. Fields, Esq.

BISHOP WILTON, on a branch of the Derwent, at the base of one of the bold terminations which grace the wolds, and gives such a distinctive feature to this part of the county, 4 miles N. from Pocklington, contains 124 houses and 570 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Belthorp. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Sir Tatton Sykes, bart. At the western front is a tower and octagonal spire of considerable altitude. The chancel, evidently the most ancient part of the edifice, is probably of the thirteenth century. On the northern side is a monument of Sir William Hillyard, who died in 1632; and in a window of the northern aisle, is a shield in painted glass, charged with the arms of Archbishop Nevile, who resided in this parish, which gave rise to the name of Bishop Wilton; near the church is a space moated round, said to be the site of his palace. Northward of the village, on the summit of the wold, is the beacon which gives name to this division of Harthill wapentake, commanding an extensive and luxuriant view, the country beneath being in a high state of cultivation. At Belthorp is St. Leonard's well, a spring celebrated for its medicinal virtues. The townships of Bolton, Youlthorp, and Gowthorp, are also in the parish. Bolton hall is the seat of C. Taylor, Esq.

BURNBY, on a branch of the Derwent, 3 miles S.E. from Pocklington, contains 18 houses and 95 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire.

LOW CATTON, on the river Derwent, 7 miles E. from York, contains 29 houses and 177 inhabitants; but the entire parish, including the township of High Catton, Stamford Bridge, and Kexby, contains 973 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont. Kexby bridge was built in 1650; Stamford bridge, over the river Derwent, is of modern erection, and consists of three semicircular arches; it divides the township into two parts, east and west, through which the road from Bridlington to York passes.

FANGFOSS, 5 miles N.W. from Pocklington, contains 25 houses, and 154 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Spittle. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Barnby-upon-the-Moor, in the presentation of the Dean of York. The church is of early Anglo Norman architecture. Fangfoss hall is the residence of C. Overton, Esq.

FULL SUTTON, 6 miles N.W. from Pocklington, contains 22 houses and 125 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Feversham, and formerly belonging to Watton Priory, near Driffield.

GWENDALE, or *Givendale*, 3 miles N. from Pocklington, contains 11 houses and 89 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Grimthorp. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of York.

HUGGATE, 7 miles N.E. from Pocklington, contains 63 houses and 413 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. Races are held annually in the vicinity of this village, in July.

KILNWICK PERCY, 2 miles N.E. from Pocklington, contains 7 houses and 43 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of York. Kilnwick hall, the seat of R. Denison, Esq., is situated amidst very pleasant grounds, commanding fine views of the wolds.

MILLINGTON, 3 miles N.E. from Pocklington, contains 39 houses, and 282 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Gwendale, in the presentation of the Dean of York.

NUN BURNHOLME, 4 miles S.E. from Pocklington, contains 30 houses and 240 inhabitants, including the small hamlet of Thorp in the Street. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The ancestors of Roger de Merley, Lord of Morpeth, in the reign of Henry III., founded a Benedictine nunnery here. At the dissolution, its revenue was valued at 8*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* per annum; and the site was granted in 1541 to Thomas, Earl of Rutland and Robert Tyrwhitt; but no remains of conventual buildings at present exist.

POCKLINGTON, 13 miles E. from York, 7 miles N.W. from Market Weighton, and 212 miles from London, contains 431 houses and 1962 inhabitants; but including the hamlets of Meltonby, Owsthorp, and Yapham, the entire parish contains 2163 inhabitants. The town is of considerable size, and the market place, although small, is convenient; the market-day is Saturday; and there are annual fairs on the 7th of March, 6th of May, 5th of August, and 8th of November, for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, &c. In 1814, a canal was made from East Cottingwith, on the river Derwent, to Street Bridge, about a mile from Pocklington, and much business is carried on by its means; coal, lime, manure, and merchandize are brought to the town; and corn, flour, timber, and other articles are sent away. A free grammar school was founded here by John Dolman, LL.D., Archdeacon of Suffolk, who died in 1526, and endowed it with land in several parts of Yorkshire, yielding a rent of more than 1000*l.* per annum. The master is appointed by the master and fellows of St. John's college in Cambridge. The schoolhouse was rebuilt in 1829; and a national school was erected in 1819. Races are held near the town on the 2d of May in every year. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* It is situated in the centre of the town, and is large and cruciform in its plan, with a well-proportioned tower on its western front. The chancel, the most ancient part of the building, contains some oaken carved stalls. Near Yapham is Smilit hall.

SUTTON UPON DERWENT, 6 miles S.E. from York, and the same distance S.W. from Pocklington, contains 62 houses and 400 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart. On the banks of the river are extensive flour mills.

THORNTON, 5 miles S.W. from Pocklington, contains 34 houses and 198 inhabitants; but including the hamlets of Melbourn and Storwood, the entire parish contains 751 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of York. Melbourn hall is the seat of Sir Henry Maghull Mervin Vavasour, Bart., and Melbourn lodge is the seat of General Wharton.

WILBERFOSS, 5 miles W. from Pocklington, in the road from York to Hull, contains 77 houses and 385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a perpetual curacy. In the nave is a monumental slab, inlaid with brass, to Sir Robert Haton, who died in 1447. Alan, son of Helias de Catton, founded a Benedictine nunnery here, about the year 1153, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin. At the dissolution, the annual revenue was valued at 28*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* The site was granted to George Gale, in 1552, but there are no remains of conventual buildings. Newton upon Derwent, a township of this parish, contains 44 houses and 205 inhabitants.

4. Holderness Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by Dickering Wapentake; on the east, by the German Ocean; on the south, by the mouth of the river Humber; and on the west by Harthill Wapentake. Much of the low land in Holderness, in ancient times, was, no doubt, overflowed by the waters of the Humber and subsequently by the natural waters of the county after the Humber was embanked. Holderness was represented as an Island, even after the Norman conquest, and if the waters of the Humber were not at present confined by banks of great height, the expanse of water, at every flux of the tide, would cover thousands of acres of land in the East Riding, and, in a great degree, insulate the higher and eastern parts of Holderness.

ALDBROUGH, on the sea coast, 11 miles N.E. from Hull, contains 135 houses and 802 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, valuc 13*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the crown. It is an ancient structure, but probably not older than the time of king Stephen. Parts of the walls are composed of unhewn stones of various colours and forms, which have been gathered from the sea shore; but several of the buttresses and much of the exterior of the lower walls are of hewn stone. In the wall betwcen the nave and southern aisle, is a circular stone with an Anglo Saxon inscription, implying that "Ulf commanded this church to be erected for the souls of Hanum and Gunthart." It is about sixteen inches in diameter, projecting a little more than an inch from the wall, in which it is fixed, but can only be examined by the use of a ladder. In the church is a monument of Sir John Meaux, of Bewick, who died in 1377; and in a chapel, on the north side of the chancel, is the monument of a lady, but much mutilated. The townships of East and West Newton, in this parish, contain 33 houses and 196 inhabitants.

BURTON PIDSEA, 12 miles E. from Hull, contains 75 houses and 378 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York.

DRYPOOL, on the eastern bank of the river Hull, and adjoining the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, contains 473 houses and 2207 inhabitants, including the township of Southcoates. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, and was rebuilt in 1824. The only passage from Hull to Drypool, excepting by the ferry, is by the North bridge, built in 1785, from a design by *Gwyn*. The citadel is situated at the mouth of the river Hull, at its junction with the Humber, and contains several batteries and modern erections, with magazines of arms and ordnance stores. It is occupied by a garrison, and Lord Hill is the governor. The south end battery at the confluence of the Hull and Humber, is the residence of Lieut. Thomas Locke Lewis, of the royal engineers.

GARTON, on the sea-coast, 13 miles E. from Hull, contains

51 houses and 299 inhabitants, including the township of Owstwick. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage value 6*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the crown. Grimston Garth, the seat of C. Grimston, Esq., descended from Sylvester de Grimston, chamberlain to William the Conqueror, is situated near the sea-shore, on one of the most elevated situations in Holderness, and commands a variety of extensive prospects. Garton Blue Hall, once the seat of the Lords Dunbar, is now a farm-house.

HEDON, or *Heydon*, 3 miles E. from Hull, contains 179 houses and 902 inhabitants. The town is situated about a mile from the Humber; and a haven cut from that river, extends to within a quarter of a mile of the town, but it is navigable only for small craft. The market is held on Saturday, and the town derives great support from fairs, which are held on 15th January, 2nd August, and 22nd September, for horses, and 7th November and 6th December for cattle, drapery, &c., and on every alternate Monday for horned cattle and sheep. The town-hall contains portraits of Sir C. Pulteney and Mr. Appleyards formerly Members of Parliament for the borough of Hedon, disfranchised by the Reform bill of 1832. The members of the Holderness Agricultural Society, composed of the principal breeders of cattle in this fertile and highly cultivated district, hold their meetings at Hedon. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a curacy to the vicarage of Preston. It is an interesting specimen of early pointed architecture, and has lately been repaired.

In an open space of the town is an ancient cross, which formerly stood on the sea-shore at Kilnsea, whence it was removed in the year 1818. It is an elegant shaft surmounted by sculpture, representing the Virgin Mary and the crucifixion of Christ.

HILSTON, on the sea-coast, 14 miles E. from Hull, contains 7 houses, and 39 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 5*l.*

HUMBLETON, 9 miles E. from Hull, contains 21 houses and 136 inhabitants, but including the hamlets of Danthorp, Elstronwick, Fitling, and Flinton, the entire parish contains 586 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 1*s.* in the patronage of the crown.

MARFLEET, on the banks of the river Humber, 4 miles E. from Hull, contains 24 houses and 127 inhabitants. It is a curacy; the church was rebuilt in 1793.

PRESTON, 7 miles E. from Hull, contains 142 houses and 828 inhabitants. The church dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the sub-dean of York cathedral. Lelley, a township of this parish, contains 19 houses and 119 inhabitants.

ROOS, near the sea, 14 miles E. from Hull, contains 87 houses and 442 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.*, in the patronage of the Rev. Christopher Sykes; it is situated on a slight eminence. In the chancel is a monument of the Rev. Sir Mark Sykes, Bart., who died in 1783, and several memorials of other members of his family.

SPROATLEY, 7 miles N.E. from Hull, contains 58 houses and 357 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Cardigan; it was rebuilt in 1820. The site commands some fine views of the level country of Holderness.

SUTTON, 3 miles N. from Hull, contains 746 houses and 3,658 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Stone Ferry, on the river Hull. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a pepetual curacy in the presentation of H. Broadley, Esq. In the chancel is an altar tomb and recumbent figure in memory of Sir John de Sutton, who died in 1338, one of the family of Sutton, who held the manor under the Earl of Albemarle, as part of the seignory of Holderness. In the northern aisle is a mural tablet to J. Frost, of Hull, solicitor to the dock company, who died in 1825. Witham, one of the suburbs of Hull, is in this parish.

SWINE, 6 miles N. from Hull, contains 39 houses and 229 inhabitants, but the entire parish, which extends into the northern division of Holderness, contains 1,604 inhabitants, and includes the townships of Benningholm and Grange, Coniston, Ellerby, Ganstead, Marton, Thirtleby, Wyton, North Skirlaw, and Rowton, and the chapelries of Bilton and South Skirlaw. In this parish also is Burton Constable, the seat of Sir Thomas Aston Constable, Bart., a mansion erected in the reign of James I., with a front towards the west, 191 feet in length; the eastern front is 133 feet, with two projecting wings, each 78 feet in length. It is constructed of brick, with stone dressings. The Hall, 60 feet by 31 in dimension, is enriched with arms of the family in upwards of seventy shields. The gallery, 113 feet in length, contains a collection of family pictures, and the library is stored with manuscripts relating to the history and topography of Holderness, the proprietors of this mansion having for several centuries possessed the seignoral rights over this district. Here is also an entensive cabinet of natural curiosities. The park, although not very extensive, affords some fine prospects, and is ornamented with a lake, over which is a stone bridge of five arches. The entrance lodge is a fine gate-house, having a centre, with embattled octagonal turrets at the angles.

Swine is but an inconsiderable village, situated in a flat country. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* A part of the eastern end of the northern aisle was a chantry endowed by the family of Hilton; it is separated from the body of the church by a carved oaken screen, with an inscription in Latin, implying, that "this work was finished in the time of Sir George Darcy, son and heir of Thomas, Lord Darcy, 1531." Within this chantry are three tombs with effigies of the Hiltons, Lords of Swine. A priory for nuns of the Cistertian order was founded here by Robert de Verli, in the reign of Stephen. It was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and was endowed with 134*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The site was granted in 1540 to Sir Richard Gresham, and in 1557 to Sir John Constable. It stood on the southern side of the church, but there are no remains of conventual building. In Thompson's "History of Swine" are engravings of seals belonging to this priory, the most ancient is circular, bearing a figure of the Virgin, and a spread eagle in the reverse. About a mile north-westward from the church at Woodhouse are various marks of the site of a Roman encampment. Bilton Chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is an Anglo-Norman edifice, and the chapel at Skirlaw, dedicated to St. Austin, was rebuilt by Bishop Skirlaw, a native of the village. It was repaired in 1819. Woodhall, the seat of General Maisters, is two miles eastward from Swine.

TUNSTALL, on the sea-shore, 14 miles East from Hull, contains 27 houses and 163 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a perpetual curacy in the presentation of the succentor of York cathedral.

WAGHEN, or *Wawn*, on the banks of the river Hull, 5 miles S.E. from Beverley, contains 48 houses and 325 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Meaux, or *Melsa*. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* in the patronage of the chancellor of York cathedral. At Meaux, three miles and a half eastward from Beverley, William Le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, in the time of King Stephen, founded a Cistertian Abbey about the year 1150. Numerous donations, and grants of rents, revenues and immunities, enriched this monastery. The monks attained the reputation of being exceedingly wealthy, and did actually possess such influence, that they obtained from Pope Innocent an exemption from payment of tithes, and a grant of various exclusive privileges. The arms of the abbey of Meaux were *Gules, a cross patonce vaire, between four martlets of the second.* It was surrendered on 11th December, 1539, and the site of the monastery was granted in 1549 to John, Earl of Warwick; part of it was afterwards assigned by Queen Elizabeth to —— Dudley, another part to John Farnham, and the whole of the extensive property became distributed amongst a variety of persons, and now constitutes innumerable freeholds and independent possessions. The remains of the conventual buildings consist only of a few walls without architectural character; ornamented tiles are occasionally discovered, and are deposited in the collections of the antiquaries in this neighbourhood.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

ATWICK, on the sea coast, 2 miles N. from Hornsea, and 13 miles N.E. from Beverley, contains 62 houses and 326 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Arram and Skirlington. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, valuc 4*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. This village suffers greatly by the encroachment of the sea, particularly in stormy weather.

BARMSTON, on the sea coast, 7 miles S. from Bridlington, contains 34 houses and 205 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Francis Boynton, Bart. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Martin De La Mare, who died in 1494, in excellent preservation. Barmston hall, a moated edifice, was formerly a seat of the Boyntons. Northward of the village is Hamilton hill and beacon.

BEEFORD, on a branch of the river Hull, 7 miles E. from Drifficld, on the road from Hull to Scarborough, contains 134 houses and 620 inhabitants; but including the hamlets of Dunnington and Lissett, the entire parish contains 791 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 22*l.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. Beeford Grange is the seat of Sir George Wood.

BRANDS BURTON, or *Brandsbury*, 9 miles N.E., from Beverley, contains 114 houses and 591 inhabitants, including the Moor town. The village is situated on a slight eminencc, and in its centre is a cross enrichcd with small figures. A fair is held here on every alternate Wednesday for cattle and shecp, and on the 14th of May for horses. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in thc patronage of St. John's college, Cambridge. In the chancel floor are two monumental brasses, bearing the arms of St. Quintin. The manor was bequeathed in 1601, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, by Lady Dacre, in trust for Emanuel hospital, Westminstcr, founded by her.

CATWICK, on an eminence, 8 miles N.E. from Beverley, contains 36 houses and 190 inhabitants. Thc church, dedicated to St. Michael is a rectory, value 10*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the crown; it was repaired in 1790. Catwick hall is the seat of Godfrey Park, Esq., near it is Sandhill house.

NORTH FRODINGHAM, on the banks of a branch of the river Hull, 6 miles S.E. from Driffield, contains 115 houses and 575 inhabitants. The market here was transferred to Driffield about the ycar 1760; but there are annual fairs held on 10th of July and 2nd of October. The church, dedicatcd to St. Elgin, is a rectory, value 8*l.* Like most of the churches in Holdcrness, it is said to have suffered materially from ill-judged repairs under the direction of churchwardens.

GOXHILL, 12 miles E. from Beverley, and 3 miles from Hornsea, contains 8 houses and 70 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 8*l.* It was nearly re-built about the year 1815. The font, a circular basin, enrichcd with interlaced work of the eleventh century, lies broken outside the church; and therc is also on the southern side of the exterior the figure of an ecclesiastic, now placed upright, and partly sunk in the ground. In the chancel floor is a slab of marble deeply sculptured with a figure, beneath a canopy, of Joan, wife of Radulf di Lellay, apparently of the fourteenth century; and on a mural tablet are memorials of the family of Constable of Wassand. At the western end of the church is an elegant piscina.

HORNSEA, on the sea coast, 14 miles E. from Beverley, and 16 miles N.E. from Hull, contains 174 houses and 790 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Burton. The town stands in a valley having rising grounds on the north and scuth, and consists of four strcets with a markct-place of considerable size, in the centre of which is an ancient shaft of a cross elevated on several steps. The market is held on Monday, and here are fairs annually on the 12th of August and 17th of December, for horses, cattle, &c. Hornsea Mere is situated on the western side of the town, from which it is not distant more than a hundred yards. It is the only lake in the county, excepting Malham Tarn, and Seamer Water. The length of the water is about a mile and three quarters, and the area about four hundred and thirty-six acres. The exclusive property of this lake is vested in the family of Constable of Wassand by Royal grant; it abounds in every variety of fresh water fish, and forms a beautiful scene from various parts of the grounds of Wassand hall, being interspersed with several islands covered with wood, and animatcd with myriads of water fowl. The church of Hornsea, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Over the altar is a picture of Jesus Christ, painted by *Mrs. Cheney*, of Beverley.

LEVEN, a long straggling village, 7 miles N.E. from Beverley, in the road to Bridlington and Hornsea, contains 128 houses and 658 inhabitants. A canal was formed hence to Hull about 1804, for the purpose of exporting agricultural produce to Hull and Bevcrley, and supplying the upper parts of Holderness with goods in return. The sole proprietor is Richard Bethell, Esq., of Rise, lord of the manor, and one of the members of parliament for the East Riding of this county. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a rectory, valuc 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir William Pennyman, Bart., of Ormsby Thornton. It is situated nearly two milcs westward from the village, and near it is Leven hall Garth. Hempholm is a township of this parish, on the banks of the river Hull, containing 11 houscs and 93 inhabitants.

MAPPLETON, on thc sea coast, 14 milcs E. from Beverley, contains 32 houses and 187 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Rowlston. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the archdeacon of the East Riding. Rowlston hall is the seat of Miss Arncman. Great and Little Cowdon unitcd contains 25 houses and 146 inhabitants. The church of Cowdon is demolished by the sea, but the living exists, and is a rectory, in the patronage of the crown. Great Hatfield contains 23 houses and 127 inhabitants. An ancient stone cross, of excellent workmanship, stands in the centre of the hamlet. The entire parish of Mappleton contains 460 inhabitants.

NUNKEELING, 11 miles N.E. from Beverley, derives its name from a priory, founded here by Agnes dc Arches, or Catfoss, in 1152, for Benedictine nuns, dedicated to God. St. Mary Magdalen and St. Helen. In 1537, the 28th year of thc reign of Henry VIII., this priory was refounded by thc king's letters patent, and preserved from the dissolution of thc lesser monasteries, but on the 10th of Decembcr, 1539, it was surrendered under the convent seal, and was valued at its dissolution, at 50*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per annum.

The site and demesnes were granted in 1540, to Sir Richard Gresham, to be held in capite by knight's service. The seal of the priory attached to the deed of surrender, in the Augmentation Office, bears a full length figure of Saint Helen, the patron saint, with the cross of Christ in her right hand, and an open book in her left. Some remains of the conventual buildings exist in a farm house near the church.

The village of Nunkeeling contains 39 houses and 243 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bewholme, The church, rebuilt in 1810, is a perpetual curacy. In the chancel is preserved a monumental effigy of Sir Andrew de Fauconberg, a crusader, and adjoining it is the figure of a lady, her hands pressing a heart; on her head is a whimple, and the whole dress is free and ample in its folds.

RISE, 10 miles E. from Bcverly, and the same distance N. from Hull, contains 29 houses and 221 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel are several memorials of the Bethell family. Rise hall, the seat of Richard Bethell, Esq., M.P. for the East Riding, stands in a park enriched with hill and dale, and extremely well wooded, affording much picturesque beauty. The manor was anciently possessed by the family of Fauconberg.

LONG RISTON, 8 miles E. from Bcverlcy, contains 72 houses and 361 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, with the vicarage of Hornsea, in the patronage of the crown.

ROUTH, 4 miles N.E. from Beverley, contains 20 houses and 124 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory value 8*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Misses Ellerker. In the chancel is a mutilated effigy of a crusader, and monumental brasses of a knight and a lady, but the inscription has been purloined.

SIGGLESTHORNE, 10 miles N.E. from Beverley, and 4 miles from Hornsea, contains 25 houses and 163 inhabitants. It is situated on a considerable eminence; the church dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* in the patronage of the crown. The tower, on its western front, was rebuilt in 1676, and the architecture of the church has suffered from injudicious alteration; the ancient font is placed on the southern side of the chancel as a receptacle for the water from the roof. Within the chancel is a mural tablet, in memory of John Garnett, bishop of Clogher, who died 1782. In this parish are the townships of Catfoss, Little Hatfield, and Seaton, and the entire parish contains 538 inhabitants. Wassand hall, the seat of the Rev. Charles Constable, is near Seaton, at the extremity of Hornsea Mere; he has embellished the contiguous scenery with plantations, which are rendered more agreeable from the vicinity of the lake. From the park are delightful views of the adjacent country.

SKIPSEA, 10 miles E. from Driffield, contains 63 houses and 329 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York; the chancel was rebuilt in 1824, and the roof of the nave in 1827. Westward of the church is the site of Skipsea Castle; on an artificial mount of circular form and considerable height the foundations of the keep are yet to be traced; the entire edifice occupied several acres. It is said to have been built by Dru Debeverer, Lord of Holderness, in the time of William the Conqueror.

Dringhoe, Upton and Brough, the township of Bonwick and the chapelry of Ulrome, are in this parish, which contains 693 inhabitants.

WITHERNWICK, on a considerable eminence, 8 miles N.E. from Hull, contains 62 houses and 370 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Alban, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary, of archbishop Holme, in York cathedral. In the chancel are several memorials of the family of Topham.

Southern Division.

BURSTWICK, 8 miles E. from Hull, contains 81 houses and 236 inhabitants; but including the townships of Ryhill and Camerton, the entire parish contains 751 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Cardigan. In the chancel is a monumental slab inlaid with brass in memory of Stephen Hatfield, marshal of the household to king Edward IV., who died in 1492. Camerton hall is the seat of E. Ombler, Esq.

EASINGTON, on the sea-coast, 6 miles E. from Patrington, and 19 miles from Hull, contains 97 houses and 557 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Out Newton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* in the patronage of the archbishop of York. It stands on high ground in the centre of the village, and consists of a nave, aisles and chancel, with a very handsome tower on its western front. In the church is a mural tablet commemorating R. Pattison, who bequeathed Stockhill, a small estate, for the support of a school; he died in 1808. Near the edge of the cliff at Out Newton, two miles northward from Easington, are the remains of a chapel, and in the opposite direction formerly stood Burstall priory, founded by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, in 1115, and dedicated to St. Helen. It was originally granted to the Benedictine monks of St. Martin D'Acy, near Aumale, in the diocese of Rouen in Normandy, but from the frequent seizure of the estates of the alien monasteries in England, during the wars with France, it became the interest of the abbot to sell the priory of Burstall to the abbot and convent of Kirkstall, near Leeds, in 1395. A view of Burstall priory was published by Buck in 1721, but the site of this priory, which was about two miles southward from Easington, has been swallowed up by the Humber, and is now in the Trinity sands.

HALSHAM, 7 miles E. from Hull, contains 37 houses and 315 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Aston Constable, bart. In a chapel on the southern side is an altar tomb and sculptured figure of Sir John Constable, who died about the middle of the fifteenth century. On an eminence eastward of the church, is a mausoleum, erected in the year 1800 by William Constable, Esq., of Burton Constable, whose monument is in the centre of the building. The rising ground on which the mausoleum stands is planted with trees, and the whole structure forms a prominent object in the scenery of the neighbourhood.

HOLLYM, on the sea-coast, 12 miles E. from Hull, and 2 miles N. from Patrington, contains 46 houses and 260 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the corporation of Beverley, and was rebuilt in 1814. Withernsea, an inconsiderable hamlet of this parish, contains 20 houses and 108 inhabitants. The remains of the church, a large and well-built edifice, dedicated to St. Nicholas, serves as a land-mark, and is known to seamen as one of the sister kirks, of which Owthorne is the other, built, it is said, by two sisters.

HOLMPTON, or *Holympton*, on the sea-coast, 4 miles E. from Patrington, and 14 miles from Hull, contains 37 houses and 256 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the church is a monument, by *Rossi*, to Mary Anne, daughter of S. Walter, who died in 1820, æt. 14. Holmpton house is the seat of R. Lacy, Esq.

KAYINGHAM, 14 miles E. from Hull, contains 132 houses and 639 inhabitants. The village, from being situated on a hill in a flat country, commands fine views of the levels about Sunk Island. In the centre of the principal street, is the shaft of an ancient cross, elevated on a graduated basement. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. In the southern aisle is a mural tablet in memory of E. Ombler, Esq., of Saltagh Grange, who died in 1802.

KILNSEA, on the promontory called Spurn Point, 8 miles E. from Patrington, and 18 miles from Hull, contains 37 houses and 196 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, of which only a portion of the tower remains, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of George Lowther Thompson, Esq.; the greater part of this church having been undermined by the sea, fell in August, 1826; the fallen ruins having made a bulwark, against which the violence of the waves can vent itself, the remains of the tower will probably exist for a length of time, and present a very picturesque appearance. An ancient cross, which stood near the church, has been removed and re-built at Hedon. Spurn Point, a promontory in this parish, and the more eastern part of the county, has at different periods undergone considerable changes, the sea annually washing away part of the high clay cliffs of Kilnsea, of which this point is an appendage, and is principally formed from the waste of the land to the northward on the Holderness shore, which matter would in time block up the Humber, were it not for the powerful reflow of the tide of that river:

> "Humber, which more than seas, the pilots fear."

Lights were erected on the Spurn Point by Justinian Angell, a merchant of London, in the reign of Charles II., but in 1766, these lights were complained of as being so far inland as to deceive masters of vessels; soon afterwards *Smeaton* erected two new light-houses, the high light and the low light. In 1786 the low light-house was demolished by the waves, and lights were exhibited at the end of a swape, a north-country term for the temporary machine used during the erection of both these edifices. Another lighthouse was built, and after standing many years was demolished by the fury of the waves. In the year 1816 the low lighthouse was rebuilt, but in January, 1830, was obliged to be taken down, the sea having laid the foundation bare. The high light erected by *Smeaton*, still exists; the lantern, one of the best in the kingdom, was constructed by *Deville*, of the Strand, London,

and was first lighted in 1819. Off the Point are rocks called the Stony Binks, and in 1820 a floating light was established here by the corporation of the Trinity-house, London, as well as a life-boat. Spurn Point is a neck of land forming a curve in the sea towards the south-west, which spreading into a small circular peninsula, bears the name of Spurn Head, opposite to the port of Grimsby, in Lincolnshire.

OTTRINGHAM, 15 miles E. from Hull, contains 139 houses and 637 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Frederic Watt, Esq.; on its western front is a lofty tower and spire.

OWTHORNE, or *Over Thorne*, on the sea-coast and edge of the cliff, 19 miles E. from Hull, contains 59 houses and 415 inhabitants, including the townships of South Frodingham, Rimswell, and Waxholme. Its church, an ancient land-mark, known in connection with Withernsea as the sisters, is entirely destroyed by the sea; the tower fell with a tremendous crash in 1816. It is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the crown, and a small church was erected at Rimswell in 1801, on the desertion of the parish church. The village of Owthorne is rapidly yielding to the violence of the sea, which encroaches generally several yards in a season, and demolishes some houses, all of which stood on the cliff. South Frodingham hall, once a stately mansion, is now a ruin.

PATRINGTON, on the banks of the Humber, 18 miles E. from Hull, and 10 miles from Hedon, contains 253 houses and 1,244 inhabitants. The town principally consists of four streets, with a large open space in the centre; the market is held weekly on Saturday, and annual fairs are held on 28th March, 18th July, and 6th December. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a rectory, value 22*l.*, in the patronage of the master and fellows of Clare hall, Cambridge. It stands in the centre of the town, and is cruciform in plan, with a tower and spire in the centre, said to be 195 feet in height. Some of the buttresses of the nave and transept have grotesque gargoiles, full-length figures, very large and of singular appearance; the church was erected in the reign of Edward II. In the chancel is a piscina in the south wall near the altar, and three stalls intended for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, to sit in during the celebration of mass. On the northern side of the chancel is a curious sepulchre for the burial of Christ, in which a crucifix and pix were deposited upon Good Friday, and again taken out on Easter day, the day of resurrection, according to ancient usages of the church. It is one of the most perfect of its kind in England, and is enriched with appropriate sculpture representing the Marys at the tomb, the Roman soldiers sleeping, &c. The pulpit bears the date of 1612, and the font is circular, with twelve pannels filled with as many rosettes. The view from the tower of this church of the river Humber and the district of Holderness is particularly striking.

PAUL, or *Paghill*, on the eastern banks of the Humber, 3 miles S. from Hedon, contains 87 houses and 486 inhabitants. In the dockyard here, now deserted, vessels of as high a rate as seventy-fours have been built. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. It stands on an eminence, and the style of its architecture is that assigned to the early part of the fifteenth century. Near the village is Boreas-hill, so called from its exposed situation near the Humber; the summit commands some fine views of that river, and of the opposite shore. Thorn, or *Thorn, cum Paul*, whence it is usually called *Thorn Gumbald*, is a chapelry of this parish, containing 46 houses and 259 inhabitants, situated about two miles eastward from the village. South-eastward of Paul is Sunk Island, a large tract of land recovered from the sea at the mouth of the Humber. It is extra-parochial, and contains 21 houses and 216 inhabitants. The land first began to make its appearance in the reign of Charles I., when a few acres were left dry at low water, but having increased every year in extent, it was embanked to keep out the sea, and converted into pasture land, and as the water receded, further embankments became necessary, till the island reached a considerable size; it has long been united to the main land of Holderness, although retaining the name of island, and is annually increasing in fertility and extent, being now not less than five thousand acres, and in another century it may possibly extend far towards the submerged site of Ravenspurn.

Ravenspurn, where Henry, Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., landed 4th July, 1399, was a sea-port on the bank or margin of the Humber, within the ancient Spurn Head and much within the site of the present lighthouses at the Spurn Point, and is now buried in the Trinity sands or sunk in the Hawk, a place of anchorage in the Humber. The ravages of the sea and of the Humber on the shores of Holderness have been so great as to render it impossible to discover the foundations of several towns which are known to have existed in this part of Yorkshire. The town of Frismark was destroyed by the Humber several centuries ago, and whether it stood below the marshes of Kayingham or Ottringham, or on the tract of land now sunk in the great bay of the Humber between Sunk Island and Spurn Head, where several other towns stood, it is impossible to ascertain, although it is supposed that it stood southward of Sunk Island. In the latter end of the fourteenth century it is probable that several towns and much land in Holderness were engulphed by the sea and the Humber. Besides Frismark, Camden mentions Tharlethorp, Redmare, Pennysmark, Upsall, and Potterfleet, all towns situated in Holderness, not one of which is now to be found.

SKEFFLING, on the sea-coast, 4 miles S.E. from Patrington, contains 37 houses and 201 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the rector of Rise. In the chancel are several monumental tablets to members of the family of Holmes.

WELWICK, on the sea-coast, 2 miles S.E. from Patrington, contains 66 houses and 410 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It is a small edifice, with a low tower at the western end; the chancel screen is of carved oak of delicate workmanship, having on the upper part a painting of two men on horseback meeting in a wood, accompanied by a long inscription in the black letter. In the southern aisle of the church is a monument which is supposed to have been removed from Burstall priory, but is now in a state of delapidation. It is said to have been erected in memory of one of the Countesses of Albemarle, and consists of a recess made by a pointed arch, and groined in a light and elegant manner; on an altar tomb within the recess is the figure of a lady in robes of state, and attached to the wall are sculptured shields of arms, including the royal arms of England, and the arms of King Edward the Confessor; on each side the monument is a buttress enriched with a niche, containing a female figure, and having its canopy ornamented with crockets and a splendid finial. The upper part of the monument is sculptured with foliage of great beauty.

WINESTEAD, 9 miles E. from Hull, and 2 miles from Patrington, contains 19 houses and 129 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Germain, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Hildyard. In the floor of the chancel are several monumental slabs, but the only inscription is that for William Retherby, rector of this church, who died in 1417. Here is also an altar tomb and effigy of Sir Christopher Hildyard, who died 23rd July, 1602, and several tablets in memory of members of the family of Hildyard, including those of Sir Robert Hildyard, bart., who died in 1781, and of Sir Robert Darcy Hildyard, bart., who died in 1814, without issue, and bequeathed the estate at Winestead to his niece Anne Katherine Whyte, married in 1815 to Thomas Thornton, of Flintham house, in Nottinghamshire, who assumed the name and arms of Hildyard. Winestead hall, northward from the village, in a large park, is the seat of J. Moyser, esq., and Winestead house is the seat of A. Maister, esq. Andrew Marvel, the patriot, was the son of the rector of Winestead, and was born here in 1621.

5. Howdenshire Wapentake

Is bounded on the north and east by Harthill wapentake; on the south, by the river Ouse, and Osgoldcross wapentake in the West Riding; and on the west by Barkston Ash wapentake in the West Riding, from which it is separated by the Ouse.

Howdenshire, which is nearly in the centre of the county, was granted by William the Conqueror to William Karilelpho, Bishop of Durham, who immediately afterwards conferred the same on the monks of Durham for ever. The prelates of Durham retained Howdenshire and its privileges on the dissolution of monasteries, and it still belongs to the see of Durham, the bishops of which have always been possessed of much property in this county, exclusive of this lordship.

BLACKTOFT, on the river Ouse, at its junction with the Trent, 7 miles S.E. from Howden, contains 42 houses and 278 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the dean and chapter of Durham. Scalby is a township of this parish, containing 30 houses and 179 inhabitants, including the extra-parochial district of Cheapsides.

EASTRINGTON, 4 miles E. from Howden, contains 71 houses and 375 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Gilberdike, a considerable township of this parish, contains 109 houses and 640 inhabitants. Other townships are Bellasize, Newport Walling Fen, and Portington, with the hamlet of Cavil. The entire parish contains 1649 inhabitants.

HOWDEN, on an inlet of the river Ouse, 180 miles from London, 20 miles S.E. from York, 10 miles N.E. from Snaith, and 25 miles west from Hull, contains 395 houses and 2080 inhabitants. The town consists of two principal streets intersected by others, but from its being in a low situation, was formerly much subjected to floods. In 1763, the banks against Barmby marsh broke, which occasioned a great inundation, and the water was so high that it was impracticable for a horse to enter any part of the town. The moot hall, which formerly stood in the market-place, was taken down in 1822. A market is held weekly on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on the second Tuesday in January, and on the second Tuesday after July 11, for cattle. The horse fair, held on the 2nd of October, and the six succeeding days, is the largest in the East Riding. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the crown. It was founded in the year 1100, and was originally collegiate; but the present building was chiefly erected by Walter Skirlawe, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of Richard II. This edifice, the chief ornament of the town, and unquestionably one of the finest buildings in the county, is a remarkably fine specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of the period in which it was erected, and deserves a better fate than has befallen it. The whole eastern end, comprising the ancient choir is now a magnificent ruin, the chapter house has been suffered to decay, and the conventual buildings have been converted to farm offices. The lofty tower remains perfect, and the western end or nave of the ancient church is used for the celebration of divine service. The view, from the tower of the church, which is 135 feet in height, over the extensive flat which surrounds the town of Howden, is almost without end. On the southern side of the church are the remains of an ancient palace of the bishops of Durham, who occasionally resided here before the reformation; attached to it were gardens and a park. Bishop Pudsey died in this palace in 1195. Bishop Kirkham died here in 1260. Walter Skirlawe, Bishop of Wells, was translated to Durham in 1388; he was a great benefactor to Howden, and continued bishop of that see for eighteen years, in which time he nearly rebuilt the palace: he erected the gatehouse and great hall which then became a necessary appendage to every considerable manor-house. The bishop died at this residence in the year 1406; and there is still repeated at Howden a traditionary stanza in commemoration of his munificence.

> Bishop Skirlawe was good to his people,
> He built a new school house and heightened the steeple.

The site of the palace is now held on lease from the see of Durham, by J. D. Jefferson; the remains of the building consist of a centre and wing on the western side; over an arch in this wing are the arms of Skirlawe, and over another gate, on the same side, are the arms of Cardinal Langley, Chancellor of England, who built this part: he died in 1437. Barns or granaries form a long range of buildings on the western side, and on the eastern are the remains of several large buildings, and the groined ribs of a cloister.

Roger de Hoveden, a native of this town, wrote the annals of England, commencing A.D. 731, the period at which Bede finished, and bringing down the affairs of the kingdom to 1201.

This parish contains 4443 inhabitants, including the townships of Asselby, Balkholme, Barmby on the Marsh, Belby, Cotness, Kilpin, Knedlington, Laxton, Metham, Saltmarsh, Skelton, Thorp, and Yokefleet. The chapel at Barmby, near the confluence of the Ouse and Derwent, was anciently the tithe barn; and here are St. Peter's and St. Helen's wells, two extraordinary springs. Races on the last Thursday in June, continue three successive days. Knedlington hall is the seat of T. D. Clark; Metham hall is the seat of P. Scholfield, esq. Here was the seat of the ancient family of Metham, one of whom, Sir Thomas Metham, a royalist, was slain at the battle of Marston Moor. Saltmarsh hall is the seat of P. Saltmarsh, esq., descended from Sir Lionel Saltmarsh, lord of the manor, in the reign of William the Conqueror. Yokefleet lodge is the seat of Mrs. Empson.

WELTON, in a valley, near the Humber, 4 miles S.E. from South Cave, contains 139 houses and 683 inhabitants, including the chapelry of Melton. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 25*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. Northward of the village is Welton dale, a picturesque valley, about a mile in length, winding between hills enriched with every variety of wood. At the extremity is a mausoleum, erected by R. Raikes, esq. of Welton house, for his family. East dale is the seat of R. Raikes, jun. esq.; the whole dale has a rich and variegated appearance, and from the road to Brantingham are some of the most extensive prospects in the county; hence York, Lincoln, and Beverley minsters, with Howden church, are visible; while the windings of the Humber, and the county about Howden, are prominent objects in the landscape. Melton hill is the seat of H. Broadley, Esq.

WALKINGTON, 3 miles W. from Beverley, contains 115 houses and 533 inhabitants, including Provost Fee. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The manor formed part of the Fee of the Provost of Beverley; it was divided between the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, and the king's thanes, and afterwards belonged to the earl of Northumberland. The manorial rights are now in the possession of the Bishop of Durham and H. G. Barnard, esq.

6. Ouse and Derwent Wapentake

Derives its name from the rivers which form its chief boundaries: the eastern side being bounded by the river Derwent and Harthill wapentake; and the western by the river Ouse and the Ainsty of the city of York. Their junction forms the southern boundary; and the city of York and part of the North Riding bound it on the north.

ELVINGTON, on the banks of the Derwent, 7 miles S.E. from York, contains 63 houses and 405 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It was rebuilt in the year 1801.

ESCRICK, 7 miles S. from York, contains 98 houses and 548

inhabitants. It is a fine specimen of an English village; the houses having all the neatness of Swiss cottages, without formality. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* It was rebuilt about the year 1790. In the chancel is a slab inlaid with brass, in memory of J. Paler, of York, who died in 1613, and several mural tablets for members of the Thompson family. Escrick Park, the seat of Paul Beilby Thompson, esq., one of the members of Parliament for the East Riding of Yorkshire, is of considerable extent, and is finely diversified with hill and dale, abounding with timber in excellent condition. Amongst the portraits in the mansion is that of Sir William Dawes, Archbishop of York. Sir Thomas Knyvett, of Escrick, one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King James I., was created Lord Knyvett, of Escrick, 4th July, 1607; he died without issue in 1622, and was buried in the chancel of Stanwell church, Middlesex.

At Deighton, a township of this parish, containing 30 houses and 168 inhabitants, the abbot of St. Mary's, at York, had a country seat.

FULFORD, or *Gate Fulford*, on the river Ouse, 3 miles S. from York, contains 136 houses and 847 inhabitants, including Water Fulford. It is a perpetual curacy. In the chancel of the church is a mural monument to J. Key, Esq., of Water Fulford, who founded and endowed a small school in the village; he died in 1778. In this neighbourhood are many villas belonging to the opulent citizens of York, as well as extensive barracks for cavalry, with excellent exercise ground, &c. Fulford lodge is the seat of Thomas Wilson, Esq.

HEMINGBROUGH, on the banks of the river Ouse, 4 miles E. from Selby, and 5 miles W. from Howden, contains 94 houses and 500 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 28*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. It was formerly collegiate, and is the largest and handsomest church in the Ouse and Derwent Wapentake. The tower, which rises at the intersection of the nave, chancel and transept, is surmounted by an octagonal stone spire of the height of 126 feet. The view from the parapet of the tower includes York Minster, Selby and Howden churches, Wressle Castle, and the beautiful windings of the river Ouse. The chancel of the church is enclosed by a beautiful oaken screen and contains sixteen stalls formerly used by the provost, canons, and vicars of the collegiate establishment. In St. Nicholas's chantry, in the southern transept, is an elegant altar tomb without inscription, and in other parts of the church are monuments to W. Dalby, of Barlby, who died in 1800. R. Waterworth, of Wressle Castle, who died in 1810, and to J. Robinson, of South Duffield, who died in 1823.

William the Conqueror granted to Walcher, Bishop of Durham, the manor and town of Hemingbrough, together with the church and all his land of Brackenholme, when the bishop granted two carucates of land to the prior and convent. King Edward I., in 1295, granted to the prior of St. Cuthbert's monastery, at Durham, a charter for a free market and fair at Hemingbrough; and the inhabitants of the town had formerly several privileges, it being the king's own manor, such as exemption from tolls, pannage, &c. which were confirmed by King Charles II.; the market has long been disused. The entire parish of Hemingbrough contains 1855 inhabitants, and includes the chapelry of Barlby and the townships of Brackenholme, with Woodall, Cliff with Lund, South Duffield, Menthorp with Bowthorp, and Osgodby.

HESLINGTON, 2 miles S.E. from York, and partly in the parish of St. Lawrence in that city, contains 87 houses and 513 inhabitants, including that part which is within the liberty of St. Peter, of York. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Ampleforth in York cathedral. It contains some monuments of the Yarburgh family. Heslington hall, the seat of Henry Yarburgh, Esq., is a fine specimen of domestic architecture of the time of Queen Elizabeth; the principal apartments are said to have been arranged for her majesty's reception upon an intended progress to the northern counties; the gardens attached to the house are extensive, and correspond in antique taste with the mansion. The porch, which is ascended by a flight of steps, opens upon a dining-hall, forty-one feet by twenty-one in dimension, and twenty-eight feet in height; round this room are arranged on the carved oaken panels upwards of sixty shields of arms of the family and their inter-marriages, including many ancient families connected with this county. Here also are portraits of Queen Elizabeth; the Earl of Leicester; Henry, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of King James I.; King Charles I., by *Vandyck;* King Charles II.; the Duchess of Orleans, by *Lely;* King James II., by *Wissing*; Prince Charles Edward; the Duchess of Grafton, by *Kneller;* Archbishop Juxon; and of various members of the family of Yarburgh. Beyond the hall is a large withdrawing room, and here was formerly a gallery one hundred and eight feet in length.

RICCALL, on a branch of the river Ouse, 4 miles N. from Selby, contains 142 houses and 599 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Riccall, in York cathedral. The tower and western front of the church is of early Anglo-Norman architecture, and its doorway is particularly curious and interesting from the sculptured subjects on the mouldings and capitals of the pillars; of the last there is a wood-cut in Allen's history of the county. In the chancel are monuments of the Wormley family, formerly lords of the manor, and of T. Richardson, of Riccall, who died in 1827. In the southern aisle is a monument of H. Masterman, of Wheel hall, who died in 1732. In the parlour window of the vicarage-house is the rebus of Thomas Elcocke, vicar of Riccall in 1696, a cock perched on the letter L. The prebendal manor-house is of Elizabethan architecture, and surrounded by a moat; it is in the occupation of a farmer. On the banks of the river Ouse are the remains of La Well hall, a palace of the Bishops of Durham, surrounded on three sides by a broad moat, the river being its western boundary. Riccall hall, the seat of Mrs. Richardson, contains a collection of pictures formed by the late lord of the manor.

SKIPWITH, 6 miles N.E. from Selby, contains 55 houses and 315 inhabitants. It is a long and straggling village; the church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the crown; its walls are almost entirely rebuilt with ancient sepulchral slabs of stone, many of them being enriched with floriated crosses, and bearing inscriptions; a method of procuring materials not noticed in that clever little book, "Hints to Churchwardens." In the chancel are modern monuments of the families of Toulson and Parker. Skipwith hall is the seat of J. A. Parker, Esq. North Duffield, a township of this parish, contains 64 houses and 433 inhabitants. Here was formerly a castle, the mound and ditches of which only remain; it was the seat of John, Lord Hussey, of Sleaford, in the reign of Henry VIII., who was engaged in "the Pilgrimage of Grace," and was beheaded at Lincoln in 1537. The Hussey family had great possessions in many parts of the kingdom, and have produced no less than four different branches which arrived to the peerage.

STILLINGFLEET, on the banks of the Ouse, and of its contributory streams, 8 miles S. from York, contains 74 houses and 404 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Moreby. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of York. A beautiful Anglo-Norman doorway is on the northern side. In the southern aisle is an altar tomb with the figure of a crusader in mail armour, and in fine preservation; it represents one of the ancient lords of Moreby. Above is a mural monument of John Acclom, of Moreby, and Isabel, his wife; he died in 1611. Moreby hall, the seat of Henry Preston, Esq., was rebuilt in 1835, from designs by *Anthony Salvin*, in the Tudor style of architecture. In the drawing-room windows is some beautiful stained glass by *Willement*. The township of Kelfield, on the river Ouse, about a mile southward from the village, contains 47 houses and 286 inhabitants. Acaster Selby, another township of this parish in the Ainstey of the city of York, is situated on the opposite bank of the Ouse, about a mile westward from Stillingfleet, and contains 32 houses and 188 inhabitants. King Richard I. confirmed Acaster to the Abbots of Selby, the manor having been granted to that abbey by Osbert de Arches in the time of William the Conqueror. Near it is Nun Appleton Park.

THORGANBY, on the banks of the river Derwent, 10 miles S.E. from York, contains 57 houses and 381 inhabitants, including the hamlet of West Cottingwith. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a perpetual curacy. Thorganby hall is the seat of J. D. Jefferson, esq.

WHELDRAKE, on the banks of the river Derwent, 8 miles S.E. from York, contains 99 houses and 638 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 17*s.* 3*d*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. It was rebuilt in 1779, and the churchyard was enlarged in 1824, by a gift of land, from Paul Beilby Thompson, esq., the lord of the manor. The small township of Langwith is in this parish.

7. The Liberty of St. Peter of York,

Comprehending all those parts of the county which belong to the church of St. Peter, the jurisdiction of which is separate and exclusive. The places within the liberty are locally situated in the East, North, and West Ridings, and in the city; besides which detached parcels of the liberty are found in most of the wapentakes of the county.

BARMBY UPON THE MOOR, 2 miles W. from Pocklington, contains 77 houses and 440 inhabitants. Here is an annual market on the Thursday preceding St. Peter's day. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a vicarage and peculiar, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of York.

BROTHERTON, one mile N.W. from Ferrybridge over the river Are, contains 309 houses and 1498 inhabitants. At this village, Margaret, Queen of Edward I., was obliged to stop when hunting, 1st of June 1300, and was delivered of a son, afterwards named Thomas of Brotherton, and created Earl of Norfolk. The site of the house surrounded by a wall and trench, is yet shown. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of York. In the church yard many persons slain in a fight at Ferrybridge, in 1461, were buried. The township of Sutton and Byrome, with the hamlet of Poole, are in this parish, and the total number of inhabitants is 1626. Byrome hall is the seat of Sir John Ramsden, bart.; he is a descendant of Robert Ramsden, of Langley, near Huddersfield, in the reign of Elizabeth. John Ramsden, of Byrome, was created baronet, 30th of November, 1689.

DUNNINGTON, 4 miles E. from the city of York, contains 119 houses and 551 inhabitants; it is a particularly neat village, having in the centre the shaft of an ancient cross. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 119*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont. Grimston, a township of this parish, contains 72 inhabitants.

GATE HELMSLEY, 6 miles N.E. from York, contains 35 houses and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 2*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Osbaldwick in York cathedral.

HAXBY, 5 miles N. from York, contains 90 houses and 417 inhabitants. It is a curacy. In York cathedral is a monument of John Haxby, treasurer of the church, who died in 1424.

HUSTHWAITE, 4 miles N. from Easingwold, contains 91 houses and 493 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Carlton. It is a curacy and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York.

NEWBALD, in a hollow, 4 miles S. from Market Weighton, contains 149 houses and 722 inhabitants, including the township of South Newbald. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Newbald, in York cathedral. It is one of the most perfect Anglo Norman parochial churches in the kingdom, cruciform in its plan, with a large square tower in the centre. On the southern side is a very fine doorway. The font is circular, and is enriched with a very florid moulding; the basin rests on dwarf-pillars with leaved capitals. In the chancel is a tablet, erected by Lord Viscount Galway to the memory of his ancestor Sir Philip Monkton, a royalist, who died in 1678.

OSBALDWICK, 3 miles E. from the city of York, contains 62 houses and 310 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Murton. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Strensall, in York cathedral. Murton hall is the seat of B. Smith, esq.

SALTON, 7 miles W. from Pickering, and 5 from Kirby Moorside, contains 57 houses and 336 inhabitants, including the township of Brawby. The church, dedicated to St. John, of Beverley, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of J. W. Dowker, Esq., of Salton-house.

STILLINGTON, 11 miles N. from the city of York, and 4 miles S.E. from Easingwold, contains 116 houses and 698 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Stillington, in York Cathedral.

STRENSALL, on the river Foss, 6 miles N. from York, contains 66 houses and 378 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Strensall, in York cathedral.

WARTHILL, 6 miles N.E. from York, contains 29 houses and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Warthill, in York cathedral. Warthill hall is the seat of B. Agar, esq.

The Ainstey of the City of York.

The city of York, with the contiguous district on the western side, forms a distinct jurisdiction, which cannot with propriety be included in any of the Ridings; although formerly deemed one of the wapentakes of the West Riding. It derives its name from the old northern expression, anent the city; by corruption, ainstey: and was annexed to the jurisdiction of the city, in the reign of Henry VI. The whole district, in circuit about 32 miles, was a forest, and was disafforested by charter of King Richard I. It constitutes part of the extensive vale of York, and has the same natural features, being diversified, in the western part, with gentle swells; but, on the eastern side, adjoining the Ouse, it is a perfect flat, abounding in excellent pasturage and meadow.

ACASTER MALBIS, on the river Ouse, 5 miles S. from York, contains 51 houses and 291 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy, in the presentation of Paul Beilby Thompson, esq. It is cruciform in its plan, and the edifice is a good specimen of the architecture of the thirteenth century. Near the altar is a figure of a crusader, supposed to represent one of the Malbisse family which flourished here for some centuries after the Norman conquest. In the windows of the chancel are curious stained glass figures. Naburn is a chapelry of this parish, on the opposite bank of the Ouse containing 74 houses and 366 inhabitants. In the centre of the village is a maypole, sixty feet in height. Naburn hall, the seat of —— Bastow, Esq., is environed by very pleasant grounds.

ACOMB, 2 miles W. from York, contains 173 houses and 870 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Knapton. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* It is situated in the highest part of the village, and has on the southern side, an Anglo Norman doorway. In the chancel is a monument of T. Smith, Alderman of York; and at his death, in 1810, the father of the corporation. In the eastern window, are the arms of King Charles II., in stained glass.

Holgate is a township, partly in this parish, and partly in St. Mary, Bishophill, York; it contains 13 houses and 83 inhabitants. Here is a bridge over one of the branches of the Ouse; and near it is the house in which Lindley Murray died, in 1826. Severus's hills in this neighbourhood are three natural eminences; the centre one, the smallest, is about 80 feet above the level of the surrounding country; the others are about 100 feet in height. In the time of Walter Grey, Archbishop of York, from 1215 to 1255. Holgate was annexed to the office of treasurer of the church.

Dring houses, a hamlet on the road from York to Tadcaster, is partly in this parish.

ASKHAM BRYAN, 4 miles W. from the city of York, contains 67 houses and 377 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a perpetual curacy: the eastern end is said to have been erected in the eleventh century. Askham Bryan House is the seat of Admiral Preston.

ASKHAM RICHARD, about a mile westward from the above mentioned, contains 45 houses and 249 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Askham hall, the seat of R. Swann, esq. is a brick building, with projecting wings and gabled roof; the grounds adjoining are laid out with taste.

BILBROUGH, 5 miles S.W. from York, contains 40 houses and 260 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of T. L. Fairfax, Esq. In a chapel attached to the southern side of the church is an altar tomb, in memory of the distinguished parliamentary general, Thomas Lord Fairfax, of Denton, who died in 1671.

BILTON, 5 miles N.E. from Wetherby, and 7 miles W. from York, contains 38 houses and 223 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Bilton, in York cathedral. In the northern aisle is the sculptured effigies of a lady, with her hands conjoined on her breast, pressing a heart. The costume is that of the fourteenth century; and the monument has probably been removed from its original position.

About a mile westward from the village are the remains of Sinningthwaite priory. It was founded about the year 1160, by Bertram Haget, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for nuns of the Cistertian Order. They had considerable lands, &c. in the county; and at the time of the dissolution, the revenues of the priory were valued at 62*l.* 6s. per annum. The site, in 1538, was granted to Sir Thomas Tempest; the house which remains is principally built with stone, and has a semicircular arched doorway, with sculptured mouldings springing from cylindrical shafts with leaved capitals. It is moated, and the inclosure occupies about eight acres, including the chapel garth, the site of the chapel, and cemetery belonging to the priory. In the parish of Bilton are the townships of Tockwith and Bickerton, and the entire parish contains 808 inhabitants. At Tockwith, was a cell to the priory of Nostell, dedicated to All Saints. The yearly revenues at the dissolution were 8*l.*, and the site was granted, in 1539, to Thomas Leigh.

BISHOPS THORP, on the banks of the Ouse, 2½ miles S. from the city of York, contains 53 houses and 301 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. It was rebuilt in 1768. Archbishop Drummond, who died at Bishopsthorp palace, in 1776, was buried near the altar. The archbishop's palace was originally erected by Archbishop Walter Grey, in the reign of Henry III.; Archbishop Rotherham, the Lord Chancellor, enlarged the palace, in the early part of the reign of Henry VII.; but it was nearly rebuilt by Archbishop Drummond, from designs by *Atkinson*, of York, about the year 1769, when much of the stone used in the structure was brought from Cawood castle, another seat of the archbishop's, on the banks of the Ouse, near Selby. Middlethorp house is the seat of Mrs. Barlow.

BOLTON PERCY, 9 miles S.W. from York, contains 41 houses and 238 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. It was erected in the year 1423, by Thomas Parker, and is the largest and best built church in the Ainstey. In the chancel are three stalls and a piscina; the windows are filled with stained glass, figures of saints, and early bishops. Near the altar is a monument of Sir W. M. Milner, bart. of New Appleton, who died in 1811. In the south aisle is a monument of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, of Cameron, who died in 1647. There is also a tablet for W. Fairfax, of Steeton, who died in 1694.

In this parish are the townships of Appleton Roebuck, Colton, and Steeton; and the entire parish contains 1054 inhabitants. A nunnery was founded at Appleton, by Adeliza St. Quintin, in the latter part of the reign of Stephen. It was dedicated to God, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist, and was endowed with considerable estates. The revenue at the dissolution appears to have amounted to 83*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* per annum; and in 1553, the site was granted to Sir William Fairfax and Humphrey Shelley. Nun Appleton hall, the seat of Sir William Mordaunt Stort Milner, bart., was built by Thomas Lord Fairfax, and was purchased by Alderman Milner, of Leeds, who settled it, together with the estate, on his son, Sir William Milner, the first baronet in the family, who was created in 1716. It is a large mansion, seated in a well wooded park, and commanding very interesting scenery. Steeton hall is an ancient seat of the Fairfax family; but part only remains of the original edifice. Near it is Street Houses, in the road to York.

HEALAUGH, 3 miles N. from Tadcaster, is the most picturesque village in the Ainstey, and contains 38 houses and 191 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of B. Brooksbank, esq. It is an Anglo Norman structure, and stands on rising ground. The architectural enrichments are curious and worthy examination. In the chancel is an altar tomb in memory of Thomas Lord Wharton who died in 1568. Healaugh hall, the seat of B. Brooksbank, esq., stands in a fine well wooded park, on the banks of the river Wharf. A priory was founded at Healaugh, by Bertram Haget, and completed by Jeffery, his son; its possessions lay chiefly in the vicinity of the convent, and were estimated in 1534, at 86*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The site of the priory was granted, in 1539, to John Gage who sold the estate to Sir Arthur Darcy; and it afterwards became the residence of Thomas Lord Wharton.

The conventual buildings, when perfect, formed a large quadrangle, of which part of the eastern side remains. The edifice is of two stories in height, and finished with an embattled parapet; it is occupied as a farm residence; a mote of considerable width surrounds the whole site.

LONG MARSTON, 7 miles W. from York, contains 82 houses and 388 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 3s. 9*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Wenlock. It was built in 1400; and in the chancel are monuments of J. Thwaites, who died in 1602, and of Sir Darcy Dawes, bart. son of William, Archbishop of York, who died in 1732. Near the village is Marston moor, where Prince Rupert, and the royalists were signally defeated on the 2nd of July, 1644; many relics of the battle are occasionally turned up by the plough. The persons slain in this desperate fight were buried near Wilstrop wood. Including the townships of Angram and Hutton, the entire parish of Marston, contains 579 inhabitants. Hutton hall, erected in the latter part of the seventeenth century, is a seat of Paul Beilby Thompson, Esq. of Escrick.

MOOR MONKTON, on the river Nid, and near its junction with the Ouse, 8 miles N.W. from York, contains 31 houses and 269 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It is situated on rising ground at a considerable distance from the village; and is partly of Anglo-Norman architecture, with a curious piece of sculpture on the western front, representing a lady in a niche, and before her a blank shield. Hessey, or *Hersey*, a township of this parish contains 28 houses and 161 inhabitants. Red house is on the banks of the Ouse; about a mile eastward from Monkton: it was built by Sir Henry Slingsby, the royalist, in the reign of Charles I.; and from the terrace commands a view of the city of

York and the surrounding country; the centre division of the original house only remains, but the domestic chapel is more perfect: in the eastern window are the arms of the family of Slingsby, and the arms of Thomas Morton, Bishop of Lichfield and Oxford, and archbishop of Canterbury, impaled with those of the Sees, in stained glass. Round the interior of the chapel are stalls of carved oak, and at the western end, is a gallery, the staircase to which is particularly described in "The Memoirs of Sir Henry Slingsby, written during the great Civil War." It is above five feet, within the rails, in width; the posts eight inches square; and upon every post is the crest of some of his special friends, and of his brothers-in-law; viz. the crests of Slingsby, Pembroke, Sir W. Bethell, Sir T. Metcalf, Sir A. Ingram, Waterton, Stapylton, Sir J. Fenwick, Vavasour, Lord Fauconberg, Savile, the Earl of Cumberland, Lord Fairfax, and the Earl of Northumberland. Upon the post that bears up the half pace that leads to the painted chamber, sits a blackamoor cast in lead, by Andrew Karne, with a torch in each hand to give light to the staircase. Scriven, near Knaresborough, is a more ancient seat of this family.

NETHER POPPLETON, or *Water Poppleton*, on the river Ouse, 4 miles N.W. from York, contains 46 houses and 254 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. In the chancel are several curious monuments of the Hutton family, including that of Sir Thomas Hutton, son of Matthew, archbishop of York, who died in 1620.

Upper or Land Poppleton, adjoining this village on the south, is a hamlet of St. Mary Bishop-hill, in York, and contains 65 houses and 346 inhabitants. The lands here formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary, York, to which they were given by Osberne de Archis, almost at its first institution.

RUFFORTH, 6 miles W. from York, contains 52 houses and 295 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

THORP ARCH, on the river Wharf, 3 miles S.E. from Wetherby, contains 62 houses and 343 inhabitants. It is a very picturesque village, with a bridge of four arches across the river, which here flows with considerable rapidity. It is supposed to derive the name of Arch, from the family of D'Arches who had large possessions in this part of the country. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Huntingdon. It stands at some distance from the village. The hall is the seat of W. Gossip, esq. lord of the manor.

WALTON, on the declivity of a hill, 2 miles E. from Wetherby, contains 44 houses and 237 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a perpetual curacy. In the chancel is an ancient recessed monument, and the figure of a knight, which, from the style of the armour, appears to represent a person of some distinction in the reign of Edward III. Here is also a monumental tablet for Nicholas, nephew and heir of Charles Lord Viscount Fairfax, of Gilling castle, who died, in 1702. Walton hall, once the seat of the Fairfax family, has been rebuilt, and is the residence of Mrs. Wright. On the front of an old building in the village are the arms of Fairfax, with quarterings, and the date 1684. The Watling-street crosses the river Wharf at St. Helen's ford, and passes through the parish to that part of the wall, now called Redgate.

WIGHILL, 3 miles N, from Tadcaster, contains 44 houses and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* It stands on the summit of a hill, commanding one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in the Ainstey. In the chancel is a monument with a sculptured figure in memory of Robert Stapylton, of Wighill, who died in 1634; it was erected by Catherine, daughter of Viscount Fairfax. On the floor are also slabs, commemorating other members of the Stapylton family which was for a long time in possession of this estate, which was purchased a few years ago, by Richard Fountain Wilson, esq., of Melton, near Doncaster. Wighill park, the seat of R. Yorke, esq., is extensive and laid out to great advantage. The mansion, of stone, is large, containing many elegant apartments.

THE CITY OF YORK, the metropolis of the North of England, stands upon a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ouse and Foss, at the point of junction of the three Ridings, into which the county is divided, 198 miles from London and 201 from Edinburgh, and contains 3206 houses and 20787 inhabitants. The Yure or Eure being one of the branches of the Ouse, and Wick a reach of a river, the city was originally named Yure-wick, by abbreviation York. It was the Eboracum of the Romans, and one of the greatest, if not the most considerable, station in the province, distinguished by the presence of many emperors. York afterwards became the capital of Deira, a province which is supposed to have originally included Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Westmorland, Cumberland, and part of Northumberland, although afterwards curtailed to that portion of the county of York named the East Riding, Bernicia, comprehending the lands northward to the Frith of Forth.

William the Conqueror erected a castle on each side the river at York, on the summit of high mounds, after the Norman manner; an incontestible proof of the consequence of the city. The entire circumference of the fortifications of the city of York is two miles five furlongs and eighty-seven yards, an extent fraught with interest and matter for study for the architect, the artist, and the antiquary. The walls around the manor house, and extraneous portion, commence at Bootham Bar, and extend in a north westerly direction 194 yards, defended by three towers, and terminated by St. Mary's tower.

From this angle the defences turn towards the river, on the banks of which a circular tower completes the fortifications; this line is 420 yards in length. Having no mound, the walls themselves are considerably higher than those more immediately belonging to the city; but are almost hid from public view by the houses in Bootham and St. Mary Gate, abutting closely upon them.

The boundaries of the castle of York now enclose whatever remains of the old fortress, of which, notwithstanding many vestiges have been destroyed, there yet exists much to interest the antiquary. Clifford's tower, the principal object, commanded by its elevated site, the whole area of the castle; and although detached from the rest of the fortifications, was accounted the stronghold and last resource of the garrison. Its ground plan is composed of the segments of four circles, much resembling the form of a quatrefoil. At three of the exterior intersections are turrets supported on corbels; and at the fourth, towards the castle, a square tower to defend the entrance; this last, however, was a subsequent addition to the building. Originally the mound on which Clifford's tower stands, sloped precipitately to the edge of the moat by which it was entirely surrounded; but much has been cut away, and the rest confined within a wall. Access was formerly gained only by a drawbridge, which commenced on the opposite wall of the castle, and terminated about midway on the mound, whence a steep and narrow flight of steps led to the portal. The entrance arch is elliptical, and above are placed the arms of King Charles II., and those of the Clifford family, from whom this fortress derived its name, they being its hereditary wardens. The greatest internal diameter of the tower is 64 feet, and the smallest 45 feet. A well within the area of the walls 53 feet deep, with more than 8 feet of good water, at all times plentifully supplied the garrison. Clifford's tower, at that time, situated without the limits of the castle, continued the property of the crown, until the reign of James I., when by a grant it was conveyed to Babington and Duffield. In the civil war it was again armed for an English monarch; afterwards descended to Samuel Ward, and was lastly bought for the county, and enclosed within a boundary wall of the modern prison, York castle.

The ancient castle of York, in the reign of Richard II., was so dilapidated, that a new one was commenced. All that now exists of the old building are two small towers at the southern extremity; but these were not the most outward, the remains of double towers and a sally port having been demolished in 1806, which were still beyond. The foundation of many walls prove that the principal buildings, of whatever nature they may have been, were situated here.

The fortifications of the city, commencing at Clifford's tower, are continued in a southwesterly direction, and terminate at Fishergate postern. From the mound of Clifford's tower, to the southern angle, there is only one tower; but hence to Micklegate bar, there are eight towers, and the wall itself, from 12 to 17 feet in height,

is irregularly embattled and buttressed. Micklegate bar, the entrance to York from London, derives much of its superiority from its situation. Its general form is that of a square tower, supported on piers, with circular turrets at the outer angles. Over the arch are the words, Renovata A.D. 1727, and at some feet above, are the Arms of England, between the city shields bearing St. George's cross, charged with five lions; these shields are emblazoned, and are beneath small gilded canopies, of which the centre supports a helmet, crested by a sculptured lion. The inner front, was erected in 1827. The extreme height of the bar, is 53 feet 6 inches; its width 26 feet, and its depth 34 feet 7 inches. The name is derived from the street to which it forms the bar, and that thoroughfare from its extent and width, obtained the name of Mickle, or Great Gate. Seven towers strengthen the walls between Micklegate, and North street postern, which have been restored, with their parapets and buttresses. It was between North street postern and Lendall tower, that an iron chain was stretched across the river Ouse. The defences of the city were continued with slight interruption up the steep ascent from this tower, until crossed by a bulwark, erected by the Romans to defend a camp laid out by Agricola. A considerable portion of this wall, which extended to the castle, is yet very perfect; and an angle of the Roman camp, is still protected by the remains of a multangular tower, a curious vestige of antiquity. The foundation of the Roman walls adjacent, may be traced at the back of the present wall, the whole of the way to Bootham. Bootham bar, as yet the only considerable outlet to the north, presents more picturesque combinations of dissimilar styles, than perhaps any of its compeers. The principal shield of arms on its front, which is much defaced, exhibits traces of the Irish harp, and was probably set up in compliment to Oliver Cromwell, on his return from Scotland, in 1650; below it are the ensigns armorial of the city. The inner front, was rebuilt in 1719. The portcullis formed of oak, and framed in squares strongly bolted at the intersections, is quite perfect, as well as the perpendicular windlas and ropes, by which it was worked. The greatest height of this bar, is 46 feet, and the extreme width 26 feet 6 inches. The walls, hence to Monk bar, have suffered more than elsewhere. Ten towers recorded by Leland, are now reduced to six. Monk bar, certainly the most handsome and most imposing gatehouse at York, by its blackened walls, and overhanging arch, gives a gloomy aspect to the entrance from Scarborough; its general form much resembles that of the other bars, but exhibits symptoms of more recent erection. This structure underwent repair in 1825, when the remains of the barbican were entirely swept away. The lower parapet bears the arms of England, surmounted by a stone canopy and crest, and on each side are the arms of the city, similarly protected. The portcullis is entire, and corresponds with that at Bootham bar. The bar, bore the name of Goodram gate, till it was changed in compliment to General Monk. Four towers occur in the irregular line of dilapidated walls from this bar to where Layerthorpe postern formerly stood. Before the old bridge was removed, a square tower here rendered it an exceedingly strong position, having the river Foss immediately in front; it in some measure commanded the ground now called Foss island, but which was formerly a sheet of water, extending to the Red tower, and was considered sufficient protection for the city on this side. Nearly the whole of the wall to Walmgate bar, is built on arches, supposed of Roman workmanship; one tower only remains between the Red tower, and the bar. Walmgate bar, alone now affords an example of the outwork once common to all the bars of York, but which have gradually disappeared from all but this. The bar itself is distinguished by no peculiarity; but the existence of its barbican, more than raises it to an equal, in point of interest, with its more elegant and decorated rivals. The barbican projects 56 feet from the face of the bar, and an inscription upon it records the date of the restoration of the edifice, A.D. 1648. In the whole circumference of the fortifications, the city walls are no where so fallen and ruinous, as between this bar and Fishergate; the single tower, which once gave it strength to repel an enemy, is now almost level with the dust. Fishergate bar differs considerably from every other remain bearing that denomination; the whole was repaired in 1826, to improve the approach to the cattle market, then formed at the expense of the corporation. See "the History, and Antiquities of the Fortifications of the City of York, by Henry F. Lockwood, and Adolphus H. Cates, Architects, 1834," whence this account is taken.

The city of York is divided into four wards; Micklegate, Walmgate, Monk and Bootham wards. The city has been considerably increased in extent, within the last few years, especially without Micklegate and Walmgate bars; and the interior of the city has at the same time been very much improved. A number of Guilds, anciently existed in York, for the extension and regulation of trade, these are now almost all dissolved. The Merchants' Company, of considerable antiquity, yet exists, and several wealthy citizens are included amongst its members. The Merchants' Hall, is situated in Fossgate, and the ancient seal of the company is still preserved; it is of brass, and in fine preservation. A Merchant Tailor's Company, hold meetings in their Hall, in Aldwark; and there is also a Goldsmith's Company, authorised by Parliament to elect two wardens annually, and to appoint an assay master. The largest capital at present employed in one branch of trade, is in drugs; and here is an extensive glass manufactory; but the trade of the city, although considerable, is trifling when compared with its former extent. The market days, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, but the last is chiefly for corn. In Sampson's square, is Thursday market, where formerly was held the principal market in the city, now attended by country butchers on Saturday. The cross, in the middle of the square, was entirely removed in 1815, but there yet remains a large bull ring, which constitutes a privilege to every freeman who is a householder, and resides within sight of the ring, to right of stray, over Knavesmire, and over the common land belonging to Micklegate ward. In the open area of the Pavement, a well built street near High Ousegate, a market is held, for the sale of all sorts of grain, poultry, butter, and various other articles; the corn market is well supplied with oats in particular. The cross, at the end of All Saints Church, was removed in 1813. In the front of St. Martin's churchyard, Micklegate, was formerly situated, the butter stand, for the purpose of weighing and marking butter, the building was taken down in 1828. The wool market is held in Peaseholm green, every Thursday from Lady-day to Michaelmas; the wool is first taken to the cross and weighed, and then piled in packs for sale. On this Green is also a leather fair, established in 1815, held on the first Wednesday in March, June, September, and December. A new cattle market, near Fishergate bar, was opened in 1828; and on the northern side of the Groves, is the horse fair, once the site of St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital.

The old Ouse bridge at York, was taken down, and a new bridge erected in 1820. It consists of three elliptical arches, the span of the centre arch, being 75 feet, and the rise 22 feet 6 inches, the side arches each span 65 feet, and rise 20 feet. At each end of the bridge, on the eastern side, are steps leading to the staiths. The Foss bridge, was built in 1811, and consists of one elliptical arch of 35 feet span; and the open balustrade gives it a light appearance.

The Yorkshire Philosophical Society, was founded in 1812, and its museum was built, in 1830, from designs by *Wilkins*. This edifice occupies a site having the remains of St. Mary's Abbey on the north, and the Roman tower and wall to the east; the principal front on the east, is nearly two hundred feet in length. Besides a library and lecture room, it contains apartments for collections in Geology and Mineralogy, consisting of selected specimens of British organic remains, arranged in the order of their position in the earth, and the minerals classed according to their chemical relations, beside which is a gallery, for the reception of collections of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, shells, insects, crustacea, and corallines. In the basement story, is a long gallery, containing architectural fragments of St. Mary's Abbey, discovered in the late excavations, and several Roman inscriptions.

At the time of the dissolution of monasteries, king Henry VIII. ordered a palace to be formed upon the conventual buildings at St. Mary's Abbey, which was called the King's Manor. It afterwards became a residence of the military governors of the city, till king Charles II., granted a lease for vesting the Manor house, in private hands, now held by Earl De Grey. The doorways of the mansion exhibit some curious specimens of architectural enrichment. Over one, are the arms of the Earl of Strafford, who frequently resided here, as Lord President of the North.

The city of York, is governed by a Lord Mayor, a Recorder, two city counsel, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, seventy-two common councilmen, and six chamberlains. Besides these are the twenty-four, a number of citizens, who, having passed the office of sheriff, become a part of the privy council. The title of lord mayor was bestowed by king Richard II. in 1389; and the most ancient courts in the city are the sheriff's courts, now consolidated and held weekly in the Guildhall.

The mansion house was built in 1725; and in the state room (49 feet 6 inches by 27 feet 9 inches in dimension) are portraits of King George IV., by *Hoppner*, presented in 1811; King William III., King George II., the Marquess of Rockingham, Sir W. M. Milner, Bart., the Duke of Richmond, Lord Dundas, &c. The Guildhall, situated behind the mansion-house, was built in 1446; the hall is 96 feet by 43 in dimension, and the height to the centre of the roof is 29 feet 6 inches; the windows contain stained glass by *Peckitt*. Formerly the Lord President of the North held his court in this hall, and it was here that the Scots were paid 200,000*l*. for assisting the Parliament against king Charles I. Near the entrance is a statue of king George II., and at the upper end is the court, where the assizes and sessions are held for the city and Ainstey of York. In an inner room the lord mayor and magistrates hold petty sessions every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and here are deposited the musketry of the city, calculated to equip four companies. Adjoining the Guildhall, is the council chamber for the use of the corporation, erected in 1819, consisting of an upper and lower room. In the windows of the upper room are the armorial bearings and badges of several members of the corporation.

The custos rotulorum, or keeper of the rolls and records of the session of the peace, is nominated by the Lord Chancellor, and is always a justice of the quorum, and one of the principal of that character in the commission, to whom the nomination of the clerk of the peace belongs. This office has been, of late years, annexed to that of lord lieutenant. York city returns two members to parliament; the present representatives are J. H. Lowther, Esq., and the Hon. J. C. Dundas.

The arms of the city were originally *Argent, a cross gules*, and the *five lions or*, with which the cross is now charged, were added, it is said, in memory of five magistrates, who had bravely defended the city, and whose names are asserted to have been Sir Robert Clifford, Houngate, Talbot, Lascelles, and Erringham. The seal of the corporation is circular, and bears the figure of Saint Peter with his keys; having on the reverse a castle. The bishopric of York was founded by Paulinus, one of the missionaries sent by Pope Gregory to England as early as A.D. 627. Pope Honorius sent this prelate the pall in the year 634, and granted the archbishops of York and Canterbury the mutual power of ordaining each other. The first cathedral of York was dedicated to Saint Peter; and the arms of the see—the crossed keys—are the well-known emblems of the apostle.

> Two massy keys he bore, of metals twain
> The golden opes, the iron shuts amain.

The arms of the archiepiscopal sees were originally exactly similar; the present arms of the see of York were adopted in the time of Cardinal Wolsey. The archbishop, as primate of England, has the province of York under his care, consisting of the bishoprics of Carlisle, Chester, and Durham, as well as that of Sodor and Man; the bishop of which is not a peer of parliament. The extent of jurisdiction, although less in England, was formerly largest in Britain, the archbishopric having the entire kingdom of Scotland subject to it. The bishoprics of Lincoln, Lichfield, and Worcester were taken from York; and it appears that the archbishop had formerly all the bishoprics northward of the river Humber subject to his authority, including the bishoprics of Ripon, Hexham, Lindisfarne, the bishopric of Whitehaven, and all the bishoprics of Scotland and the Orcades. The last continued till the wars in the reigns of the three Edwards, when the Scots bishops threw off their subjection. Drake, in his History of York, also states, that the kings of England have always allowed the priority to Canterbury, on the principle that a diarchy in the church was altogether inconsistent with a monarchy in the state.

The cathedral of York is believed to have been erected on the site of a wooden church or oratory, founded as early as A.D. 627, by Edwyn, king of Northumberland, and dedicated to Saint Peter by Paulinus, the first bishop of York, one of the missionaries sent by Pope Gregory, to preach Christianity in England. The church was afterwards constructed with stone, and was completed by Oswald, the successor of Edwyn in the kingdom of Northumberland, about the year 642. St. Wilfrid, who is better known as the founder of the churches of Ripon and Hexham, repaired and adorned the church of York about the year 720, but in 741 it was destroyed by fire. The church was rebuilt by archbishop Egbert, and was demolished by the Danes, together with the greater part of the city.

The first archbishop after the Norman conquest, Thomas, a canon of Bayeux, who was also chaplain to king William, acquired the title of fifth founder, by rebuilding his cathedral on a grander scale than had hitherto been adopted. The existence of this church was but of short duration, for, in the year 1137, the building was destroyed by an accidental fire, together with St. Mary's Abbey, which had been rebuilt by king William Rufus, and thirty-nine parish churches. The cathedral, after this event, lay in ruins for more than thirty years. In 1171 archbishop Roger began to rebuild the choir with its crypt, and lived to complete it. The crypt, undoubtedly the work of archbishop Roger, is very interesting as a specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture, consisting of a series of massive pillars, which stand within the space of those of the choir; these are ornamented in spiral lines, and have smaller pillars attached to them, for the springers of the stone roof, which was destroyed with the ancient choir.

A plan and architectural drawings of this crypt were made in 1832, by P. F. Robinson, esq. It is chiefly remarkable for its extraordinary massiveness, the pillars being about seven feet high, and nearly the same in dimension; they are enriched with Anglo-Norman sculpture, and some walls, apparently of Roman structure, with herring-bone brick work intersect the foundations.

In the year 1227, Archbishop Walter Grey commenced the erection of the southern transept, and the northern transept was completed in the year 1260 by John Le Romain, treasurer of the church, in the reign of Henry III. He also erected the tower of the cathedral. His son, John Le Romain, who became Archbishop of York in 1285, laid the foundation of the nave on the 7th April, 1291. This part of the church was completed by his successor, archbishop William de Melton, who was also treasurer and chancellor of England. The materials for building the nave of the cathedral were furnished by Robert de Vavasour, who granted the free use of his quarries, near Tadcaster, not only for the building, but for the future reparation of the cathedral; and by Robert Percy, who gave his wood, at Bolton, to be employed in the timber-work of the roof. The memory of these early benefactors to the church is preserved by statues in the buttresses, which were renewed in the year 1813. Archbishop John Thoreshy laid the foundation of the present choir on the 29th July, 1361, and towards the building Walter Skirlaw, then archdeacon of the East Riding, largely contributed: the stone was procured from the archbishop's palace at Shireburn, which was demolished for the sake of the materials. The lantern tower was, at the same time, rebuilt, and bears the arms of Skirlaw on sculptured shields; other parts of the edifice were finished under the superintendence of archbishop Bowett, and the western front appears to have been erected by John de Bermingham, treasurer of the church; his name, with the figure of a bear, is sculptured on the western face of the southern tower.

The erection of the elegant Chapter House is generally ascribed to Walter Grey, archbishop in the reigns of John and Henry III., but it is probably of more recent date. On one of the pillars is inscribed a Latin sentence, in golden letters, UT ROSA FLOS FLORUM, SIC EST DOMUS ISTA DOMORUM.

A very careful restoration of the cathedral, under the sanction of dean Markham, had been ably executed by Shoults, when great part of the interior of the church was destroyed by fire on the 2nd February, 1829. It was discovered about seven o'clock in the morning, when nearly the whole of the wood-work of the choir was in flames, which, in about an hour, reached to the roof, and the spectacle, by nine o'clock, was truly awful. Great fears were entertained for the eastern window, but the approach of the fire was stopped by sawing asunder the timbers of the roof, and, by

about twelve o'clock, it was subdued. The entire roof of the choir, about 222 feet in length, was demolished, together with the wood-work of the choir, and the organ. The fire was the work of an incendiary, named Martin, who concealed himself in the church after prayers on Sunday afternoon, and lighted the fire about half-past two; according to his own confession, he stayed half an hour watching the effect, and left the cathedral at three in the morning. The incendiary was subsequently tried at the assizes, and acquitted on the grounds of insanity, caused by religious fanaticism, but was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in St. Luke's hospital in London. The restitution of the choir was entrusted to Sir Robert Smirke, the expense of which was defrayed by public subscription. The architect's first object was to give security to the fabric, and it was found necessary to rebuild the walls above the arches of the choir, and restore the cornice and battlements. The altar-screen is entirely new, but it is moulded and enriched in the same manner as the old one, the same style of execution having been adopted in the sculpture. Every part of the roof of the choir is constructed with teak, supplied by government, from the stores of well-seasoned timber in the dock-yards, experience having proved the extraordinary strength and durability of teak timber, in situations where oak and other wood has failed. All the lead, with which the new roof is covered, was procured from the mines of the Greenwich hospital estates. The principal or solid part of all the moulded ribs of the ceiling of the choir is made of teak, forming a strong and durable frame over the whole of the vaulted area; the mouldings upon the ribs are an interior lining attached to the frame, and are made of a light American wood. This mode of construction, besides possessing great strength, enabled the architect to have the surface of the complex curves of the vaulting formed in a better manner than they were originally made, and admit of the removal and replacing of any part of the mouldings, should it ever become necessary from accidental injury. The form of all the ribs, their curves, and manner of intersection, are restored, in every respect, according to the original framing of the ceiling. The designs for the highly enriched and elaborate carved-work of the stalls and seats of the choir were made under the superindence of Mr. Wild and Mr. Mackenzie, who formerly, on several occasions, had made accurate drawings of these and many other parts of the cathedral, including the richly ornamented screens, which extend from the stalls to the altar, inclosing the choir on each side. The tabernacle work over the prebendal seats was carved in London, well seasoned oak having been collected for the purpose in Holland.

The ground plan of the cathedral is in the usual form of a cross and is of very considerable dimension, the extreme length, from east to west, being about 515 feet. and extending from north to south, at the transept about 240 feet. There are three grand entrances on the western front. one in the southern transept, which is that most frequently used, and an entrance in the northern transept formerly the communication with the ancient archbishop's palace, which stood on this side the church.

The exterior of York cathedral, although built at different and distant times, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VII., and comprising a period of more than 250 years, presents a general uniformity in the architecture, and, without being distinguished for an elevated site, has an imposing and magnificent appearance amidst the buildings of the city.

The western front, the most remarkable feature of this venerable edifice, has been compared with the celebrated façade of Rheims cathedral for richness, sublimity, and beauty of architectural design; it is certainly not surpassed by that of any church in England in its fine proportions, chaste enrichments, or scientific arrangement; but unluckily its situation is very unfavourable for obtaining a good general view. Notwithstanding the perfect harmony that pervades this unparallelled architectural design, the masonic construction of this part of the building is evidently of different eras. The front of the church, erected in the reign of Edward II., is divided into three grand parts by massive graduated buttresses, enriched with tabernacle-work on every face. The elevated gable concealing the roof of the church, is covered with ornamental tracery of the most florid character, having the ridge beautifully terminated with a perforated battlement, the successive gradations of which are crested with a central pinnacle in exquisite taste. The three entrances upon this front are deemed not disproportioned to the grandeur of the elevation; the openings are deeply splayed with numerous shafts, whence flowered mouldings, with leaves in the grooves, spring from enriched capitals. The central porch, opening to the nave, like many other western entrances of churches, is subdivided into two openings by a clustered pillar, but in the space, beneath the deep recess of the arch, is a circular window of six lights, which is an unusual, if not unique enrichment of the porch. The whole of the space, on each side of the entrance, is entirely filled with canopied niches for statutes, in two tiers, leaving no part of the surface of the building unornamented. The magnificent western window, over the porch, is divided into eight lights by upright mullions, which, in the upper part, beautifully diverge into what has been not unaptly called flamboyant tracery, a mode of construction peculiar to the fourteenth century. The outer mouldings of this large window are continued by crockets on the gable-formed heading, which also is filled with ornamental tracery, and is terminated by an exuberant finial. The towers of the western front, forming the two side divisions, rise to the height of 196 feet from the level ground. The angles of each tower and sides of the windows are bounded by buttresses, in continuation of those which are their main support; they terminate at the upper cornice or course of mouldings, above which the parapets, at the summits of the towers, are composed of tasteful perforated battlements, farther enriched with pinnacles at the angles, and in the centre, of each side.

The southern front of the cathedral presents three grand architectural divisions, in the nave, transept, and high choir, besides the face of the western tower, and the Louvre tower in the centre of the edifice.

The line of the nave of the church is in seven divisions or bays, made by very elegant formed buttresses, rising above the parapet of the aisle to the height of 101 feet from the ground, and enriched with open tabernacles for statues.

The windows of the southern aisle are nearly of the same construction with those on the western front, and have the same gabled terminations ending in finials: the ornamental parapet is surmounted by small battlements. The windows of the clerestory, which give light to the nave, correspond also in their tracery with those on the western front of the church, and the embattled parapet, which completes the design, is enriched with finials. Abutting on the western side of the transept is the record office with the library over it. The erection of the southern transept is ascribed to Walter Grey, archbishop of York, in the reign of Henry III., and the style of architecture in its details exhibits a very different character than that of the nave, but without departing from the general uniformity. The front, one of the best examples of the period in the kingdom, is in three grand divisions, made by octangular buttresses, and turrets at the extremity. The porch on this front is the most usual entrance to the church; it is deeply recessed by numerous mouldings in the prevailing manner at the early period in which it was erected. Over the large windows above the porch, which are without stone mullions or tracery, is a circular, or marygold window, in the gable, a very beautiful decoration; the gable is surmounted by an enriched pinnacle.

The choir, rebuilt by archbishop Thoresby in the reign of Edward III., is of the same height as the nave, but with evident variations of design in the architectural detail. Nearly in the centre of this part of the fabric is a small transept, a remarkable deviation, peculiar to this cathedral, and which produces an incomparably fine effect; it consists of a bold projection, to the extent of the aisle, having in front a mullioned window the whole height of the church. The windows of the eastern part of the choir, and of the lady chapel, have a singularly-formed open decorated screen before each of them, such as is only to be met with in this structure. The stone screen work, besides its utility in giving additional strength, and its intrinsic beauty, contributes, by affording deep shadows, to increase the brilliancy of the great eastern window, where the same device is repeated on the interior of the church, and with the same manifest improvement of effect. On the southern side of the church are the treasury and vestries. The central tower, or louvre, for it is left open in the interior, rises 188 feet from the pavement. This structure, one of the principal decorations of the church, consists only of one story, surmounted by a parapet and battlements, both perforated, and having a large double window upon each face: the angles are strengthened by buttresses, ornamented with tabernacle work.

The eastern front of the church is in three grand divisions, formed by buttress turrets, which are enriched with panellings, and crowned with crocketted pinnacles. Between the two centre buttresses the entire space is occupied by the eastern window, of surpassing beauty. The whole breadth of the window is divided into three principal compartments, which are again sub-divided into nine, and crossed horizontally by two transoms; the outward mouldings of the arch rise high above it, and in the heading, thus formed, is an elegant niche, or tabernacle, containing a statute of archbishop Thoresby, a beautiful memorial of his zeal and liberality in completing the choir of the cathedral. Upon this part of the church the effect of time is very perceptible, the tracery and crockets are fast mouldering away.

The chapter house, which is entered from the transept, is situated on the northern front of the church, where the area is less confined than on the opposite side. The whole pile of the chapter-house is an octagon of 63 feet in diameter, the height of it to the middle knot of the roof is 67 feet 10 inches, unsupported by any pillar, and, according to Drake, entirely dependant upon one pin, geometrically placed in the centre; an assertion which, it is hardly necessary to observe, is erroneous; the building is strongly supported by eight buttresses. The front of the northern transept varies in its architectural detail in some degree from that of the southern transept, but presents examples of sculpture characteristic of the earliest pointed style: the five tall lancet windows are called the five sisters, from a tradition that the stained glass with which they are adorned was the gift of five maiden sisters. A cloister, it is supposed, was intended to have been built on this side, but was never executed; this cathedral is consequently without cloisters, the usual appendage of large ecclesiastical buildings.

The nave of the church, began to be rebuilt by archbishop Romaine, and completed by archbishop Milton, is 250 feet in length, 103 feet in breadth, and is 92 feet high; the aisles surround the whole church in every part, and are of the same dimensions in each, and built at the same time. The eight divisions of the nave are marked by clusters of pillars, the bases and capitals of which are very plain; the centre portion of these clustered shafts rises to the springing of the groined ceiling of the nave; other portions rise only to the springing of the arches of the aisles. The interior of the western end of the nave is highly enriched, and the beautiful effect of the great western window is superior to that of any church in the kingdom. The painted glass represents the portraits of the first eight archbishops, and eight saints, of the church. The arms of King Edward II. and of Ulphus, an Anglo-Saxon benefactor to the church, are here sculptured. A large arch is thrown across the western part of the nave, a contrivance which is admirably calculated to combine, secure, and resist the accumulation of weight which the addition of the upper part of the western towers must necessarily have occasioned at this part of the structure. There are only two stories in the elevation of the nave, as the triforium, or gallery over the aisles, is taken out to a certain height of the windows of the clerestory, the mullions of which, in a pleasing way, form an open screen to the triforium.

The tracery in the headings of the windows, both of the aisles and clerestory, is in the true mode of Edward III. reign. These windows, excepting the two under the western towers, retain nearly the whole of the original painted glass. The uppermost window in the northern aisle is called by Drake, the window armorial, the figures in emblazoned surcoates, represent the Kings of England, France, Arragon, the King of the Romans, Castile and Leon, Jerusalem and Navarre; there are also portraits in their tabards, of the following noble personages—Beauchamp, Clare, Warren, Ross, Mowbray, Clifford, and Percy. The arms of archbishops Scrope and Bowett in several places in these windows, show that they were special benefactors to the church. The four great arches of the central tower rise the whole height of the nave; over these is the first story of the lantern tower. The gallery round the lantern, with its perforated parapet, is very elegant, and the windows above, containing some painted glass, give a most brilliant light. The ceiling of the tower is groined. The transepts vary the long line of the structure, and differ in some respects in architectural detail from the nave. The length of each transept, both northern and southern, is in three divisions, and the height is in three stories. The style of the architecture of these transepts, in the earliest pointed manner, differs in some particular instances; which is more distinctly visible in the five lights, or five sisters, in the northern transepts. In the southern transept is the monument of the founder, archbishop Walter Grey.

The magnificent screen, at the entrance of the choir, which occasioned so much controversy, contains fifteen statues of the kings of England, all of them, excepting one, ancient, that of King Henry VI. being the work of Michael Taylor, a sculptor of York, and occupies the place of a statue of King James. This screen, a rich and beautiful specimen of the florid style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry VI., has been brought into notice with reference to a supposed defect in the construction of the building. The width of the screen is such that its two extremities conceal, almost entirely, the bases of the two great pillars which support the lantern tower; being twenty-three feet six inches high, it is in the proportion of about one-eighth to the height of the tower, which is nearly two hundred feet high. During the repair in 1830 a new arrangement was attempted, and a question arose whether the screen ought to be removed, and placed immediately behind the two great pillars of the tower, instead of in front of them, by which arrangement six of the fifteen statutes in the screen must have been concealed, and a portion of this unrivalled work of art, amounting to two-fifths of the whole, would have been lost. At the same time if the screen was brought eastward, to the first pillars of the choir, its proportion would have been about one-fourth to the height of the canopy, which is not one hundred feet high. Good taste ultimately prevailed, and the screen was suffered to retain its original position. It was chiefly from the exertions of the venerable Robert Markham, archdeacon of York, and William Etty, R.A., that this innovation in York cathedral was not carried into execution.

The organ was presented by the Hon. and Rev. John Lumley Savile, and was built by Messrs. Elliot and Hill, of London, under the direction of Dr. Camidge of York.

The new choir, which was opened on May 6th, 1832, presents a faithful restoration of the ancient architecture of king Edward III. reign. It is in nine divisions, the fifth expanding to a small transept, is peculiarly beautiful in effect. The richly carved stalls occupy the three first divisions; screens of similar workmanship continue the enclosure to the commencement of the seventh architectural division, where an enriched altar screen divides the choir, from the lady chapel. The choir, from the gates to the eastern end is 222 feet by 46 feet 6 inches in dimension, upon the plan.

The eastern window is nearly the height and breadth of the choir, its design embraces three principal divisions, formed by two large mullions; these are again formed into three compartments. The height of the lights to the springing of the arch is also in three stories. The mullions of this beautiful window are doubled in profile to the third story, containing, by this extraordinary contrivance, two galleries, not only exquisite in effect, but calculated to give a ready and near access to all parts of the wonderful construction, for the view of the numerous paintings, wrought with minute delicacy of pencelling, and for a convenient and easy repair of any object, either of the masonry or the glass. It is 75 feet in height, and 32 feet in breadth. This window was begun to be glazed in the year 1405; when the dean and chapter contracted with John Thornton, of Coventry, glazier, to execute it. He was to receive for his own work four shillings a week, and was to finish the whole in less than three years.

The number of historical subjects represented on the glass amounts to at least one hundred and fifteen, chiefly selected from the Old Testament; but the several pieces are much mutilated and disarranged by unskilful hands employed in the repairs. Almost all the figures are about two feet two inches high, and are very beautifully drawn, resembling the style of the early Italian school of painting. In the eastern window of the south aisle, is a representation of the meeting of the Virgin Mary and Elizabeth. which originally adorned the eastern window of the church of St. Nicholas, at Rouen, and was presented to the dean and chapter of York, by the Earl of Carlisle, K.G. in the year 1804. It is supposed to be a design of Sebastian del Piombo, the pupil of Giorgione, who painted for Pope Clement VIII., contemporary with King Henry VIII.

The monuments of the archbishops of York are, with few exceptions, placed in the aisles of the choir, and in the lady

chapel. A monument in the north aisle, which is attributed to archbishop Roger, who died in 1181, is on that account esteemed the oldest in the church, but it is evidently of more modern construction.

In the eastern aisle of the southern transept is the tomb of archbishop Walter Grey, who founded this cathedral, and died in the year 1255. It is a beautiful relic of the thirteenth century, and consists of a canopy supported by eight pillars, under which is a table monument, bearing the figure of the archbishop in his pontifical robes.

In the same aisle is a monumental table, supported by twelve short pillars, said to have been erected in memory of archbishop Godfrey de Ludham, alias Kimton, who died in 1264.

In the eastern aisle of the northern transept is the monument of archbishop William de Grenefeld, who died in the year 1315, at Cawood castle. The highly pointed arch of the canopy is surmounted by a crocketed gable, terminating in a sculptured finial; the ends of the monument are supported by buttresses, panelled and pinnacled.

The monument of archbishop Scrope, at the eastern end of the cathedral, is of stone, covered with a marble slab; on the sides are sculptured shields in quatrefoil compartments. This archbishop was beheaded in a field between Bishopsthorp and York, June 8, 1405, for high treason; the first instance of a bishop suffering death, by any form of law, in England.

The monument of the munificent archbishop Henry Bowet, who died at Cawood castle in the year 1423, is now in ruins, having suffered during the late fire; it was a particularly fine specimen of the architecture of Henry VI. time, and was similar to that of Cardinal Kemp, his successor, which is at Canterbury; the monument consisted of a lofty canopy raised on three arches, whence clusters of pinnacles were carried to a great height. The slab which originally covered the tomb has been sawn asunder, and used in the pavement.

Archbishop Thomas Rotherham, second founder of Lincoln college, Oxford, died in the year 1500, at Cawood castle, and was interred on the northern side of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, at the eastern end of the cathedral; but at the conflagration in 1829, the monument under which he was buried, and which was erected by himself, was entirely destroyed. It had been previously robbed of the inscriptions, decorations in brass and other insignia, and upon the tomb was placed a marble slab, removed from that of Dean William de Langton, who died in 1275, as appeared from the remains of an inscription; but this monument had also been destroyed.

The monument of archbishop Savage, who died at Cawood castle in 1507, was erected by his chaplain, Thomas Dalby, archdeacon of Richmond, in the northern aisle of the choir, and was repaired by the dean and chapter in the year 1813. It is an altar tomb, bearing on the sides the arms of Savage impaled with those of the several sees to which he had been preferred in succession, the bishoprics of Rochester and London, and the archbishopric of York. Upon the tomb is the effigy of the prelate in his robes.

Archbishop John Piers died at Bishopsthorp in the year 1594, and was buried in All Saints Chapel, at the eastern end of the cathedral. It is a mural monument, and a good specimen of the much-admired Elizabethan style. The enrichments are boldly sculptured, including the arms of the bishoprics of Rochester and Salisbury, the archbishop having previously held these sees, and is surmounted by his own arms impaling those of York. The monument was afterwards removed from its original situation to make room for that of the Hon. Thomas Wentworth, nephew of the Earl of Strafford.

The monument of archbishop Matthew Hutton, who died at Bishopsthorp, in 1605, is in the southern aisle of the choir, and is of a more imposing character than that of his predecessor; the cumbent figure of the archbishop is represented under an arch, and above the entablature, which is supported by Corinthian columns, are the family arms of Hutton impaled with those of the bishopric of Durham, and again with those of the archbishopric of York: in front of an altar tomb, forming the basement of the monument are three arched recesses, containing kneeling figures of the prelate's relatives.

Archbishop Tobias Matthew, an eminent prelate of this see, and a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth and King James, died at Cawood castle in 1628, and is buried in the lady chapel, at the eastern end of the cathedral, with a long Latin epitaph to his memory. The effigy of the archbishop is represented resting on a marble slab, which is supported by four Corinthian pillars. At the ends of the slab, on small pedestals are figures of Temperance and Humility, but above are blazoned the arms and quarterings of his family and those of his wife; as also the arms of the see of York impaled with his own, and surmounted by the archiepiscopal mitre. Archbishop Matthew, who was much engaged in politics, appears to have been a great wit and a punster, but at the same time of a good disposition, very bountiful and learned, and as a divine, most exemplarily conscientious and indefatigable both in preaching and other duties.

At the eastern end of the cathedral, in the lady chapel, is a mural monument in memory of archbishop Accepted Frewen, who died at the palace of Bishopsthorp, in the year 1664. The effigies of the archbishop are represented lying on an extended basement in his canonical robes and cap; the superstructure of the monument consists of two Corinthian columns supporting an open entablature, beneath which is a shallow arch, containing the epitaph between piles of large books; above are the arms of the see of York impaled with those of the family of Frewen, and the whole is surmounted by figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

The monument of archbishop Sterne, who died at Bishopsthorp in the year 1683, in St. Stephen's chapel, at the eastern end of the cathedral, was erected to his memory, by his grandson, Richard Sterne, of Elvington, in this county. The figure of the archbishop, robed and mitred, is represented reclining on a broad basement, inscribed with a long Latin eulogy.

In the southern aisle of the choir is a monument in memory of archbishop John Dolben, who died at the palace of Bishopsthorp in the year 1686. This tomb consists of an elevated basement, upon which is a reclined figure of the deceased prelate in his canonical habit, and with his mitre on his head. Above the effigy are sculptured emblems of his resurrection and crown of glory, within a square compartment, which is surmounted by the arms of Dolben, impaled with those of the see of York.

Archbishop Thomas Lamplugh, descended from an ancient family of that name in Cumberland, died at Bishopsthorp in 1691; his monument in the southern aisle of the choir is considerably elevated, and exhibits a statue of the mitred prelate in his proper robes, with his crosier in his hand, in an erect position, and is one of the earliest instances of monumental effigies, the size of life, represented standing.

In the southern aisle of the choir is also a sumptuous monument, in memory of archbishop John Sharp, who died at Bath, in the year 1713. A black marble sarcophagus raised on a massive plinth, forms the basement of the structure; upon this is represented a graceful reclining figure of the deceased, in his archiepiscopal vestments, and with his mitre on his head. In the composition and character of this statue, there is no want of dignity, and the sculpture is excellent. The epitaph was written by bishop Smallridge, Sharpe's cotemporary, and intimate friend, and is full, in every particular, as to the archbishop's promotion and personal merits.

None of the succeeding archbishops of York were buried in the cathedral. Archbishop Drummond, who died at Bishopsthorp, in 1776, was buried by his own desire in a very private manner near the altar of that church; and archbishop Markham, who died in London, in 1807, was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey church.

In the northern aisle of the choir is an interesting monument, erected to the memory of William of Hatfield, son of king Edward III., who died at the early age of eight years, in 1344. The royal youth is represented habited in a doublet with long sleeves, a mantle with foliated edges, plain hose and shoes richly ornamented; on his head is a chaplet, and a magnificent belt encircles his loins. The head of the prince was formerly supported by two angels, now destroyed, and his feet rest against a lion couchant; the figure lies under a beautiful canopy.

In the northern transept is a table monument of Purbeck marble, in memory of John Haxby, treasurer of the cathedral, who died in 1424; on this tomb, according to ancient limitations of the church estates, payments of money are still occasionally made.

Other ancient monuments of distinguished personages in this cathedral, are those of Bryan Higden, dean of York, who died in 1539; James Cotrel, who died in 1595, and Elizabeth Eymes, who died in 1583.

There are also monuments of Sir Henry Belasyse, and dame Ursula his wife, the daughter of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton; the tomb is of king Charles the First's time, but is without date.

The monument of Charles, first earl of Carlisle, who died in 1684, was erected by Lady Mary Fenwick, his daughter, and exhibits her bust. A table monument commemorates Frances, Countess of Cumberland, daughter of Robert, Earl of Salisbury, who died in 1643.

A cenotaph erected at the expense of, and "by the public love and esteem of his fellow citizens," to the memory of Sir George Savile, Bart., M.P. for Yorkshire, in five successive parliaments, and who died in 1784; the deceased is represented leaning upon a pillar, having a scroll in his hand, inscribed "the petition of the freeholders of the county of York."

A monument in the southern aisle commemorates William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, K.G., son of the minister of King Charles I., who died in the year 1695. There is also a monument of Thomas Watson Wentworth, nephew of the Earl of Strafford, who died in 1723.

In the lady chapel is a monument, sculptured by Westmacott, in memory of William Burgh, LL.D., who died in the year 1808; the epitaph was written by John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, esq., of Rokeby.

Several illustrious persons have been interred in this cathedral, but the exact situation of their places of burial is not known. The head of king Edwyn is said to have been buried in the church erected by him. Eadbert, king of Northumberland, who died in the year 757, was buried in the porch of the church; and Tosti, the Anglo-Saxon earl of Northumberland, brother of king Harold, who was killed at the battle of Stamford bridge, in 1066, was buried at York, as were also others of note. It must be confessed that very few of the monuments in this cathedral are highly interesting, either as works of art or subjects of antiquity, compared with the grand display afforded by most of the other cathedrals in the kingdom.

The vestries on the southern side of the church, contain several curious antiquities, amongst which is a large triangular chest, bound with iron scroll-work, which is supposed to have been used as a repository of the copes and vestments of the priests. In the inner vestry, or council-room, is a large press, in which many evidences and registers of the church are preserved; but the most curious ancient relic is Ulphus's horn of ivory; an inscription in Latin upon the horn, states that Ulphus, prince of the western parts of Deira, originally gave it to the church of Saint Peter, together with all his lands and revenues. Henry Lord Fairfax, at last restored the horn to the church, when it had been lost, or conveyed away. The dean and chapter decorated it anew, A.D., 1675. Camden, in his Britannia, mentions this horn, and quotes an ancient authority for an account of the donation of which it served as a token. The church holds by this horn, several estates of great value, not far eastward from the city of York, and which are still called Terræ Ulphi; the endowment was made about the year 1036.

In the press are also three silver chalices, taken from the graves of three of the archbishops, and several rings found in the tombs of archbishops Sewal, Grenefeld, Bowett, Nevil, and Lee; a pastoral staff of silver, given by Katherine of Braganza, queen dowager, to her confessor, Smith, when nominated by king James II. to be one of the bishops.

Here is also an ancient chair, in which it is said several early kings have been crowned. King Richard III. is reported to have made a progress to York shortly after his accession to the throne, and to have been "the second tyme crowned by Dr. Rotherham, archbishop of Yorke, in the cathedral church, with great solemnity," when "his sonne alsoe was invested in the principallitye of Wales."

The cathedral library is a large handsome room, situated on the northern side of the church, and was formerly a chapel to the archiepiscopal palace. The floor is of oak, and a light gallery of the same material affords access to the upper shelves: the western window of painted glass exhibits the armorial bearings of the dignitaries of this cathedral, having in the centre the arms of the present king as Duke of Clarence; the other windows are of ground glass. The foundation of the present library was the gift of archbishop Matthew, by his widow Frances Matthew. The next addition of any considerable amount was from Lord Fairfax; and archbishop Dolben gave to the library, by his widow and his son Gilbert Dolben, a present of books in the year 1686 consisting of nearly 400 volumes. The collection of the Rev. Marmaduke Fothergill, S.T.P. vicar of Kipwith, in the East Riding of this county, was added to the library some time after his death, which took place in the year 1731. Besides these, other presents, of less amount in books, and in money for the purpose of books, have been made at different times, since the foundation of the library, which now contains 108 manuscripts. Amongst these is a manuscript version of the New Testament, by Wicliffe, which had formerly been queen Elizabeth's, and containing her majesty's own autograph.—*Winkle's Cathedrals.* Whence this account is abridged.

The close of the cathedral was formerly detached from the city by walls, and four large gatehouses, and the circumference of the district is nearly three quarters of a mile. Between the library and the chapter house, is the new deanery house, erected in the Tudor style of architecture. The residentiary built in 1826, has a garden extending to the city wall, and St. William's chapel, bounded from the close by a light palisade and a portion of the ancient cloisters.

St. Michael le Belfry's church, in the minster yard, is a perpetual curacy in the presentation of the dean and chapter; it is the largest and most elegant church in the city or suburbs of York; the windows are rich with stained glass, consisting of figures of St. Michael the patron saint, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, St. Christopher, William the archbishop, &c. The grammar school within the close, was founded and endowed, by Robert Holgate, archbishop of York, in 1546, and was lately reported by the commissioners as being in a shameful state of neglect. *See Report—Charities, No.* 12. *p.* 638. The treasurer's house, built in 1696, is now private property, and divided into tenements. The register office, or the archbishop's prerogative court, is held in a building at the eastern end of the cathedral. The registers preserved in this office, begin with the rolls of archbishop Walter de Grey, 1216. The dean and chapter have also an office, in which secular business is transacted, for the liberty of St. Peter.

The dissolution of monasteries and of religious institutions, by king Henry VIII., was a severe diminution of the splendor and prosperity of this venerable city; few parts of England were richer in monastic establishments than Yorkshire, and previously to that time, there existed in the city, forty-one parish churches, besides St. Mary's abbey, of which only twenty-three parish churches now remain.

All Saints church, in North street, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. The tower of this church, is of an earlier date than the body, which is perhaps of the early part of the sixteenth century; from it rises an elegant octagonal stone spire, finished with a vane. The ceiling of the chancel is carved oak, and the windows contain stained glass; in the northern aisle is the portrait of Nicholas Blackburn, lord mayor of York, in 1429, and of Margaret his wife, both represented kneeling.

All Hallows church, or All Saints, Pavement, near High Ousegate, is a rectory, with the vicarage of St. Peter the little, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. From the tower on the western front, rises an elegant octagonal lantern, each front having an unglazed opening, almost the breadth and nearly the height of the structure, at each angle are gargoiles of light appearance. In the northern aisle is a monumental tablet for Tate Wilkinson, 34 years manager of the York theatre, who died in 1803, ætat 62.

Christchurch, in King's square, at the end of Petergate, and adjoining Colliergate, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the master of the hospital at Wells, near Masham, founded by Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, in 1414. In the churchwardens' pew, is some delicate carving in wood, of the fifteenth century.

St. Crux, or Holy Cross, called Cross church at the shambles, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Near the altar, is a monument of Sir Robert Watter, alderman, and twice lord mayor of York, who died in 1612; and in the northern aisle, a monument of Sir Tancred Robinson, of Newby upon Swale, who was twice lord mayor, he died in 1754.

St. Cuthbert's church, at the end of Peaseholm green, and near Layerthorp postern, is a rectory, with the rectory of St. Helen on the walls, and the rectory of All Saints, in Peaseholm, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. The site of this church is remarkable for the frequent discovery of Roman antiquities. In the windows of the church are some remains of ancient stained glass. The church of St. Dionis, in Walmgate, is a rectory with the vicarage of Nabourn and St. George, value 4*l.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the university of Cambridge. The porch is enriched with mouldings and curious figures of Anglo Norman execution, in fine preservation. In the eastern window are several figures in stained glass, including the patron saint, bearing his head in his hands. On the northern side of this church formerly stood Percy's-inn, a seat of the earls of Northumberland; and in which Marmaduke Fothergill was born in 1652.

St. Helen's church, in St. Helen's-square, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It was rebuilt in the reign of Mary. In the eastern window are figures of Saints in stained glass, and in the aisles are the arms of Fitz Hugh, Beauchamp, Percy, Lucy, and Skirlaw. The font is said to be the most curious in the city of York; the basin is panelled with semi-circular arches and pillars, and the pedestal and base are octagonal.

St. John the Evangelist's church, near the Ouse bridge, and facing Micklegate, is a curacy, with the vicarage of St. Lawrence, in the presentation of the dean and chapter of York. In the vestry-room are two curious pewter flagons.

St. Lawrence's church, without Walmgate-bar, was anciently a rectory, and one of the great farms of the dean and chapter of York. It is now a vicarage, value 5*l.* 10*s.*, united to the perpetual curacy of St. John. On the western front is an Anglo-Norman doorway in fine preservation; and in the chancel are monuments of the family of Yarburgh, of Heslington.

The church of St. Mary, Bishophill, the elder, in a lane on the western side of Skeldergate, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of York. This church, like most of the others in the city of York, has been much altered, but the interior displays the outlines of the architecture of the thirteenth century: it is not large; and the double avenue of trees in the church-yard gives it a very rural appearance. Here is a monument of Peter Atkinson, architect, of York, who died in 1805, æt. 70.

The church of St. Mary, Bishophill, the younger, in Trinity-lane, is a vicarage, valuc 10*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of York. The most ancient part of this church, excepting the tower, is the chancel erected in the fourteenth century. On the apex of the roof is a foliated cross much defaced.

St. Mary's church, Castlegate, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It is not large, but is adorned with a beautiful and very lofty spire. York castle, although extra-parochial, is in some measure connected with this parish: all prisoners, who die a natural death, are interred in the church-yard. The gate-house of York castle was erected from designs by *P. F. Robinson*, in 1826, as well as the new part of the prison, on the north-eastern side of Clifford's tower.

St. Martin's church, in Micklegate, near the end of Skeldergate, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* In the windows of this church is a considerable quantity of ancient stained glass; the subjects are various,—Adam and Eve, St. John the Baptist, St. George, and other saints. In the chancel window is a figure of religion, by *Peckitt*, between ancient figures of St. Katherine and St. John. Here is also a stained glass memorial of William Peckitt, a glass painter of this city, who died 14th October, 1795, æt. 64. In the southern aisle is a monument of J. Strickland, esq., of Sizergh, in Westmorland, who died in 1791.

The church of St. Martin the bishop, in Coney-street, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of York. The tower at the south-western angle is a good specimen of the architecture of the latter part of the fifteenth century, and presents a handsome appearance from the river Ouse.

This church was formerly very rich in stained glass, but in the year 1772, the eastern window was removed to the cathedral by order of the dean; the western window contains a figure of St. Martin, with several legends concerning that saint. In other windows are figures of St. Christopher, St. George, St. Katherine, &c. In many of the churches of this city are considerable portions of ancient stained glass, which, in their present state, being often mixed with a greater quantity of clear glass, and in many parts decayed, are liable to continual waste; but if the portion in each church was cleaned and arranged in one window, its value would lead to its being kept in order, and it would be an ornament to the church. At the eastern end of the north aisle is a monument of Sir William Sheffield, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of H. Darley, of Kilnhurst; he died in 1633.

The church of St. Maurice, in Monkgate, is a perpetual curacy; it has a very ancient appearance, and the church-yard is raised above the street.

St. Margaret's church, in Walmgate, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. On the southern side of this church is an Anglo-Norman doorway, one of the most curious and richest of the kind, which was removed from the hospital of St. Nicholas, without Walmgate-bar; the mouldings of the semi-circular arch of the doorway are four in number; the outer one is sculptured with the signs of the zodiac alternately with the agricultural labours of the twelve months in the year; the second moulding is enriched with twenty-two grotesque heads; the third with eighteen hieroglyphical figures, and the fourth with fifteen similar subjects. On the sides of the doorway are small cylindrical shafts, with sculptured capitals. It is surmounted by a gable, terminated by a sculptured cross.

The church of St. Michael, at the corner of Spurriergate, and facing Bridge-street, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. The southern side and the east end of this church, and part of the western front, were rebuilt in 1822. There is a considerable quantity of stained glass in the windows, but much mutilated.

The parish of Saint Olave, Marygate, in the suburbs of the city, is in the Wapentake of Bulmer, in the North Riding. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Earl De Grey. The church is situated just without the walls of St. Mary's abbey, and has a fine embattled tower on the western front. In the church-yard is buried Joseph Halfpenny, author of Antiquities of York. The parish contains 992 inhabitants, and extends into the townships of Clifton and Rawcliff.

The church of St. Sampson, in Swinegate, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the sub-chaunters and vicars choral of York cathedral. The roof of the nave of this church is enriched with some very finely carved bosses.

St. Saviour's church, in St. Saviour's-gate, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. The eastern window contains a mass of stained glass, re-arranged in 1801, but without effect or attention to propriety. At the eastern end of the north and south aisles are some brilliant remains of stained glass.

The church of the Holy Trinity, near the upper part of Goodramgate, a long street extending from Monk-bar to Peter-gate and the Haymarket, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. From the style of the architecture the body of the church appears to have been built in the fourteenth century, but the southern aisle is not of later date than 1216, and exhibits the arms of king Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence. The tower is erected in that style prevalent in the middle of the sixteenth century, and an attached chapel is presumed to be of the date of Richard the Second's time. The stained glass in this church is very beautiful, and in good preservation; in the eastern window of the chancel are several shields of arms, and figures of Jesus Christ, St. John, St. Christopher, St. George, and St. Anastasia. In the eastern window of the southern aisle are the arms of king Henry III. and his queen Eleanor of Provence, and in the chapel windows are arms of the Mowbray, Percy, and Ross families.

The church of the Holy Trinity, in Micklegate, is a curacy. It is the nave of the conventual church of the priory of the Holy Trinity, but without the aisles which formerly belonged to it. In this church is a monument of John Burton, M.D. who died in 1771; he was the author of "Monasticon Eboracense," and the "Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire;" the first volume of which was published in 1758; his manuscript collections were sold to William Constable, esq., of Burton Constable, where they probably now remain. The author is supposed to have been the Dr. Slop, in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

St. Mary's abbey, originally founded by king William Rufus, in 1088, was destroyed in the conflagration which happened at York in 1137. It was refounded by Simon de Warwick, then abbot, in

1270 for Black monks of the order of St. Benedict. At the time of the dissolution the revenues amounted to 2085*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per annum, and its site was retained by the crown. Part of the conventual church yet remains; it is remarkable for the great length of the choir: the entire length of the church was 371 feet, and the breadth 60 feet. The nave of the abbey church exhibited a most beautiful instance of the pure lancet style of architecture, but is now dilapidated; there are engravings of it in the "Vetusta Monumenta," published by the Society of Antiquaries; and P. F. Robinson, a distinguished architect, executed a very perfect plan and beautiful drawings of the remains of the chapter-house, the sculptured ornaments of which are specimens of Anglo-Norman architectural sculpture that have been pronounced equal to the workmanship of any style or period. The same gentleman who has devoted much attention to St. Mary's abbey, communicated his researches to the Institute of British architects in July, 1835.

After the Revolution, in 1689, Robert Waller, lord mayor and M.P. for the city of York, obtained a lease of the abbey lands, or manor, from the crown for thirty-one years; at its expiration, another lease was granted to Tancred Robinson, an ancestor of Earl De Grey, in whose hands it now remains, and by whose permission the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society was erected on part of the site of the offices of the abbey.

The cloisters of St. Leonard's and St. Peter's hospitals are esteemed the most perfect specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture remaining in the city.

The present extent of the city of York, within its walls, remains the same as during several ages past, and probably equal to any former period. Modern improvements have consigned the ground, on which stood many buildings, to widen public streets, and from various causes the sites of other fabrics are now merely adapted to vegetable productions. The suburbs of York contain several handsome buildings as well as public institutions.

Beyond Micklegate-bar is Tyburn, formerly a place of execution; nearly opposite which is a lane leading to Hob moor, belonging to the city; in the lane is a stone figure of a knight of the family of Roos, inscribed on the back with the names of the pasture masters, who erected it in 1717, and the date of 1757, with these lines,

> This image long Hobs' name has bore,
> Who was a knight in time of yore,
> And gave this common to the poor.

Adjoining Tyburn is the race course, or Knaves mire, nearly a mile southward from the city, considered one of the best in the kingdom. Races were here commenced in 1709, and from the year 1713, the king's gold cup has annually been run for on the first day of the August meeting. The grand stand was built in 1754, and the Round-house, or Goal, near the stand, was afterwards erected. The annual meetings are in May and August.

THE NORTH RIDING

Is bounded on the north by the river Tees, which separates it from Durham; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the Ainstey of York and the West Riding, and on the west by the county of Westmorland and Lancashire. Its greatest length, from east to west, is eighty-three miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is thirty-eight miles, and in circumference it is about one hundred and sixty miles. It contains nineteen market towns, 35,765 houses, and 183,381 inhabitants. This Riding returns eleven members to parliament; two for Malton, one for Northallerton, two for Richmond, two for Scarborough, one for Thirsk, one for Whitby, and two for the Riding, who, at present, are the Hon. W. Duncombe, and E. S. Cayley, esq. Hornby castle is the seat of the Duke of Leeds, lord lieutenant of the North Riding.

1. Allertonshire

Is bounded on the north by the river Tees and Durham; on the east by Langborough Wapentake, and Birdforth Wapentake, which last bounds it on the south, and on the west it is bounded by East Gilling Wapentake. The bishop of Durham is chief bailiff of Allertonshire, which forms part of the rich vale of Mowbray.

BIRKBY, or *Bretby*, 6 miles N.W. from Northallerton, contains 55 houses and 261 inhabitants, including the townships of Hutton Bonville and Little Smeaton. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the bishop of Durham. Hutton Bonville was formerly the estate of the family of Conyers. It has been recently purchased by Henry Piers, esq. Hutton hall is the seat of W. B. Wrightson, esq. M.P. for North Allerton.

HUTTON CONYERS, on the banks of the river Ure, 2 miles N.E. from Ripon, contains 28 houses and 127 inhabitants. It is extra-parochial. On the northern side of the village is the Hall-garth, the site of the ancient mansion of the Conyers family. The Mallory, of Studley afterwards came into possession of the estate, which is now the property of Miss Lawrence.

LEAK, or *Leek*, 6 miles N. from Thirsk, on a branch of the Codbeck, is a parish consisting of the townships of Borrowby, Crosby, Knayton with Brawith, Landmoth with Catte, Gueldable, and Nether Silton, and containing 244 houses and 1083 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the bishop of Durham. Brawith-hall is the seat of W. Consett, esq.

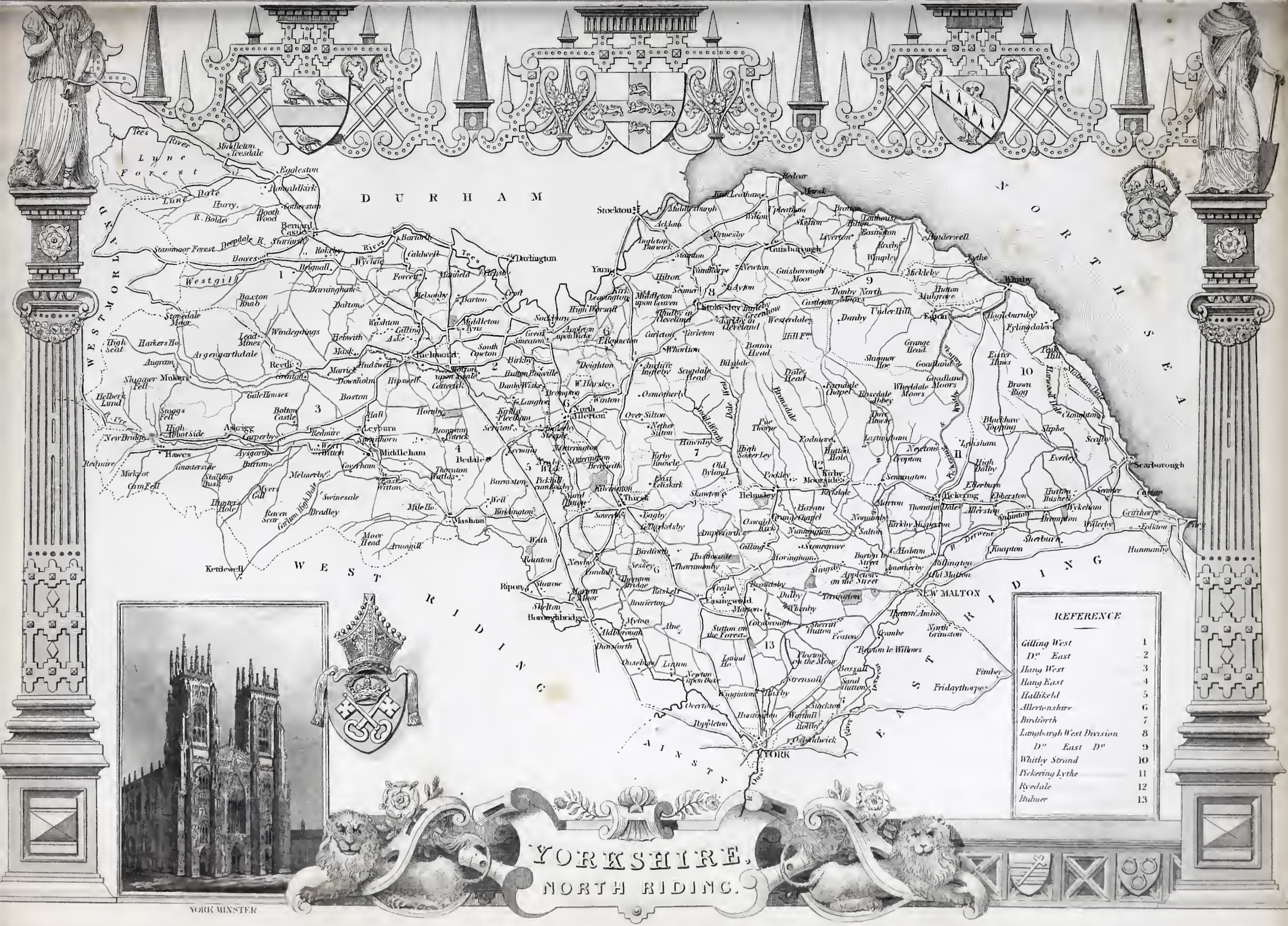
NORTH ALLERTON, on the Nirbeck, a branch of the river Wisk, 225 miles from London, and 8 miles N.E. from Bedale, contains 557 houses and 2626 inhabitants. The town consists of a broad street, about half a mile long, in a fertile tract of country, and has a weekly market on Wednesday, and annual fairs on the 14th of February, and the week preceding for horses, for which it is celebrated; on the 5th May, 5th September, 3rd October, and the second Wednesday in the same month, for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese. Here is a Register office for the North Riding of this county, built in 1736, and a court-room, where the general quarter sessions of the peace are held. On the western side of the town, formerly stood a castle, built by Rufus, bishop of Durham, in the reign of Henry I., but no remains at present exist. The grammar school is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham.

The borough town of Northallerton, with the townships of Romanby, and the chapelry of Brompton, returns one member to parliament, who at present is W. B. Wrightson, esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, valuc 17*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. It is cruciform in its plan, and is a very handsome edifice. On the eastern side of the town stood a house of Carmelites, founded by Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The site was granted, after the dissolution, to Richard and H. Vavasour.

The chapelry of Brompton, two miles north-eastward from the town, contains 246 houses and 1223 inhabitants. Here is a considerable linen manufactory. More northward, and near the road to Durham, is Standard hill, the site of the battle of the Standard, in 1138, in which the Scots were signally defeated.

The chapelry of Deighton, contains 27 houses and 134 inhabitants. The township of Romanby, contains 60 houses and 294 inhabitants. The chapelry of High Worsall, contains 25 houses and 154 inhabitants, and the entire parish contains 4431 inhabitants.

OSMOTHERLEY, or *Osmunderley*, 7 miles N.E. from Northallerton, contains 155 houses and 755 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage


DURHAM
NORTHUMBERLAND
WESTMORLAND
NORTH SEA
WEST RIDING
EAST RIDING
AIRE
Tees River
Lune Forest
Middleton Teesdale
Eggleston
Romaldkirk
Lune
Date
Hury
Cotherstan
R. Bolder
Booth Wood
Bernard Castle
Startforth
Stainmoor Forest
Deepdale R.
Bowes
Rokeby
River
Barforth
Caldwell
Te
Darlington
Brignall
Forcett
Mainfield
Eppleby
Yarm
Westgill
Barningham
Baxton Knab
Dalton
Melsonby
Barton
Croft
Stockton
Redcar
Marsk
Kirk Leatham
Middlesbrough
Thealthorp
Brotton
Lonthorpe
Aclam
Wilton
Kelton
Hilton
Easington
Liverton
Roxby
Guisborough
Wingley
Lythe
Sunderwell
Ingleton Darwick
Stanton
Ormesby
Hilton
Windthorpe
Newton
Guisborough Moor
Mickleby
Whitby
Stokesley
Seamer
Ayton
Dunby North Moors
Hutton Mulgrave
Castleton Moors
Burley
Greenhow
Under Hill
Egton
Middleton upon Leven
Huthy in Cleveland
Kirby in Cleveland
Westerdale
Danby
Hagg
Durnby
Fylingdales
Stonedale Moor
Lead Mines
Windegrings
Hebwith
Gilling
Aske
Washton
Hugh Worsall
Sockburn
Middleton Tyas
Great Smeaton
Appleton upon Wiske
Garlton
Earleton
Whorlton
Hill Fm
Grange Head
Stonner Hoe
Goadland
Eller Haws
Fair Hill
Hutman Cross
Statman Dale
Clowthams
Blackhaw Topping
Slipho
Scalby
Scarborough
Everley
Ellerburn
Ebberston
Hutton Bushell
Seamer
Castan
Wykeham
Brompton
Willerby
Folkton
Filey
Hunmanby
Sherburn
Knapton
Derwent R.
Hallington
Old Malton
NEW MALTON
Amotherby
Appleton on the Street
Slingsby
Howgrave
Burton Street
Gilling
Stonegrave
Normanby
Thornton Dale
Kirkby Misperton
Salton
Nunnington
Oswald Kirk
Ampleforth
Helmsley
Harlam
Grange Chapel
Skawton
Kirkdale
Pockley
Moorsides
Sennington
Old Byland
Kirby Knowle
Hawnby
High Sneverley
Hutton Hole
Crayton
Nawton
Eastington
Fodmoor
Eye Thorpe
Bransdale
Dale Head
Farndale Chapel
Rosedale Abbey
Wheldale Moors
Goadland Moors
Brown Rigg
Lyastonham
High Dalby
Kirby Moorside
Osmotherly
Scugdale Head
Ingleby Ingleby
Bilsdale
Boston Head
Whorlton
Garlton
Earleton
Hill Fm
Deighton
Danby Wiske
W. Harsley
Brompton
Winton
Over Silton
Nether Silton
Kirby Fleetham
North Allerton
Scruton
Langton
Hornby
Hall
Leyburn
Broughton
Patrick
Spennithorn
Middleham
Bedale
Newton upon Ouse
Cowton
Thirsk
Sowerby
Baghy
Gilmarkelsby
Kilvington
Sand Hutton
Skipton
Thornton Watlass
Burneston
Pickhill cum Roxby
Well
Kirklington
Sutton
Melmerby
Coverham
Swinesale
Bradley
Mile Ho
Yarham
Watton
Aysgarth
Burton
Stalling Busk
Myers Gill
Hunter Hole
Raven Scar
Gritton High Dale
Redmire
Mark Ot
Cam Fell
Hawes
Newbridge
High Abbotside
Askrigg
Carperby
Redmire
Stags Fell
Helbeck Lund
Sluggar Fell
Augram
Makers
Argengarthdale
Harkers Ho
High Seat
Reeth
Grinton
Marrick
Downholm
Hudswell
Hipswell
Catterick
Boston
Gale Houses
Bolton Castle
Moor Head
Armagill
Kettlewell
Ripon
Sharow
Marton le Moor
Skelton
Burnsgh bridge
Rounton
Newby
Emdall
Thornton Bridge
Sessey
Rasklf
Braierton
Bradley
Hunsingale
Thrumoby
Graile
Broadsby
Dalby
Terrington
Whenby
Easingwold
Myton
Aldborough
Dunsforth
Abe
Sutton on the Forest
Coxwold
Sherriff Hutton
Fiston
Gombe
North Grimston
Thornton Ambo
Beeram le Willows
Flaxton on the Moor
Leaml Ho
Ouselthorp
Linton
Newton upon Ouse
Strensall
Bossall
Sand Hutton
Fimber
Fridaythorpe
Knapton
Thorpe
Kingsthorpe
Thorpe
Stockton
Warmill
Holtby
Hutton
Overton
Bpplelton
Old Aldwick
YORK
Ouse
Derwent
Foss
Ouse
Swale
Ure
Tees
Tees
Lune
Lune
Ure
Ure
Swale
Swale
Ouse
Ouse
Derwent
Derwent
Foss
Foss
Aire
Aire
Aire

of the bishop of Durham. In the neighbourhood are mills for the spinning of cordage, worsted manufactories, and extensive quarries of free-stone. Including the townships of Ellerbeck, West Harsley, and Thimbleby, the entire parish contains 1087 inhabitants. At West Harsley, says Leland, "Strangways, the judge, builded a castle." The keep of this castle having received considerable injury from lightning, was a few years since taken down by order of the Earl of Harewood, on whose estate it stood. Thimbleby Lodge is the seat of R. W. C. Pierse.

NORTH OTTERINGTON, on the banks of the river Wisk, 3 miles S. from North Allerton, contains 166 houses, and 585 inhabitants, including the townships of South Otterington, Thornton-le-Moor and Thornton-le-Beans. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of Christ Church, Oxford.

WEST ROUNCTON, on the river Wisk, 7 miles S. from Yarm, and 8 miles N. E. from North Allerton, contains 47 houses, and 217 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

SESSAY, on a branch of the river Swale, 6 miles S. from Thirsk, contains 84 houses, and 493 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hutton Sessay. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Viscount Downe. Sessay Hall is the seat of the Honourable and Rev. W. H. Dawnay.

KIRKBY SIGSTON, on the Codbeck, 4 miles E. from North Allerton, contains 57 houses, and 322 inhabitants, including the townships of Winton and Sowerby under Cotliffe. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4d., in the patronage of the heirs of Sir Thomas Slingsby, bart. of Scriven. At Sigston was formerly a castle surrounded by a deep moat, but the time of its erection is unknown.

THORNTON-LE-STREET, on the Roman road from Eboracum, 3 miles N. from Thirsk, contains 37 houses, and 199 inhabitants, including the hamlet of North Kilvington. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of Christ Church, Oxford. Wood End, the seat of Samuel Crompton, Esq., on the western side of the village, commands very pleasing views.

2. Birdforth Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by Langborough Wapentake; on the east by Rydale Wapentake; on the south by Bulmer Wapentake; and on the west by Allertonshire and Halikeld Wapentake.

OLD BYLAND, 10 miles E. from Thirsk, and 5 miles N.W. from Helmsley, contains 24 houses, and 133 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

COWSBY, or *Coulsby*, 6 miles N. from Thirsk, contains 15 houses, and 91 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of Thomas Alston, Esq.; here is a hospital for decayed tenants. Kepwich, a hamlet on the north of the village, is partly in this parish.

COXWOLD, 5 miles N. from Easingwold, and 8 miles S. E. from Thirsk, contains 66 houses, and 348 inhabitants. Near the entrance of the village, on the west, is a house named Shandy-hall, in which it is said Lawrence Sterne wrote his Tristram Shandy, which was first published at York in 1759. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of G. Wombwell, Esq. It has an elegant octagonal tower. The chancel was rebuilt in the year 1777 by Henry, Earl of Fauconberg. Near the altar is a monument of Sir W. Belasyse, 1603, and another to Thomas, Earl of Faueonberg, who died in 1710: there are other memorials of the Belasyse family. The parish of Coxwold is large, and consists of the townships of Angram Grange, Byland, Newbrough, Oulston, Thornton with Baxley, Wildon Grange, and Yearsley, and the chapelry of Birdforth, whence the Wapentake derives its name. The entire parish contains 1447 inhabitants. Newbrough-hall, the seat of Thomas Wynne Belasyse, esq., stands amidst beautiful rising grounds and plantations. At Newbrough, Roger de Mowbray, in 1145, founded and endowed a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Austin. At this priory, William of Newbrough, the historian, was educated, and became a member. The revenues were valued at the dissolution at 457*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* per annum, and afterwards came into the possession of the Belasyse family, Viscounts and Earls of Fauconberg.

Byland *cum membris* includes Oldstead and Wass: in this township is Byland Abbey, founded by Roger de Mowbray, in the reign of Henry II., and dedicated to the blessed Virgin about the year 1177. The monastery was surrendered in 1540, when its yearly revenue amounted to 295*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* The site and most of its demesnes were then granted to Sir William Pickering; it is now in possession of Martin Stapylton, of Myton Hall. The remains of the Abbey Church are near the foot of Cambe-hill, a spot adapted to devotional retirement. The wooded view on the opposite slope has in part disappeared through the visitation of the axe, and a mixture of rugged surface sheds on the vale below an air of solemnity. The nave of the church was originally 200 feet in length, the breadth of the transept 73 feet, and the length of the choir 50 feet, making a total length of 523 feet. The western front of the Abbey Church, erected in the early pointed style of architecture, contains three enriched doorways, over which is a course of lancet-formed windows, and the whole surmounted by the remains of a large rose window. All the windows are without mullions, but broader than most of the early windows of ecclesiastical architecture. Some vestiges of the conventual buildings exist on the southern side of the church, near which are the remains of a Gatehouse. At the western extremity of the close is a Gatehouse in tolerable preservation, which appears to have formed the grand entrance.

FELIS KIRK, on the Hambledon Hills, 3 miles N. E. from Thirsk, contains 20 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Felix, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. The entire parish, which is partly in Ripon Liberty, contains 1008 inhabitants, and consists of the townships of Boltby, Thirlby, and Sutton, under Whitestone Cliff. Mount Saint John, the seat of the Rev. H. Elsley, on the eastern side of the village, was formerly a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Algernon Percy in the beginning of the reign of Henry I., and was valued at the suppression at 102*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* It was exchanged by King Henry VIII. for other lands with the archbishop of York, to which see it now belongs.

EAST HARSLEY, or *Harlesey*, 6 miles N. E. from North Allerton, contains 80 houses, and 420 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of J. C. Maynard, esq. At Mount Grass in this parish, are some picturesque remains of a Carthusian Priory founded by Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and Lord Wake, in 1396, who endowed it with the manor of Bordelby, and dedicated it to the blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas. At the time of the dissolution the resources were valued at 382*l.* 5*s.* 11d. per annum. The site was granted, in 1540, to James Strangways.

HAWNBY, on the river Rye, 7 miles N.W. from Helmsley, contains 55 houses, and 286 inhabitants; but the entire parish contains 620 inhabitants, and includes the townships of Arden with Ardenside, Bilsdale, watered by the river Seth, and Dale Town. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory value 7*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Burlington. The situation of this village is very romantic near the source of the Rye.

KILBURN, at the source of one of the branches of the Swale, 7 miles N. from Easingwold, and about the same distance E. from Thirsk, contains 107 houses, and 530 inhabitants, including Hood Grange and Osgoodby Grange. The parish is within the

Liberty of Ripon. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the archbishop of York. Here was a cell to Whitby, where Robert de Alneto, one of the monks of that abbey lived. In 1138, it was converted into an abbey, and removed to Old Byland, and finally to Byland.

SOUTH KILVINGTON, one mile N. from Thirsk, contains 58 houses, and 260 inhabitants. The entire parish, including the hamlets of Thornbrough and Upsal, contains 405 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Sidney college, Cambridge. In the eastern window of the chancel are the arms of Scroope, and upon the font also are the same arms, with quarterings belonging to the family, and inscribed upon the pedestal are the words

Dns . Thomas . le . Scrop . et . Elizabeth . uxor . ejus .

The tradition is, that it was removed from the chapel at Upsal castle, now converted to a farm-house, in which are considerable remains of ancient architecture. The castle was nearly destroyed in the civil wars by Sir James Danby. The situation of the hamlet of Upsal, about three miles N.E. from Thirsk, on the Hambledon hills, is very fine; the valley of which it commands the view has not lost its ancient name, "The Vale of Mowbray," and extends from the city of York to the confines of the county of Durham. Upsal castle, the seat of the Scroopes, was probably built by the Mowbrays. John, Lord Scroope, of Bolton, married a daughter of Roger de Mowbray, who died in 1299, and Sir Geoffrey le Scroope, his second son, became possessed of Upsal in right of his mother. Elizabeth, sister of the second Thomas Lord Scrope, married Sir Ralph Fitz Randolph, and with her went the castle of Upsal.

COLD KIRBY, 8 miles E. from Thirsk on Hambledon down, contains 29 houses, and 185 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Easingwold.

KIRBY KNOWLE, on the Hambledon hills, 4 miles N.E. from Thirsk, contains 24 houses, and 138 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. The township of Balke in this parish contains 125 inhabitants, and the chapelry of Bagby 242 inhabitants.

OVER SILTON, 8 miles N. from Thirsk, containing 54 houses, and 264 inhabitants, including the township of Kepwick. It is a curacy to the rectory of Cowsby.

THIRKLEBY, 4 miles S. from Thirsk, contains 52 houses, and 293 inhabitants. The church dedicated to All Saints is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. It was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Frankland in 1772, but contains several old monuments to various members of his family. Thirkleby Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., was erected from designs by *James Wyatt;* the verdant surface of the park is graced with trees of venerable appearance and clumps of well grown plantations, while the view towards the west extends about thirty miles. William Frankland, of Thirkleby, was created a baronet, 24th December, 1660, and his eldest son, Sir Thomas Frankland, was Postmaster-general to King William III., and was continued in office by Queen Anne.

Hood hill, on the north-east of the village, was the scene of an engagement between a band of about three hundred men sent by King Henry II. and the banditti who infected the hills of Sutton, under Whitstone cliff, and spread their ravages into all the neighbouring villages.

THIRSK, on the banks of the Codbeck, 217 miles from London, and 23 miles N.W. from York, contains 564 houses, and 2533 inhabitants. The town is divided into Old and New Thirsk by the stream, which is one of the branches of the Swale, and is crossed by two stone bridges. New Thirsk, with a market-place in the centre, is built on the site of a castle of the Mowbrays, demolished in the reign of Henry II., but the moat and ramparts are yet to be traced. Old Thirsk is on the eastern side of the river, and has a manufacture of coarse linen and sacking. The weekly market, on Monday, is abundantly supplied with provisions, and here are annual fairs on Shrove Monday, and 5th April, for leather; on 3d August, 28th October, and 14th December, for cattle, sheep, and horses. The town is governed by a bailiff, chosen by the burgage holders, and sworn in before the steward of the Lord of the Manor, Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., who holds a court leet annually at Michaelmas.

Thirsk, with the townships of Sowerby, Carlton Miniot, Sand Hutton, Bagby, and South Kilvington, returns one member to Parliament, according to the provisions of the Reform Bill in 1832; the present member is Samuel Crompton, Esq. of Wood end. The, church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the archbishop of York. It stands at the northern extremity of New Thirsk, and is an ancient edifice with an embattled tower on the western front, said to have been constructed with materials procured from the remains of the castle. The entire parish of Thirsk contains 3502 inhabitants, including the townships of Carlton Islebeck, or Miniot, and Sowerby, the last is pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the adjacent country. R. B. Livesey, Esq. and C. Cayley, Esq. have seats in the vicinity.

TOPCLIFFE, on the river Swale, 6 miles S. from Thirsk, and the same distance N. from Boroughbridge, contains 121 houses, and 659 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on 19th July. The church dedicated to St. Columb, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of York. About half a mile southward, from the village, is Maiden's Bower, an ancient seat of the Percy family. King Charles I. was confined here at the time the Scots' commissioners gave him up to the parliament. The parish is large and contains the townships of Catton, Dalton, Elmer with Craike hall, and Skipton; besides the townships of Assenby, Baldersby, Dishforth, Marton le Moor, and Rainton with Newby, situated on the western side of the Swale, and in Halikeld Wapentake, the entire parish contains 2540 inhabitants.

Newby Park, the residence of John Charles Ramsden, Esq., is bounded on the north by the river Swale, having its varied surface adorned with fine old trees, an obelisk, &c. and is well stocked with deer. It is about half a mile westward from Topcliffe. Sir Matcalf Robinson, of Newby upon Swale, was created a baronet by King Charles II., and died here in 1689; he was succeeded in his estate by his nephew, Sir William Robinson, who obtained a new patent of baronetage upon his uncle's death. He was M. P. for the city of York, and died in 1706, leaving five sons of whom, Thomas, the fourth son, was created Lord Grantham in 1761. The present mansion at Newby was built by Sir William Robinson, bart., in 1721, from designs by *Colin Campbell*, and the elevation, of the Ionic order, is extremely elegant. Upon the death of William Weddell, Esq., in 1792, Newby hall, near Boroughbridge, devolved to Lord Grantham, who has since made that seat his principal residence. Newby park is tenanted by the son of Sir John Ramsden, bart., of Byrone.

WELBURY, 7 miles N.E. from North Allerton, contains 51 houses, and 257 inhabitants. The church dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

3. Bulmer Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by Birdforth and Ryedale Wapentakes; on the east by Buckrose Wapentake; on the south by Ouse and Derwent Wapentake, and by the Ainstey of York; and on the West by Claro and Halikeld Wapentakes. Craike, which is locally situated in Bulmer Wapentake, is described under the County of Durham, page 327.

ALNE, on the river Kile, a branch of the Ure, 4 miles S.W. from Easingwold, containing 81 houses, and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage and pecu-

liar of the dean and chapter of York, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of R. Bethell, esq. The entire parish contains 1418 inhabitants, and includes the townships of Aldwork, Flawith, Tholthorp, Tollerton, and Youlton. Alne house is the seat of S. Brooksbank, esq.

BOSSALL, 10 miles N.E. from York, contains 246 houses, and 1365 inhabitants, including the townships of Butter Crambe, Claxton, Flaxton on the moor, Harton, and the chapelry of Sand Hutton. The village of Bossall was formerly considerable, but it now consists merely of four or five houses. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. At Butter Crambe, which is on the banks of the Derwent, is Aldby park, the seat of Henry Darley, esq., many Roman antiquities are frequently found in its vicinity, and on the summit of a hill towards the river, are the remains of an old castle, once the seat of the Anglo-Saxon Earls of Northumberland. At Flaxton, a leaden box was found in 1807, containing about three hundred Anglo-Saxon silver coins, and several rings of the same metal. Sand Hutton hall is the seat of the Rev. T. C. R. Read.

BRAFFERTON, or *Broad ford town*, on the river Swale, 4 miles N.E. from Boroughbridge, contains 18 houses and 178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. On the southern side of the chancel is sculptured the arms of Nevile, with quarterings, and inscribed "Orate pro animo Radulphi Nevile fundatoris hujus ecclesiæ." On the largest bell is "Radulphus Nevile, J. H. S. 1598." In this parish are the townships of Thornton Bridge and Helperby, the entire population is 832.

BRANSBY, 6 miles N.E. from Easingwold, contains 40 houses, and 277 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Steersby. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Smith, esq. Bransby hall is the seat of F. Chomley, Esq.

BULMER, 6 miles S.W. from Malton, contains 68 houses, and 339 inhabitants. This parish gives name to the Wapentake, and locally contains the township of Welburn and the chapelry of Hinderskelf; the entire parish contains 850 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. Welburn, about a mile eastward from the village, is on a branch of the Derwent.

At Hinderskelf, is Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire. The mansion stands on a beautiful eminence, and is approached from Whitwell through a Gatehouse flanked with turrets. In the centre of four avenues of lofty trees in the park stands an obelisk bearing this inscription :—

"Charles, the third Earl of Carlisle, of the family of the Howards, erected a castle where the old castle of Henderskelf stood, and called it Castle Howard. He likewise made the plantations in this Park, and all the outworks, monuments, and other plantations belonging to this seat. He began these works in the year 1712, and set up this inscription, Anno. Dom. 1731."

> "If to perfection these plantations rise,
> If they agreeably my heirs surprise,
> This faithful pillar with their age declare
> As long as Time these characters shall spare;
> Here then with kind remembrance read his name
> Who for posterity performed the same."

There is also an inscription to commemorate the success of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and a monument erected to the memory of Lord Viscount Nelson. About half a mile south-eastward of the mansion is a Mausoleum, in which the founder of the surrounding scenery, is interred; he died at Bath, 1st May, 1738. It is a circular building of the Doric order, ninety feet in height to the top of the cupola.

The number of roofs, cupolas, vases, and massy clustered chimneys, in the intermediate spaces of the design of Castle Howard, and the general picturesque assemblage of the whole building, the master-piece of *Sir John Vanbrugh*, is striking and impressively grand. A turf terrace extends above five hundred yards on the southern front ornamented with statues, and terminated at the distance of above half a mile by an Ionic temple. The northern front is more extensive than that of Blenheim, erected by the same architect, and consists of a rich Corinthian centre, surmounted by a cupola, and two wings; the eastern finished according to the original design, and the western subsequently erected by *Sir James Robinson*, without attention to the architectural character of the main building. The southern or garden-front consists of a magnificent centre of the Corinthian order, approached by a grand flight of steps, and a range of pilasters along the front. The hall 35 feet square on the plan terminates in a dome 100 feet high; the walls, painted with the story of Phaeton, by *Pellegrini*, are divided into compartments by recesses filled with antique statues, and on pedestals are busts of celebrated classical characters. The ceiling of the saloon, 34 feet by 24 in dimension, is painted with the subject of Aurora, and the room contains several statues and busts; the interior of the noble mansion abounding with works of art. The drawing-room, 23 feet by 27, is hung with tapestry from designs by *Rubens*. The state bed-room is hung with Brussels tapestry, after designs by *Teniers*. All the pictures over the doors, in the state apartments, twenty-three in number, were painted by *Sebastian Ricci*. Every room has numerous relics of antiquity to claim notice; numberless pictures adorn the walls and there is also an extensive and choice collection of vases.

Amongst the principal pictures at Castle Howard are the following: a large collection of drawings by *Jennet*, of Paris, consisting of portraits of the characters composing the courts of Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III., of France. From the freedom and spirit of these drawings, they have been attributed to Holbein, with whom Jennet was contemporary. A portrait of King Charles I., and his son, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, by *Stone*. The family of the Earl of Carlisle by *Wheatley*, which has great merit for the fidelity of the portraits; it was painted when the Earl was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. A portrait of R. Tresham, R.A., by *Phillips*. A portrait of George Selwyn, with Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. The Battle of the Boyne, by *A. V. Gale;* and The Three Marys, by *Annibal Caracci*, a valuable picture from the Orleans collection.

CRAMBE, on the banks of the Derwent, 6 miles S.W. from Malton, contains 93 houses, and 522 inhabitants, including the townships of Barton-le-Willows, and Whitwell on the hill. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. In the church is an ancient font, large and square, supported by a stout centre shaft, and four pillars at the angles, with enriched capitals; the upper part of the font is environed by interlaced semicircular-headed arches. Whitwell Grange, opposite to Kirkham abbey, was probably part of the possessions of that monastery.

DALBY, 9 miles W. from Malton, and the same distance E. from Easingwold, contains 28 houses, and 169 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Skewsby, about a mile westward from the village. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Leybourne.

EASINGWOLD, 13 miles N. from York, contains 372 houses, and 1912 inhabitants. A market is held here on Friday, and the inhabitants are famed for curing bacon and making butter. There are also annual fairs, on the 5th July and 25th September, for cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the bishop of Chester. The environs of the town are flat, but the church stands on an eminence, which commands a fine view over the forest of Galtrees. There are several chalybeate springs in this neighbourhood, the principal of which supplies the reservoir of a bathing-house.

Raskelf, a chapelry of this parish, contains 90 houses, and 440 inhabitants; it is situated on the banks of the river Kile, a branch of the Ouse, which it joins at Newton-upon-Ouse. The chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was probably erected about the reign of Richard II., by John Nevile, of Sheriff Hutton,

who married the daughter of Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur; he was warden of the King's forests beyond Trent, and in 1385, had licence to enclose his woods at Raskelf, adjoining the forest of Galtrees. The effects of time are visible in every part of the chapel; but it still bears marks of great pains and cost having been originally bestowed upon it. On the western front is a large wooden tower, built subsequently to the rest of the edifice, and contains three bells. The eastern window is glazed with the arms of Nevile, in very rich painted glass. There are also in other windows the arms of Dacre, Scrope of Masham, Greystoke, Ferrers, Scrope of Bolton, and Percy, the alliances of the probable founder; and from these remains it may be inferred that most of the windows were formerly "richly dight" with heraldry.

FOSTON, on the banks of a branch of the Derwent, 12 miles N.E. from the city of York, contains 41 houses, and 264 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Thornton-upon-Clay. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of the crown.

OVER HELMESLEY, 7 miles N.E. from York, contains 9 houses, and 63 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

HOLTBY, 5 miles N.E. from York, contains 29 houses, and 170 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 8*l.*

HUNTINGTON, on the river Foss, 3 miles N. from York, contains 66 houses, and 346 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the subchanter and vicars-choral of York Cathedral. The entire parish of Huntington contains 517 inhabitants, and includes the townships of Earswick and Towthorp.

HUTTONS AMBO, on an eminence near the river Derwent, 3 miles S.W. from Malton, contains 84 houses, and 445 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the archbishop of York.

MARTON IN THE FOREST, 4 miles E. from Easingwold, contains 26 houses, and 164 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Moxby. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the archbishop of York. The village is situated on a hill near the river Foss, and here Bertram de Bulmer founded an Augustine priory, in the reign of Stephen; at the dissolution, it was valued at 151*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and in 1543, was granted in exchange to the archbishop of York. The little that remains of the Conventual buildings is in and near a farm-house, called Marton Abbey, about a mile distant from the church.

MYTON UPON SWALE, 3 miles E. from Boroughbridge, contains 29 houses, and 185 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. Myton hall is the seat of Miles Stapylton, esq., descended from a family who derived their name from Stapylton on the Tees, and who are frequently mentioned in old deeds as benefactors to priories in this County, and other places. Sir Henry, son of Bryan Stapylton, of Myton, was created baronet, 22d June, 1660, his great grandson, Sir Miles Stapylton, was heir general of Lord Bruce, of Skelton, Lord Fitzalan, of Bedale, &c.; near Myton hall is a ferry over the river Swale for carriages.

NEWTON UPON OUSE, 7 miles N.W. from the City of York, contains 68 houses, and 495 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Mrs. Margaret Earle, of Benningbrough hall, which is situated about a mile southward from Newton, on the banks of the river.

Linton upon Ouse and Benningbrough are townships of this parish, the entire population of which is 862.

OVERTON, on the banks of the river Ouse, 4 miles N.W. from York, contains 101 houses, and 709 inhabitants, including the townships of Shipton and Skelton. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Earle, of Benningbrough. At Overton Grange, the Abbots of York had a residence which, in 1562, was sold to John Herbert. In the parlour was carved this sentence, "Post tenebras lucem." The chapel at Skelton, dedicated to All Saints, is said to have been built with the stone that remained after the southern transept of York Cathedral had been completed. Skelton Grange is the seat of E. Place, esq., and Skelton Cottage of Mrs. Thomson. Rose Cottage is the seat of G. V. Drury, esq.

STOCKTON ON THE FOREST, 5 miles N.E. from York, contains 48 houses, and 357 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the prebendary of Bugthorp, in York Cathedral.

SUTTON ON THE FOREST, 9 miles N. from York, contains 83 houses, and 443 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. The entire parish, including the township of Huby, contains 940 inhabitants. It was formerly environed by the forest of Galtrees.

SHERIFF HUTTON, 11 miles N. from York, and 10 miles S.W. from Malton, contains 150 houses, and 756 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. In the church, is a monumental figure of a crusader. Bertram de Bulmer built Sheriff Hutton castle in the reign of Stephen, and it was restored in the reign of Richard II. by Ralph Nevile, first Earl of Westmorland. It stood on an eminence, commanding rich and extensive prospects, and there are yet remains of seven towers, one of which contains two rooms. The castle and manor are the property of the Marquess of Hertford. Sheriff Hutton park is the seat of George Lowther Thompson, esq. The parish contains the townships of Cornborough, Lellings Ambo, and Stittenham, and the chapelry of Farlington, with a population of 1278 inhabitants. The family of Gower of Stittenham is of considerable antiquity, and said to be one of the oldest in the county. Sir Thomas Gower, of Stittenham, knighted by King James, was created baronet, 2d June, 1620, and Sir John Leveson Gower, the fifth baronet, was created Lord Gower, of Stittenham, 16th March, 1703; he was ancestor of the present Duke of Sutherland, who, during the lifetime of his father, sat in the House of Peers as Lord Gower, of Stittenham.

TERRINGTON, 8 miles W. from Malton, contains 117 houses, and 617 inhabitants, including Wigginthorp. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. Dr. Waddilove. Ganthorp hall, near Castle Howard lodge, is the seat of Mrs. Forth; the entire parish contains 723 inhabitants.

THORMANBY, 5 miles S. from Thirsk, and 4 miles N. from Easingwold, contains 23 houses, and 118 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* in the patronage of Viscount Downe.

WHENBY, 8 miles E. from Easingwold, and 10 miles W. from Malton, contains 21 houses, and 129 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of W. Garforth, esq.

WIGGINTON, 5 miles N. from York, contains 66 houses, and 369 inhabitants. It is a rectory, and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

Gilling East Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by the river Tees and the County of Durham; on the east by Allertonshire; on the south by Birdforth and Halikeld Wapentakes; and on the west by Hang East and Gilling West Wapentake, or Richmondshire.

STEEPLE AINDERBY, 3 miles W. from North Allerton, and 5 miles N.E. from Bedale, contains 157 houses, and 768 inhabitants, including the townships of Morton upon Swale, Thirntoft, and Warlaby. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

BARTON ST. CUTHBERT, on the borders of Durham, 5 miles S.W. from Darlington, contains 97 houses, and 467 inhabitants, including the township of Newton Morell. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the vicar of Stanwick.

BOLTON UPON SWALE, 2 miles E. from Catterick, contains 20 houses, and 100 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, with the vicarage of Catterick. In the church is a monument inscribed, in 1743, to the memory of Henry Jenkins, the oldest Englishman on record, he lived to the age of 169 years, and was interred here, 6th December, 1670. Kiplin hall is about two miles southward from the village, in the large parish of Catterick.

CLEASBY, on the banks of the river Tees and borders of Durham, 3 miles S.W. from Darlington, contains 31 houses, and 147 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the dean and chapter of Ripon. The church and parsonage-house were rebuilt and a school was founded here by Dr. John Robinson, bishop of London, a native of Cleasby; he was born in 1650, and died at Fulham in 1723.

EAST COWTON, on a branch of the river Wisk, 7 miles N. from North Allerton, contains 63 houses, and 338 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* in the patronage of the trustees of St. John's Hospital, at Kirkby Ravensworth, near Richmond.

CROFT, on the river Tees and borders of Durham, 3 miles S. from Darlington, contains 62 houses, and 367 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Saint Peter, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel is a tomb of one of the Milbanks, of Halnaby, and of one of the Claverings, ancestor of Sir William Chaytor, bart., of Croft hall. It is upon Croft bridge, over the Tees, that a sword, the emblem of his temporal power is presented to every new bishop of Durham, on his first entry to the principality. Dalton upon Tees and Stapylton are townships of Croft parish, and westward of the village is Croft Spa, a mineral spring much resorted to in the summer months, and on which a treatise was published by Dr. Cayley. Dr. Thomas Burnett, author of the Theory of the earth, was born at Croft in 1635.

DANBY UPON WISK, 4 miles N. from North Allerton, contains 64 houses, and 328 inhabitants, and including the chapelry of Yafforth, the entire parish contains 477 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. William Cust.

KIRKBY UPON WISK, or *Kirby Wisk*, 4 miles W. from Thirsk, contains 42 houses, and 197 inhabitants, but including the townships of Maunby, Newsham with Breckenbrough, and Newby Wisk, the entire parish contains 841 inhabitants. Roger Ascham, Latin Secretary to King Edward VI and to Queen Elizabeth, was born here. It is a rectory, value 27*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the duke of Northumberland. Near the village are traces of an ancient encampment, and a tumulus, in which bones have been found. Breckenbrough hall is the seat of J. L. Armytage, esq.

LANGTON, on the river Swale, 5 miles N.W. from North Allerton, contains 43 houses, and 202 inhabitants, including Little Langton, about a mile lower down on the banks of the same river. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the duke of Leeds. Langton lodge is the seat of Francis Redfearn, esq.

MANFIELD, on the banks of the river Tees and borders of Durham, contains 86 houses, and 493 inhabitants, including the township of Cliff. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Cliff park is the seat of H. Witham, esq.; near it is Pierse bridge over the Tees, where the Watling street entered Durham.

MIDDLETON TYAS, 6 miles E. from Richmond, contains 158 houses, and 805 inhabitants, including the township of Kneeton and Moulton. It is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the crown.

SMEATON, 7 miles N. from North Allerton, contains 51 houses, and 250 inhabitants, but including the township of Hornby, the entire parish contains 488 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Middleton. The name of Smeaton, originally Smithy town, is said to be derived from a forge, which was under the tutelage of Saint Eloy, bishop of Noyon, in France, and patron of travellers and smiths; the environs are remarkable for the beautiful and extensive views in Allertonshire, part of the rich vale of Mowbray extending from the confines of Durham to the city of York. Smeaton bridge, about a mile southward from the village, croses the river Wisk in the road from North Allerton to Darlington.

5. Gilling West Wapentake.

This Wapentake, in the north-western part of the county, comprises the greater part of Richmondshire, of which the duke of Leeds, is ranger and bailiff. It is bounded on the north by the river Tees and county of Durham; on the east by East Gilling Wapentake; on the south by Hang West Wapentake; and on the west by the county of Westmorland.

ARKENGARTH DALE, 12 miles W. from Richmond, is a parochial district consisting of a narrow dale northward of Swaledale, upwards of seven miles in length, containing 284 houses, and 1512 inhabitants, employed in lead mines worked by the Arkengarth dale and Derwent Mining Company. Arkendale church, erected at the expense of George Brown, esq., in 1817, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Lonsdale. The dale is watered by a stream which falls into the Swale below Reeth.

BARNINGHAM, on the verge of Arkengarth forest, 2 miles S. from Gretabridge, contains 90 houses, and 564 inhabitants, including the townships of Hope and Scargill. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

BOWES, on the banks of the river Greta, and on the verge of Stanmoor forest, 4 miles W. from Barnard castle, contains 129 houses, and 1095 inhabitants. The antiquity of Bowes is inferred from its situation on a Roman road, the ridge of which is very visible in the neighbourhood. On the north-western side of the village, and on the brink of the hill declining to the river, are the remains of a castle built by Alan, first Earl of Richmond. This castle was granted by John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond, in the reign of Edward III., to Mary Saint Paul, countess of Pembroke, from whom it passed to John, duke of Bedford, and afterwards devolved on King Henry VI. It is now the property of Henry Percy Pulleine, esq. Including the townships of Boldron and Gillmonby, the entire parish contains 1438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of C. Harrison, esq. In this church are interred the remains of Roger Wrightson, and Martha Railton, both of Bowes, the attachment of this pair, gave rise to the ballad of "The Bowes Tragedy, or a pattern of true love," and Mallett's poem of Edwin and Emma, is founded on their story.

Godbridge, about two miles distant from Bowes, is a natural curiosity, consisting of a bridge formed by a limestone rock, through a portion of which, the river Greta has formed for itself an arch sixteen feet in the span, capable of supporting a carriage road across the river.

BRIGNALL, on the river Greta, one mile W. from Gretabridge, contains 32 houses, and 216 inhabitants. The church, dedicated

to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

The post town of Gretabridge is a hamlet of the parish of Brignall, deriving its name from a single arched bridge over the river Greta, a branch of the Tees, beyond which is a fine view of Barnard Castle in Durham ; near the village are vestiges of a Roman camp, and Roman coins are frequently found here, as well as tablets and inscriptions. Thorp hall is the seat of S. Craddock, esq.

EASBY, on the river Swale, 2 miles E. from Richmond, contains 65 houses, and 377 inhabitants, including the townships of Aske and Skeeby. The church, dedicated to Saint Agatha, is a vicarage, value 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the church was discovered an epitaph on Richard Swale, who died in 1538, written in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English ; it is printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1790. An abbey was founded at Easby, about the year 1152, for Premonstratensian Canons, by Roaldus, constable of Richmond castle, and dedicated to Saint Agatha: its revenue, at the dissolution, was valued at 111*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* per annum. There are considerable remains of the Abbey church on the western side of the village, and a plan of the whole is given in Whitaker's Richmondshire, vol. I. The site was granted to Lord Scrope, of Bolton, but was, after the reign of James I., purchased by Robert Jaques, for 45,000*l.* Aske hall, the seat of Lord Dundas, stands in the centre of a fine park, about a mile northward from Richmond. Sir Lawrence Dundas, bart., of Kerse, N.B. was Commissary General to the army, under the Duke of Cumberland, and was engaged in large contracts with the Lords of the Treasury. In 1762, he was created a baronet of Great Britain, in which title he was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Thomas Dundas, bart., who was created Lord Dundas of Aske, on 13th August, 1794. His Lordship, who was Vice Admiral of Orkney and Shetland, died at this seat in 1820, and was succeeded by his son, Lawrence, the present peer.

Brompton upon Swale, a large township in the parish of Easby, situated two miles north-westward from Catterick, contains, 100 houses, and 388 inhabitants ; the entire parish contains 765 inhabitants, near it is Brough hall, the seat of Sir Henry Lawson, bart.

FORCETT, on a branch of the Tees, 8 miles N. from Richmond, contains 79 houses, and 417 inhabitants, including the townships of Barforth, Carkin, and Ovington, or *Ovingham.* The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a curacy to the vicarage of Gilling. Forcett hall is the seat of C. Mitchell, esq. ; at Barforth, was a Roman station, and near it an ancient seat of the Pudsey family.

GILLING, 4 miles N. from Richmond, contains 195 houses, and 921 inhabitants, exclusive of the townships of North and South Cowton, Eryholme and Eppleby. The church, dedicated to Saint Agatha, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of John Wharton, esq. There are no remains of the castle which formerly existed, and Gilling Wood hall, the residence of the Whartons, was destroyed by fire ; its site is now occupied by a farm-house. In the parish is a school, founded in 1670 by Sir Thomas Wharton, of Edlington, also a very extensive quarry of freestone. Near South Cowton is Pepper hall, the seat of J. Arden, esq., built about 1720. There is another Gilling in Rydale Wapentake.

HUTTON MAGNUM, or *Hutton Long Villiers,* on a branch of the Tees, 3 miles E. from Gretabridge, contains 65 houses, and 317 inhabitants, including the townships of Lanc Head, and West Layton. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Gilling. West Layton hall is the seat of Lord Rokeby.

KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH, or *Kirby on the Hill,* 4 miles N.W. from Richmond, contains 12 houses, and 161 inhabitants ; but the parish consists of the several townships of Dalton, Gayles, New Forest, Newsham, Ravensworth, and Whashton, making an entire population of 1998 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Felix, is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of, and in the patronage of, the Bishop of Chester, to which see it was annexed in 1541. The church was built in 1397.

Ravensworth castle, about a mile northward from Kirby hill, previously to the reign of Henry VII., was a seat of the Lords Fitz Hugh, who increased their estate by intermarriage with the families of Fourneux and Marmion, which at length descended to the family of Fiennes, Lord Dacre of the South, and to Parr, Marquess of Northampton. The castle and estate were in possession of the crown from the year 1571 to 1629, when both were granted to Edward Ditchfield. In 1677 the estate was held by Sir Thomas Wharton, by whose daughter it passed to Robert Byerley, and was sold a few years since to Humphrey Fletcher, or Minskip, the present possessor.

MARRICK, or *Marwick,* on the northern bank of the river Swale, 7 miles W. from Richmond, contains 99 houses, and 621 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy in the presentation of W. Powlett, esq. A benedictine nunnery was founded here about the latter end of the reign of Stephen, by Roger de Aske, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was surrendered by Christabella Cowper, the prioress, on 17th November, 1540, when the yearly revenue was valued at 64*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* The site was granted to John Uvedale. The nave of the chapel of the priory is now the parish church, but there are no remains of the conventual buildings. Marrick park is the seat of J. Morley, esq.

MARSK, 5 miles W. from Richmond, contains 39 houses, and 390 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of J. Hutton. esq., of Marsk hall. The estate was purchased in 1598, by Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York, who died in 1605. Here also was born another Matthew Hutton, who became successively archbishop of York and Canterbury, and died in 1758. Clints, in this parish, the seat of T. Everington, esq., is an ancient edifice and formerly belonged to the family of Willans, from whom it passed to the Bathursts, and from them to Sir Charles Turner, who sold it to Miles Stapylton, esq., of whom the present proprietor purchased it.

MELSONBY, 6 miles N.E. from Richmond, contains 94 houses, and 440 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of University College, Oxford.

RICHMOND, on the river Swale, 26 miles N.W. from the city of York, and 233 miles from London, contains 738 houses, and 3546 inhabitants. The town consists of several streets, and the river Swale is here crossed by a bridge of three arches, erected in 1789 ; the principal trade carried on is in corn and lead from the mines. A market is held on Saturday, and here are fairs on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, on the last Saturday in June, and 26th September. A Literary and Scientific Institution is established in the town, as well as a Mechanic's Institution, to which a Library is attached. The town was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and a charter was granted by king Charles II. in 1668, under which the government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor is chosen on the feast of St. Hillary, and is a justice of the peace during his mayoralty and one year afterwards. The magistrates hold their meetings every Monday morning, and a court leet at Easter and Michaelmas. A court of record is also held every fortnight before the mayor, recorder, and three aldermen. The revenue of the corporation amounts to about 800*l.* a year, and the chamberlains, who collect the rents, are annually chosen by the mayor, out of the common council. The arms of the borough are *Gules, an owl argent, over all a bend ermine.* Crest, *a rose gules, crowned or.* The respective parishes of Richmond and Easby return two members to parliament, who at present are the honourable Sir Robert Lawrence Dundas, the brother of Lord Dundas, and the honourable John Charles Dundas, the son of Viscount Melville.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, called the low church, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It stands on the declivity of a hill, and is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry III., but very few traces of its original architecture are now to be discovered. An epitaph on the tomb of Mr. Close, master of the Grammar School, is remarkable

for its neatness and simplicity, and was the joint production of some of his pupils. The school, founded by the burgesses in 1568, stands in the churchyard. A chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the centre of the town, formerly belonged to Saint Mary's Abbey at York, but becoming ruinous was, in the year 1741, repaired at the expence of the corporation, and is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of that body. Northward of the town are the remains of a convent of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, which was founded in the year 1257, by Ralph Fitz Randal, of Middleham, and received benefactions from the Earls of Richmond, Ralph Glanvile, and others. The founder died in 1270, and his body was buried in the choir of Coverham Abbey, but his heart was enclosed in a leaden urn, and placed by his order under an arched recess in the choir of the Grey Friars church. This order was held in great esteem, the friars being generally employed in making the wills and testaments affording them seasonable opportunities to prompt the dying party to acts of charity. They never failed to raise vast sums of money, which enabled many of the order to erect, at great cost, buildings in which great personages chose to be buried under a promise, that prayers should be said daily for their souls. Happy was he who could then indulge the idea of being buried within these walls, wrapped in the habit and cowl of a Franciscan friar. The convent was surrendered in 1538, and, according to the course then followed, was committed to the custody of Ralph Gower and Richard Crosby. There are no other remains of the Friary excepting the tower of the church, the western windows of the south aisle, and a small part of the northern wall. The tower, built in the richest style of late pointed architecture, with double buttresses at the angles terminated by crocketed pinnacles, was erected not long before the dissolution, and is one of the greatest ornaments of Richmond. The site of the tower and the premises within the walls belong to John Robinson, esq., in whose family the estate has continued since the year 1713; great improvements have been made by clearing the tower and grounds of many useless buildings, and making ornamental plantations in its vicinity. Richmond castle was built by Alan of Bretagne, who was advanced by William the Conqueror, to the earldom of Richmond in 1070, a district including all the northern part of the county of York, called Richmondshire, which had been the honor and county of Edwin, Earl of Mercia, under the Anglo-Saxon government, and consisted of no less than two hundred manors and townships.

The castle is on the southern side of the town, overlooking the river Swale, which runs in a deep valley beneath: between the river and the castle is a precipitous walk about sixty feet above the bed of the Swale. The castle was encompassed by a high wall nearly half a mile about, embattled and flanked by lofty towers. At the southern side of the castle the walls were built with parts of the natural rock on which it was erected, laid as regularly as their shape would admit. The western side was secured by the deep valley; and the eastern side, which descended in a gradual slope to the river, was defended not only by the walls of the castle, but by those of the cockpit. On the north the castle was defended by a moat; the part next the town being only a little elevated above the adjoining ground, was its weakest side. To secure this, Conan Le Petit, Earl of Richmond, built the square tower 54 feet by 48 in dimension, upon the plan, and 99 feet high, the walls of which are 11 feet in thickness. This tower consists of three stories; the lowest supported by an octagonal pillar in the centre, whence spring semicircular arches or groins. From the summit of this tower the garrison had a view of all the neighbouring country, and to strengthen it a barbican was built before it with turrets, to defend the entrance and drawbridge. Other parts of the castle yet remain, and there is at the south-eastern corner a tower 13 or 14 feet deep, supposed to have been a place of confinement. The site of the castle, nearly six acres in extent, belongs to the Duke of Richmond.

The views about the town are remarkable for having all the appendant beauties of wood and water in every direction. The waterfall on Clapgate beck, and the fall down Hudswell scar are very fine, especially the walk about the castle, which, rising perpendicularly above the bed of the river, presents a precipitous form to the eye. The ground on which the castle stands is elevated about fifty feet above the walk, and shelters it from the northerly winds. The river below encompasses nearly half the castle, and precipitating itself from the rocks forms a natural cataract quite across, bounded on one side by a bold projecting rock covered with wood, on the other, by the castle mill almost coeval with the castle itself.

ROKEBY, on the river Tees and borders of Durham, one mile N. from Gretabridge, contains 20 houses and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It is a modern edifice. The situation is highly romantic, and its vicinity has been commemorated in the works of Mason and Scott. Several Roman altars and inscribed tablets have been found in the parish. Rokeby hall, the seat of John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, esq., was built in 1724, and contains a gallery of antique statues. Mortham tower, in the parish, is a border mansion, built about the reign of Henry VII., with an enclosure on one side for the nightly protection of cattle from depredators, strongly walled about. In a field near it is an immense tombstone of Tees marble, removed from Eggleston priory. The river Greta finds a passage between Rokeby and Mortham, which latter is situated on the east of the village, about a mile distant.

Eggleston is a hamlet of this parish, one mile westward, containing 82 inhabitants. On the high cliffs of the Tees, near the junction of the Thorgill, are the remains of a Premonstratensian priory, founded by Ralph de Multon, in 1189, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist. It had revenues amounting to 65*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and on the dissolution was granted, in 1549, to Robert Shelley. The church, built on a cruciform plan, is almost entire, and a part of the conventual buildings is occupied as a farm-house.

ROMALD KIRK, on the banks of Tees and borders of Durham, 6 miles N. from Barnard castle, contains 67 houses and 377 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Saint Ronald, is a rectory, value 58*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Strathmore. It is a small but ancient edifice of a cruciform plan; in the northern transept is a monument of Sir Hugh, ancestor of Fitz Hugh, of Ravensworth castle, who died in 1304.

This parish, forming the north-western angle of the county, is a bleak and unfertile district, extending at least thirty miles in one direction, and contains the townships of Cotherston, Holwick, Hunderthwaite, Lartington, Lunedale, and Mickleton; at Cotherston, the most considerable of these townships, are the remains of an ancient castle on the Tees, near the junction of the Balder beck; higher up the river, in the township of Holwick, is High Force, one of the finest cataracts in England, and formed by the precipitous descent of the river Tees, amidst picturesque and very beautiful scenery. The river assimilates with its external accompaniments of rocks, moors, and mountains, being broad, shallow, and rapid, frequently ravaging the valley with its inundations, and precipitating itself in vast cataracts. Below High Force it is crossed by Wynch bridge, an extraordinary foot passage, suspended by iron chains; after which, bound within deep rocks and steep wooded banks, the Tees, dividing this county from Durham, flows through Middleton bridge and Eggleston bridge, to Cotherston, and Barnard castle. The entire parish contains 2461 inhabitants, chiefly miners. In Hunderthwaite is Doe park, or Ledgard hall, the seat of W. Hutchinson, esq., and at Lartington, is Lartington hall, the seat of Henry Witham, esq. At Laith Kirk, in Lunedale, is a chapel.

STANWICK ST. JOHN, on a branch of the Tees, 8 miles N. from Richmond, contains 188 houses and 928 inhabitants, including the townships of Aldbrough, Caldwell, and East Layton. Stapleton, part of the parish, is included in the population of Croft, in the Wapentake of East Gilling. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of J. Wharton, esq. Stanwick hall, formerly the residence of the Smithsons, is now the seat of Lord Prudhoe, brother of the Duke of Northumberland; the park is finely wooded and well stocked with deer. Carlton hall, northward of the village, is the seat of Samuel Moulton Barrett, esq. Near Aldbrough are the Jack dyke arches, remains of entrenchments, the ramparts of which are not less than five feet high.

STARTFORTH, or *Stratford,* one mile W. from Barnard castle, contains 65 houses and 460 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern bank of the Tees on the borders of Durham. The bridge is an ancient structure, and a view of Barnard castle on the opposite side, is highly imposing. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. Startforth hall is the seat of T. W. Hill, esq.

WYCLIFFE, on the river Tees, 5 miles E. from Barnard castle, contains 26 houses and 152 inhabitants, including Girlington and Thorp. Here are many picturesque views both up and down the river; lofty and perpendicular rocks with distant woods and plantations forming a group of objects seldom surpassed. Wycliffe, the birth-place of the first champion of Protestantism, in 1324, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Constable. The church was erected about the year 1250, and contains several remnants of the stained glass with which the windows were once filled; besides figures of the Evangelists, the Virgin and child, St. James and David, here are the arms of the Earls of Richmond, and of the Fitz Hughs, of Ravensworth. In the chancel are monuments of the Wycliffe and Robinson families. In the parsonage house is a portrait of Wycliffe, by *Sir Antonio More,* given by Dr. Zouch as an heir loom. Wycliffe hall is the seat of Sir Thomas Aston Constable, bart. Part of an old mansion at Thorp also remains; the estate belongs to S. Craddock, esq.

6. Halikeld Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by Gilling East Wapentake; on the east by Birdforth Wapentake; on the south by Claro Wapentake; and on the west by Hang East Wapentake.

BURNESTON, 3 miles S.E. from Bedale, contains 63 houses and 288 inhabitants; but including its several townships of Carthorp, Exelby, Newton, Leeming, Gatenby and Theakston, the entire parish contains 1326 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lambert, is a vicarage, value 37*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of G. Elsley, esq.; at Carthorp, is Camp hall, the seat of W. R. L. Serjeantson, esq. On the eastern side of the parish is Leeming-lane, a branch of one of the principal Roman roads, or the Ermine-street, according to Stukeley. Leeming, implies the stone way, from the British *Lhe,* a way and *Mean* stone. The road runs straight from Aldborough to Leeming, where it crosses a branch of the Swale, and thence through Catterick to the river Tees. *See the 4 Iter of Antoninus, from Lincoln to the Wall.* One mile southward from Leeming is Newtown house, a seat of the duke of Cleveland; northward of the same village is Leases, the seat of Mrs. Arden, and near Exelby is Thorp Perrow hall, the seat of Mark Milbank, esq.

CUNDALL, on the banks of the Swale, 5 miles N. from Boroughbridge, contains 38 houses and 170 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Leckby. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of W. Cholmley, esq. Cundall lodge, and Cundall grange, are seats in the vicinity. Norton Le Clay, and Fawdinton, are townships of this parish, and the entire population is 312 inhabitants.

KIRKBY ON THE MOOR, or *Kirkby Hill,* one mile N. from Boroughbridge, contains 34 houses and 190 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value, 7*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Humberton with Milby, and Langthorp, are townships of this parish.

KIRKLINGTON, six miles S.E. from Bedale, contains 63 houses, and 337 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ilpsland. It is a rectory, value 27*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Countess Ormond. Kirklington hall, an ancient seat of the Wandesford family, is now a farm-house. Including the townships of Sutton, How-grave, and East Tanfield, the entire parish contains 491 inhabitants.

PICK-HILL, 6 miles W. from Thirsk; and 7 miles S.E. from Bedale, contains 72 houses and 334 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Roxby. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. The several townships of Ainderby, Quernhow, Holm, Howe, Sinderby, Swainby, and Allerthorp, are within the parish, which contains 686 inhabitants. At Swainby, Helewise, daughter of Ralph de Glanvile, founded a priory for Premonstratensian Canons, in the reign of Henry II.; but after her marriage with Robert Fitz Ralph, of Middleham, the canons were removed in the year 1215; to Coverham, the uneveness of the ground is the only vestige of the site of the building at Swainby. Allerthorp hall, was for some time the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, many of whose letters are dated hence, her father was Matthew Robinson, of West Layton, a relation of Dr. Robinson founder of a school and alms-house, at Barnston.

TANFIELD, on the banks of the Ure, 6 miles N. from Ripon, and 3 miles S.E. from Masham, contains 147 houses and 709 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Aylesbury. In the chancel are several monuments of the Marmions, ancient Lords of the manor, and adjoining is a chantry chapel, founded in the reign of Edward III, for a master, warden, and two brothers, to pray for the souls of John Lord Marmion, his wife, and their son, and for the health of Avice Grey, Lord Marmion her son and heir, and his wife Elizabeth; and for the souls of their progenitors and successors. The Gate-house of Tanfield castle, the seat of the Marmions and Fitz Hughs only remains; it was probably erected in the reign of Edward II. Grose says, when the castle was destroyed, the materials were purchased by several of the neighbouring gentry; and that the Earl of Exeter's house, at Snape; and a seat of the Wandesford's, at Kirklington, were built with them.

WATH, on a branch of the Ure, 4 miles N. from Ripon, contains 46 houses and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Aylesbury. A School and Alms-house were founded in the village, by the Rev. Peter Samwaise, in 1690. Melmerby and Middleton Quernhow, are chapelries of the parish of Wath, as also Norton Conyers; and the entire parish contains 633 inhabitants. Norton Conyers hall, the seat of Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, bart., was formerly the residence of Richard Norton, who, with three sons, engaged in the religious rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, in 1569, against Queen Elizabeth; the estate was granted to one of the Musgrave family, who sold it to an ancestor of the present possessor.

7. Hang East Wapentake

Is bounded on the North by Gilling Wapentake; on the east by Halikeld Wapentake; on the south by Claro Wapentake; and on the west by Hang West Wapentake.

BEDALE, on a branch of the river Swale, 34 miles N.W. from the city of York, and 223 miles from London, contains 214 houses and 1137 inhabitants. Aiskew, a township on the opposite bank of the river, contains 124 houses and 620 inhabitants, and including the other townships of Burrell, Cowling, Crakehall, Firby and Langthorne the entire parish contains 2631 inhabitants. Bedale has a very well supplied market, held every Tuesday, and there are annual fairs, on Easter, and Whitsun Tuesday, 6th July, 11th October, and the Monday-week before Christmas, for horses, cattle, sheep, and leather. The town is situated in a rich valley, in an exceedingly fertile vicinity, remarkable for breeding excellent hunters and road horses. The petty sessions for the Wapentake, are held at Bedale. The church, dedicated to St.

Gregory, is a rectory, value 89*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* said to be the richest in the county, and in the patronage of H. Pierse, esq.

Bedale castle, is supposed to have been founded by Bryan Fitz Alan, one of the barons, in the reign of Edward I; he died in the year 1301, and his monument, is under a window of the northern aisle of the parish church; to which place it has been removed, from a chapel at the eastern end of the southern aisle, it is entirely of stone; but has been painted and gilt. The site of the castle is a little southward from the church, and foundations have been traced to a considerable extent in the gardens of Bedale hall the seat of Henry Pierse, esq. Beyond Firby, about a mile and a half southward from Bedale, is Thorp hall, the seat of Mark Millbank, esq., son in-law of the Duke of Cleveland.

BROMPTON PATRICK, 3 miles N.W. from Bedale, contains 35 houses, and 158 inhabitants; but the parish to which this village gives name, consists of the additional townships of Arrowthorne, Newton le Willows and Hunton; and in the whole 968 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a curacy in the presentation of the bishop of Chester. Brompton hall, is the seat of G. Elsley, esq.

CATTERICK, 7 miles N. from Bedale, and 228 miles from London, contain 137 houses, and 561 inhabitants. The boundaries of the parish are very extensive, including fifteen populous townships, The church, dedicated to St. Anne is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It was built in the reign of Henry V. and is called the mother church of south Richmondshire. In the church, are monuments of the Brough and Lawson families, and a monument of Richard Brathwaite, one of the pastoral poets, of the reign of James I; and author of "Drunken Barnabys Journal," he died at Appleton, in this parish, in 1673, æt 65. The font is ancient and curious. Catterick is a place of great antiquity, and was the Roman Cataracton, a station destroyed by the Danes, in the year 766. Catterick bridge over the Swale, is one mile northward from the village, on it was formerly a chapel, remains of which exist. Near the bridge, is an excellent race course. Vestiges of a Roman station are to be seen at Thornborough, about half a mile eastward; coins found here are called Thornborough pennies. The Ermyn street, came from the eastern side of Scotland, and crossing the Tweed westward of Berwick, joined the North Watling street, at Corbidge, crossed the two great rivers, the Tyne and the Tees, and continued to Catterick where it divided into two branches. The western branch, called Leeming-lane, went to Aldborough; and the eastern branch by North Allerton and Thirsk.

The townships of Catterick parish, are Appleton, Brough, Colbourne, Ellerton upon Swale, Hipswell and St. Martins, Kiplin, Killerby, Scorton, Scotton, Tunstall, Wickerby and Whitwell. Brough-hall, the seat of Sir Henry Maire Lawson, bart. one mile westward of Catterick, was built in the reign of Charles I.; but was greatly altered by the late Sir John Lawson, bart. The estate came into the possession of this family by the marriage of Sir Ralph Lawson with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Roger Brough, in the reign of James I.; his grandson Sir Henry Lawson, was created a baronet by King Charles II., in 1665.

On the banks of the Swale, in this township, was a hospital of St. Giles, founded by Henry Fitz Ralph, of Ravensworth, in the reign of Henry III.; but of which there are now no remains. Hipswell-lodge, is the seat of T. Hutchinson, esq.; at Hipswell was a benedictine priory, founded by Wyomar, lord of Ask, steward of Alan, earl of Richmond. Its revenue was valued, at the dissolution at 43*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and the site was granted in 1550 to Edward, Lord Clinton, the lord high admiral, who sold it to William Pepper, of St. Martins', and to Cuthbert, and William Walker, of Richmond; the walls of the chapel, a tower and some parts of the conventual buildings, are all that remain of the priory; Killerby-hall, is the seat of T. Booth, esq.; Killerby castle, erected by Bryan Fitz Alan of Bedale, in the reign of Edward I., is a ruin. Kiplin-hall, two miles south eastward, from Catterick, is the seat of the earl of Tyrconnell.

HORNBY, 3½ miles S.W. from Catterick, contains 18 houses, and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of York. Hornby castle, is the seat of the duke of Leeds, K.G., lord lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, ranger of Richmond forest, and constable of Middleham castle; part of the castle is very ancient, and was the seat of the family of Saint Quintin, previously to the reign of Henry IV.; other parts were built by Robert earl of Holderness in the reign of George I. The castle stands on an eminence, commanding an extensive view over the valley in which Bedale is situated, and likewise over great part of a rich tract of country between Leeming-lane, and the Western Moorlands, consisting of a long range of hills, forming a contrast to the plains in the immediate vicinity of Hornby. The plan of the edifice is irregular, although nearly square in its general outline, each front of which affords a display of architectural grandeur. A massive and lofty square tower, at the south-eastern angle, is surmounted by a turret terminating in a cupola and vane. The line of building on the eastern front is broken by a semicircular projection; and at the extremity is another square tower of large size. The entrance gate is on the southern front where, and on the west, the grounds slope towards a stream which forms one of the sources of the river Swale, and over which is a bridge. The buildings of the castle rise only to the height of two stories, excepting the towers which are more elevated, the whole is embattled. The inner court of the castle, contains a door-way enriched with the full achievement of its former possessors.

The parish of Hornby includes the townships of Hackforth, or *Hackford*, and Ainderby Myers with Holtby, and contains 315 inhabitants. Cuthbert Tunstall, a learned prelate, was born at Hackforth, about the year 1474; he distinguished himself by his exertions to suppress Tyndale's edition of the New Testament, in 1528, while he was bishop of London, and in 1530, he was translated to the rich bishopric of Durham, where he expended large sums in adorning that city with public buildings, and in repairing his episcopal palaces.

KIRKBY FLEETHAM, 4 miles S.E. from Catterick, contains 122 houses, and 566 inhabitants. The houses are built round a spacious green. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Kirby hall, the seat of Mrs. Lawrence, is about a mile northward from the village; Fencott and Little Fencott, and High and Low Salutation, are hamlets of the parish, the last derive their names from the signs of the inns; the Salutation of the Virgin.

MASHAM, on the banks of the river Ure, in a fertile part of the county, 6 miles S. from Bedale, contains 246 houses, and 1171 inhabitants. A woollen manufactory is carried on in the town. The market is every Tuesday, and there is an annual fair on the 17th September, for cattle and sheep: a court leet is also held here for the recovery of debts. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, a vicarage with Kirkby Malzeard, value 30*l.*, was formerly a prebend, and the richest in the cathedral of York. The church stands high, commanding a beautiful prospect, and its tall spire is a striking feature in the view of the town. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, of Burton; the south aisle belongs to the Danbys, of Swinton, and contains a monument of Abstrupus Danby. Masham was formerly the residence of the baronial family of Scrope, but in the early part of the sixteenth century, the Scropes failing in the male line, the Burton estate went by marriage into the possession of family of Wyvil, and the Masham estate into that of Danby. The barony of Scrope of Upsal and Masham, is in abeyance between the families of Wyvil and Danby, as heirs of Elizabeth Fitz Randal and Margery Danby co-heiresses of Thomas, Lord Scrope, who died in 1475.

Swinton park, the seat of William Danby, esq., is part of the extensive manor and free chase of Mashamshire, and has been possessed by the family of Danby from the time of Henry VIII.; a small portion only of the old house at Swinton now remains, the present possessor having considerably enlarged it by additions towards the north, as well as on the southern front, where a fine suite of rooms is terminated by a museum, containing a collection of minerals, fossils, and other productions of natural history; the centre of this suite is a noble drawing room, built under the direction of *James Wyatt*. Towards the east is a tower and castellated additions, designed by *Robert Lugar*, containing a library forty-two feet in length, and an entrance hall; a western tower completes

the buildings on the southern front, which are all constructed with a yellowish brown stone, quarried on the estate. The park and grounds at Swinton, afford varieties of very beautiful scenery, the verdant banks of the home lake, skirted at intervals with evergreens, are contrasted with the wilder scenery of the great lake and the forest scenery of the Storth water; a bridge, seventy feet in height, is thrown across Quarry Gill, a ravine in which the falls of the Eller contribute to the beauty of the domain. The views of the neighbouring country extend from the eastern to the western moorlands of the vale of York, and from the woods of the East Riding to the Durham hills. The entire parish of Masham contains 2767 inhabitants, and consists of the townships of Burton-upon-Ure, Ellingstring, Ellingtons, Fearby, Healy with Sutton, Ilton with Pott, and Swinton with Warthermask.

SCRUTON, on the banks of the Swale, 4 miles N.E. from Bedale, contains 80 houses and 411 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Radigund, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Henry Gale, esq. Scruton-hall, the seat of the Gale family, stands amidst well disposed grounds in a beautiful part of the country. Here Dr. Thomas Gale, F.R.S., dean of York, celebrated for his knowledge of the Greek language and antiquities, was born, in 1636; but James Gale, with whom his pedigree in the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ" begins, was seated at Thirntoft, in the parish of Steeple Ainderby, in 1523, and his great grandson, Robert, at Akeham Grange, in 1590. Roger Gale, F.R.S,, the son of the learned Dr. Thomas Gale, was born in 1672, and became M.P. for North Allerton; he compiled "Registrum Honoris de Richmond," which was published in 1722, under the direction of the Society of Antiquaries; his brother, Samuel Gale, F.S.A., was also well versed in the Antiquities of England; he died in 1754.

THORNTON WATLASS, 3 miles S.W. from Bedale, contains 28 houses, and 180 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of George F. Wise, esq. Thornton-hall is the seat of Sir Edward Smithe Dodsworth, bart. The entire parish contains 432 inhabitants, and includes the townships of Clifton-upon-Ure, Rookwith, and Thirn. Clifton-castle, the seat of T. Hutton, esq., was erected in the year 1802, on the site of a castle built by Geoffrey de Scrope, in the reign of Edward II.

WELL, 5 miles S. from Bedale, and 3 miles E. from Masham, contains 80 houses and 370 inhabitants. The village derives its name from a well, dedicated to Saint Michael, which flows at all seasons; Sir Ralph Nevile, of Middleham, founded here in the year 1342 a hospital for a master, two priests, and twenty-four brothers and sisters, in honour of Saint Michael, the archangel; the revenue was valued at 65*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* in 1545. This foundation was partly restored by Thomas, earl of Exeter, in 1605. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Charles Chaplin, esq., the master of Well hospital. John, Lord Latimer, who died at Snape-hall, 22d April, 1577, æt. 61, was buried with his ancestors in the chancel. The entire parish of Well, contains 1059 inhabitants, and includes the township of Snape, in a valley about a mile northward, the inhabitants of which are chiefly woolcombers. Snape-hall, the residence of Miss Clarke, was anciently a seat of the Lords Latimer, and was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. It was subsequently a seat of the Cecils, earls of Exeter, and other branches of that family.

8. Hang West Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by the river Swale and Gilling Wapentake; on the east by Hang East Wapentake; on the south by Claro and Staincliffe Wapentakes; and on the west by Staincliffe and Ewcross Wapentake.

AYSGARTH, on the river Ure, 14 miles S.W. from Richmond, and 9 miles W. from Middleham, contains 67 houses and 293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge. At Yores mill, a free grammar school was founded and endowed by Anthony Beeson, in 1601. Near the church is Aysgarth Force, the finest waterfall in the county, where the river Ure pours over an irregular ridge of rocks; above the Force is a bridge of one arch, seventy-one feet in span; the view hence comprises a succession of waterfalls amidst rocks and foliage, with the steeple of the church seen emerging from a wood. The parish of Aysgarth is twenty-five miles in length, and nearly half as many in breadth, containing eleven additional townships; High and Low Abbotside, Askrigg, Bainbridge, Bishop Dale, Burton with Walden, Carperby, Hawes, Newbiggin, Thoralby, and Thornton Rust. Abbotside, about eight miles higher up the river Ure, contains 165 houses and 852 inhabitants, including Cotterdale, Litherskew, Lund, Sedbusk, Show, Simonston, and Hardrow. Hardrow Force is formed by a rivulet which joins the Ure, and rushes in a large sheet over a ledge of rocks ninety-nine feet in height. The chasm, which extends below the fall about three hundred yards, is bounded on each side by masses of rock; behind the Force is a deep recess or cavern wherein a good view of it may be obtained with safety. Not far from Low Abbotside, and close to Meer Beck, is Dale Grange, the original site of Jervaux, or Ure valley abbey, which stood on the brink of the Meer Beck, on the southern side of the road leading from Askrigg to Bainbridge. The river Yore, or Ure, finds its source on the moors at the extremities of this parish and borders of Westmorland, flowing eastward; Ure dale, at the head of this district, is rugged, and even mountainous, and the river near Askrigg assumes the rapidity of a mountain torrent fed by cataracts from the hills, and sometimes falling itself from a considerable height as at Aysgarth Force.

Askrigg, containing 194 houses and 765 inhabitants, is a market town and chapelry of this parish, 13 miles W. from Middleham, seated on a hill on the northern bank of the Ure, near the moors at the head of Wesley dale, abounding with picturesque scenery and romantic falls of water. The market days are Thursdays, and here are annual fairs on the 10th of May, the first Thursday in June, and the 28th of October. The chapel is dedicated to St. Oswald; is an ancient edifice, and stands on a very considerable eminence; half a mile northward from Askrigg, is Mill Gill Force, where the stream makes a vertical fall of about twenty yards, then rushes down the rocky bed of the ravine, and afterwards unites with the Ure. The scenery also at the junction of the Moss Beck with the Ure is rich in the picturesque. Near Askrigg, is Nappa-hall, a seat of the Earl De Grey. Bainbridge, on the river Bain, one of the branches of the Ure, two miles south from Askrigg, is a township of the parish of Aysgarth, containing 171 houses and 872 inhabitants. About two miles higher up the river are two picturesque waterfalls, and Seamer water, a beautiful lake covering about one hundred and five acres of ground, a favourite resort of water-fowl, and abounding in fish. At Stalling Busk, a chapelry of this township, the forest horn is blown every night at ten o'clock, from Holyrood to Shrovetide, an ancient custom intended as a signal to benighted travellers to direct their steps to the nearest point which could afford them shelter. Near Stalling the river Bain forms a very fine cataract.

Bishop's Dale, is a township extending about four miles, and contains 15 houses and 95 inhabitants. It is watered by one of the branches of the Ure, on which are many beautiful falls. Burton with Walden, a valley separated from Bishop's Dale by Wasset Fell, contains 106 houses and 478 inhabitants. Carperby, on the northern bank of the Ure, 8 miles W. from Middleham, contains 62 houses and 283 inhabitants.

Hawes, a market town and township of Aysgarth parish, contains 270 houses and 1408 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on one of the branches of the Ure, near its junction with that river, 9 miles W. from Aysgarth. Here is a manufactory of knit hose, and a weekly market on Tuesday; also annual fairs on Whit Tuesday, and 28th September, for woollen, cattle, and horses. Newbiggin, at the foot of Wasset Fell, contains 26 houses and 128 inhabitants. Thoralby, at the lower end of Bishop's Dale, contains 67 houses and 342 inhabitants; and Thornton Rust, on an eminence, near the river Ure, about two miles west from Aysgarth, contains 33 houses and 135 inhabitants. The entire parish of Aysgarth contains 5621 inhabitants.

COVERHAM, on the river Cover, a branch of the Ure, 2 miles S.W. from Middleham, contains 17 houses and 131 inhabitants, including Agelthorp. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Sir J. B. Graham. Coverdale, which derives its name from the rapid rivulet on which the village is situated, was the birth place of the learned Miles Coverdale, bishop of Exeter, one of the earliest English translators of the bible.

Ralph, son of Robert Fitz Randal, of Middleham, founded and endowed Coverham-abbey, in the year 1213, for white canons of the premonstratcnsion order. By an inscription, which bears the date of 1501, and states that the abbot finished this house, the conventual buildings appear to have been rebuilt or repaired about that period. The revcnues at the time of its dissolution in 1538 amounted to 160*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* per annum, and the site was granted in 1557 to Humphrey Orme. A gatehouse remains, and part of the conventual buildings, with curious doorways, are yet habitable.

The entire parish of Covcrham contains 1170 inhabitants, and consists of the townships of Caldbridge, or *Coldbrough*, Carlton, Carlton High Dale, Melmerby, and Scrafton, all situated in Cover Dale, having Penhill, the highest in Richmondshire, the height of Hazeley, and Harlen Fell on the west, and Witton Fell, and Broom Beck moor; on the east.

DOWNHOLME, on the banks of the Swalc, 5 miles S.W. from Richmond, contains 24 houses and 113 inhabitants; but the entire parish consists of the townships of Ellerton-abbey, Stainton, and Walburn, and contains 251 inhabitants. The church of Downholme, dedicated to Saint Michael, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of J. Hutton, esq. At Ellerton a priory of Cistertian nuns; was founded in the reign of Henry II., by Warncrus, steward to the Earl of Richmond, which, on the dissolution, was valucd at 14*l.* 8*s.* per annum, and in the year 1541, was granted to J. Aske. It stood on the southern side of thc river Swale, nearly opposite to Marrick priory, and there are still remains of the building.

FINGHALL, 4 miles N.E. from Middleham, contains 26 houses and 126 inhabitants, but including its townships, Akebar, Constable Burton, and Hang Hutton, the entire parish contains 398 inhabitants. The church, dcdicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Marmaduke Wyvill, esq. of Burton-hall, about two milcs westward from the village. This mansion is seated in one of the largest parks in this part of the country.

HAWKSWELL, 5 miles S. from Richmond, contains 60 houscs and 334 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Barton, and Garriston. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Hawkswell-hall is thc seat of Colonel Gore.

MIDDLEHAM, on the banks of the river Ure, 9 miles N.W. from Masham, and 10 miles W. from Bedale, contains 187 houses and 880 inhabitants. The woollen manufacture is carried on here, and a market is held weekly, on Monday; there are also annual fairs on Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, and the 5th November, for cattle and sheep. Middleham Moor, on the western side of the town, is an excellent training ground for race horses. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and Saint Alkeld, is a deanery and royal peculiar, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Richard Duke of Glouccster, afterwards king Richard III. proposed to have founded a college for a dean, and six prebendaries; but the intended endowment in land was frustrated, and it has no other than the parochial revenue, conferring the title of dean, with several privileges.

Middleham-castle, on the southern side of the town, was built about the year 1190, by Robert Fitz Randal, the grandson of Ribald, brother of Alan Earl of Richmond, who had a grant of all Wensley Dale, from Conan, Earl of Brittany and Richmond. The castle was afterwards a seat of the Neviles to whom it descended through Mary the daughter of Ralph Fitz Randal, who was married to Robert Lord Nevile, of Raby. The estates of his descendant Richard Nevile, Earl of Warwick, being forfeited to the crown, as well as those of his brother John Nevile, Marquess of Montagu, proprictor of the honor and castle of Middleham, the estate was by act of parliament settled upon Richard Duke of Gloucester in 1471, who frequently resided here; Edward only son of Richard was born here in 1473, and in 1483 was created Prince of Wales, but soon afterwards died. From that time to the present, the castle is rarely mentioned in history. The Darcys, Earls of Holderness, held the constableship of this castle under the crown, and it is now vested in the Duke of Lceds. The plan of the castle is a right angled parallelogram 210 feet by 175, with a square tower at each angle, excepting the south western which is round; remains of a moat now appear on the southern and eastern fronts, but the ditch is daily filling up with weeds, &c. The principal entrance from the town, was by a strong gatehouse on the northern front, which is the most entire. The views of Wensley Dale, from the walls of this castle, are beautifully picturesque.

SPENITHORN, on the banks of the Ure, opposite to Middleham, and about a mile distant from that town, contains 28 houses and 249 inhabitants; the parish includes the townships of Bellerby and Harmby, and contains 850 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Marmaduke Wyvill, esq.; near Spenithorn, is the seat of Mrs. Chaytor, and the seat of Colonel Shawbenzie. John Hutchinson, author of "Moses's Principia," &c. was born at Spenithorn in 1674. He was steward to thc Duke of Somcrset, who being master of the horse to King George I., appointed Hutchinson his riding purveyor. His works arc entitled to notice, as the founder of a school of Theology, to which some of the most celebrated men of the last century belonged. The leading idea of Hutchinsonism is, that the Hebrcw Scriptures contain thc elcments of all natural philosophy, as well as of general religion. He died in 1737.

THORNTON STEWARD, 4 miles E. from Middleham, contain 50 houses and 265 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester.

WENSLEY, on the river Ure, 3 miles N.W. from Middleham, contains 61 houses and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 49*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Bolton. In thc chancel is a slab of marble inlaid with brass, quite perfect; it reprcsents a figure of a priest with robes much embroidered, the hands are crossed and support a chalice. In the vestry is preserved a small early basso relievo of a cross, having on its four sides birds and dragons; and at the bottom thc word DONERID. This village gives name to Wensley dale, an extensive and fcrtile tract, through the bottom of which winds the river Ure, amidst rich grazing grounds, and in many parts forming bcautiful cascades. The hills rise from the river with a very irregular surface to a great height. Almost every eminence on each side of this delightful vale has its peculiar hcauties, the country being romantically diversified with these irregularities of nature. These commanding clevations run parallel for the space of many miles on thc northern and southern sides of Wensley Dale, presenting views infinitely diversified. The names and height of the several hills are as follow, Pillar Hill, 2261 feet above the level of the sea; the Sayles, 2190; Swarth Fell, 2237; Lovely Seat, 2216; High Fleak, 1809; Pickington Ridge, 1855; Whitfield Hill, 1350; Caldberg Moos, 1369; Rover Crag, 1551; Great Haw, 1786; Little Whernside, 1985; Brown Haw, 1909; Harlen Fell, 1765; Penhill Beacon, 1674; Wasset Fell, 1876; Yockenthwaite Moor, 2111; Stake Fell, 1843; Addlebrough, 1565; and Ten End, 1919. The entire parish of Wensley, contains 2182 inhabitants; and includes the township of Bolton Castle, Leybourn, Preston under Scar, and Redmire.

Bolton Castlc stands on thc brow of a hill, on the northern side of Wcnsley dale, 11 miles S.W. from Richmond, and was built by Richard Lord Scrope, chancellor of England in the reign of Richard II. Thc remains are very considerable, and the walls are of great strength; the eastern and northern fronts, and the tower on that angle, are delapidated; but the western front is nearly perfect. In this castle Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1568, whence she was removed to Tutbury castle. During the

civil war Bolton castle was defended by Lord Scrope, but surrendered to the parliamentary forces on 5th November, 1645. Mary, natural daughter of Edmond Earl of Sunderland, and Lord Scrope, married Charles Marquess of Winchester, who thus acquiring the estate, was created Duke of Bolton, in 1689. Charles fifth Duke of Bolton, died a bachelor, in 1765, leaving this estate to his natural daughter, wife of Thomas Orde, who afterwards took the name of Powlett, and was created Lord Bolton, in 1797. It is now the property of Lord Bolton, his descendant. The village of Bolton lies on the eastern side of the castle, and on the western is an avenue which opens upon pastures formerly the park. The various beauties of Wensley dale, are seen towards the south, while the castle is an ornament to the surrounding country; it is seen to the most advantage as a termination to the openings in the woods near Bolton hall, on the banks of the river Ure, about three miles south eastward from the castle. Bolton hall, the seat of the Honorable Thomas Orde Powlett, was built by the first Duke of Bolton, in 1678. In the principal rooms are the following portraits of the Scrope family: 1. Henry Lord Scrope, of Bolton, with his wife Margaret, daughter of Lord Dacre, time of Henry VIII. 2. John Lord Scrope, who died in 1549. 3. Hellen Clifford, his wife, daughter of the Earl of Cumberland; this lady is generally named Katherine in the pedigrees of the family. 4. Henry Lord Scrope, one of the tilters before Queen Elizabeth, at the coronation, in 1558. æt. 22; he is represented in armour with gold stripes, and his head bare. 5. Mary, daughter of Edward Lord North, first wife of Henry Lord Scrope. 6. Margaret Howard, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, wife of Lord Scrope. 7. Thomas Lord Scrope. 8. Emanuel Lord Scrope, Earl of Sunderland, in a white satin doublet, a pearl in one ear, and the lovelock. 9. Lady Scrope, in the dress of Queen Elizabeth's time. The inscriptions on these portraits, are painted in yellow letters, excepting that on the picture of Henry Lord Scrope, No. 4, which is traced in gilt letters, on the black frame.

Leybourn, or *Leyburn Lunds*, a market town, and township, in the parish of Wensley, 8 miles S. from Richmond; and 10 miles W. from Bedale, contains 147 houses and 810 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Friday; and also annual fairs, on the second Friday in February, May, October, and December, for cattle and sheep. On the western side of the town is Leybourn Shawl, a natural terrace, passing along the edge of a ridge of rocks, for the distance of nearly two miles; whence many extensive prospects of romantic scenery are developed, and from this terrace is an opening, called the Queen's Gap, through which it is said Mary Queen of Scots passed, when she attempted to escape from Bolton castle; in the vicinity of the town are lead and coal mines.

Redmire, and Preston under Scar, are small chapelries of Wensley parish; near Preston is Scarth Neck, an eminence over which the road from Richmond to Lancaster passes. Elm house is the seat of Thomas Other, esq.

EAST WITTON, on the banks of the river Ure, near the junction of the Cover, 2 miles S. from Middleham, contains 124 houses and 747 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Ella, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquis of Aylesbury. It was rebuilt in the year 1809. About 2 miles eastward from the village, are the remains of Jervaux, or *Yorevale* abbey, which was refounded in this spot in the year 1156, by Conan Earl of Richmond, and like most of the monasteries of the Cistertian order was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the dissolution, the revenue was valued at 455*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* per annum, and the site in 1544 was granted to Matthew Earl of Lenox, and Margaret his wife. In order to preserve the remains of the abbey they have been inclosed by a sunk fence, and partly by a wall, bearing over the entrance this inscription, "Yorevale abbey, founded A.D. 1141, demolished A.D. 1537. These ancient ruins were traced out, and cleared, by order of the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Aylesbury, A.D. 1807." The church was 240 feet in length, by 45 feet in breadth, and the transept was 105 feet by 40. In the nave and choir are several monumental slabs, and the site of the high altar is clearly indicated; the ornaments on some of the tombs are in good condition, and the inscriptions legible; one is sculptured with a cross, and a chalice, in memory of T. Dunwell, canon of St. Leonard's, York. The chapter house, near the southern transept, hexagonal on its plan, also contains ornamented tombstones, of abbots, &c. Beyond the chapter house are the remains of the refectory, 95 feet in length, by about 20 in breadth; and adjoining is the site of the kitchen, and its offices, together with the remains of a large room with three pointed windows. In the south eastern angle are traces of the abbot's lodgings, and the offices attached, and also on the southern side of the church is the usual monastic quadrangle, and the remains of a cloister; a considerable quantity of architectural fragments are preserved, amongst which are the materials of a tesselated pavement. A doorway, in tolerable preservation, in the early style of pointed architecture, exhibits several mouldings, all plain excepting the central one, which, in the arch, contains the dog tooth, and in the uprights the quatrefoil ornament. Jervaux abbey was one of the larger monasteries; but its remains cannot vie in point of consequence with that of Fountains, and some others which adorn this county.

WEST WITTON, 5 miles W. from Middleham, contains 98 houses and 519 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Lord Bolton. The village is situated on the northern acclivity of Pen hill, high above the banks of the river Ure. Swinethwaite hall is the seat of W. Anderson, esq.

9. Langbaurgh Liberty.

This district stretches along the northern coast of the county from Yarm to Whitby, comprehending all Cleveland. It is bounded on the north by Durham, the river Tees, and the German Ocean; on the east by Whitby Strand; on the south by the Wapentakes of Birdforth, Rydale, and Harthill; and on the west by Allertonshire.

Eastern Division.

BROTTON, on the sea-coast, 6 miles N.E. from Guisborough, contains 76 houses and 332 inhabitants, but including the townships of Kilton and Skinningrove, or *Skengrave*, the entire parish contains 492 inhabitants. It is a curacy; the church is situated on the summit of an elevated ridge, the northern extremity of which is washed by the sea, and terminates in Hunt cliff Nab, a steep and lofty eminence. In the chancel of the church is a monument to William Tullie, of Kilton, who died in 1741; he married Ann, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Thweng, of Kilton, who died in 1719, and is also buried here. Joseph Tullie, of Kilton, his nephew, erected this monument. Southward of Kilton, on the brink of a precipice, washed by a mountain beck, are the remains of Kilton castle, the seat of the ancient family of Thweng, and more towards the south is a range of hills, with Freeborough hill detached, and of a conical form, which terminates the prospect. Near Skengrave is the seat of J. Easterby, esq.

DANBY, on a branch of the river Esk, 8 miles S.E. from Guisborough, contains 287 houses and 1373 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of Lord Viscount Downe. The church is a modern edifice, and stands in a retired situation in Danby dale, a valley adorned by the picturesque scenery of the river Esk, producing good crops of corn, amidst rich meadow and pasture lands. Northward of the church, on the brow of a naked hill, stand the remains of Danby castle, at a little distance from the banks of the river Esk. It is supposed to have been built soon after the conquest, by Robert Le Brus, of Skelton, who died in 1141, and was afterwards the occasional residence of the Lords of Danby. There is also a tradition that Queen Katharine Parr resided here, she was married to John, Lord Latimer, who died in 1542. Danby lodge, the seat of Lord Viscount Downe, stands on the northern brink of the river near the castle, in a situation well adapted for the enjoyment of the shooting season, in the sports of the field, by exploring the wild scenery of the neighbourhood. The hamlet of Cathton, at the western extremity of the vale, appears to receive its name from a castle or peel tower of circular form, of which there are some remains.

EASINGTON, on the coast, 9 miles N.E. from Guisborough, contains 96 houses and 507 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel is a monument of Katharine, daughter of Nicholas Conyers, of Boulby, who died in 1621. The estate of Easington and Boulby, with its alum works, came to a branch of the ancient family of Conyers, who were seated at Boulby; the manor house, bearing the arms of Conyers, is now a farm-house. The alum works at Boulby are situated on the verge of a stupendous cliff.

EGTON, 8 miles W. from Whitby, contains 176 houses and 1037 inhabitants. The village is situated on the acclivity of a hill, and has four annual fairs, on Tuesday before May-day, on St. Bartholomew's day, on the Tuesday before St. Martin's day, and on the Tuesday before the Purification, old style; these are much frequented, and business to a considerable amount is transacted in the sale of sheep, horses, and cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Hilda, is a curacy to the vicarage of Lythe, and in the presentation of the archbishop of York; on the north side of the chancel is a monument of Thomas, son of John Saunders, of Coatbank, who died in 1695, and of Doyley Saunders, who died in 1773. At the west end of the church is a monument of John Burdett, who died in 1737. About a mile southward from the village, is Egton bridge, over the Esk, which here winds through an extensive range of rich pasture, meadow, and corn fields eastward, and on the northern bank of the river are the remains of Gromond abbey, an alien priory and cell to the abbey of Grandimont, in Normandy. It was founded and endowed by Joan, wife of Robert de Turnham, in the year 1201, and dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. At the general dissolution the revenues were valued at 14*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per annum: the site and premises were granted, in 1543, to Edward Wright. The next year the estate came into the possession of Sir Richard Chomley, and passed by purchase to the family of Saunders, of Coat Bank lodge, but the convent and adjoining grounds became the property of Richard and Matthew Agar, and John Linskill: a farm-house has been erected on the west front of the conventual church which from the remains appears to have been but small. Egton grange is the seat of Thomas Smith, esq. Lower down the river, is Newbiggin, a seat of the Manbys, now of H. W. Yeoman, esq. On the Goatland Beck, near its confluence with the Esk, is Mallin spout, a remarkable waterfall, a hundred feet in height; half a mile distant from this fall, are July Park houses, and Wade's causeway, a Roman road.

GLAISEDALE, 10 miles W. from Whitby, contains 171 houses and 1043 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the archbishop of York. Glaisdale is a fertile cultivated valley, watered by a branch of the river Esk, on which there is a paper mill at Lealholm.

GUISBOROUGH, or *Gisborough*, 8 miles N.E. from Stokesley, and 245 from London, contains 435 houses and 1912 inhabitants. The town consists of one broad street, with a weekly market on Monday, and annual fairs on the last Tuesday in May and April, on the third Tuesday in May, August, and September, and on the second Tuesday in November. Here the first alum works in England were established, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Thomas Chaloner, a learned naturalist, who procured workmen from the Pope's works at Rome. The D'Arcy family began an alum work about the year 1600 at Guisborough, and a few years afterwards another was erected at Sand's End, near Lythe, the produce of which is carried from Whitby to London. The trade, although discontinued at Guisborough, Ayton, &c., is established in the neighbouring parts of Cleveland, contiguous to the coast, viz. at Peak, Stoup Brow, Little Beck, Eskdale side, Sand's End, Kettleness, Boulby, and Lofthouse. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the archbishop of York. It is a comparatively modern edifice, and stands at the eastern extremity of the town. Southward from the church are the remains of a priory, in the bottom of a rich and fertile valley, which is divided into fine enclosures, and surrounded by lofty hills, clad in the verdant covering of their native woods. This priory was founded in 1129, by Robert de Brus, of Skelton, for canons regular of the order of St. Austin, and dedicated to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. So amply was it endowed that at the surrender its yearly revenues amounted to 712*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* The site was granted in 1550, to Francis Chaloner, whose descendants have since continued proprietors. The chief remain is an arch of the eastern window of the conventual church; there is also a small gateway, supposed to be the most ancient part, its arch being plain and semicircular. On the northern side of the churchyard is a hospital and free school, founded and endowed in 1561, by Robert Pursglove, the last prior of Guisborough.

This parish is of considerable extent, and, besides some scattered hamlets, includes the townships of Tockets, Hutton Low Cross, Pinchingthorp, and Commondale, or *Colmandale;* the entire parish contains 2180 inhabitants. Commondale is a narrow secluded vale about six miles south-east from the town, surrounded by high and healthy moors. Park house is the seat of R. Scarth, esq.

HINDERWELL, or *Hilderwell*, on the sea coast, 9 miles N.W. from Whitby, contains 316 houses and 1483 inhabitants, exclusive of the township of Roxby, which contains 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Hilda, is a rectory, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of Thomas Smith, esq. In the churchyard is a spring of pure water, called St. Hilda's well, whence the name of the parish is supposed to be derived. At Roxby, or *Rousby*, on the western side of the village, is a chapel, which was founded by Thomas Boynton in the reign of Henry V. In the eastern window are four figures in stained glass, of early benefactors. About a mile eastward from Hinderwell, is Runswick bay, and more distant, Kettleness. Northward is Seaton hall and Staithes Nab. The inhabitants of the hamlets of Runswick and Staithes are chiefly employed in fishing, using small boats called cobles, each carrying three men, and constructed to live in very tempestuous weather.

KIRK LEATHAM, 5 miles N. from Guisborough, contains 158 houses and 686 inhabitants. Here is a hospital, founded by Sir William Turner, in 1676. A chapel and school house were erected in 1742, by Chomley Turner, esq. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of H. Vansittart, esq. In the chancel is a monument of Sir William Turner, and adjoining the eastern end of the church is a mausoleum, erected by Chomley Turner, esq. in 1740, in which are monuments of that family with statues by *Schemacker*. Kirk Leatham hall, the seat of Mrs. Lawrence, was erected from designs by *Carr*, in the gothic style of architecture. The gardens are extensive, and are laid out with taste; from an octagonal temple is a prospect over a fine valley intersected by rich enclosures, and bounded by the river Tees and the sea, with the higher lands of the county of Durham in the distance.

The township of Wilton, in this parish, is about two miles southward from Kirk Leatham, and contains 81 houses and 405 inhabitants, and includes the hamlets of Lazenby and Lackenby. Wilton castle, the seat of Sir John Lowther, bart., the brother of the Earl of Lonsdale, was a baronial mansion of the Bulmer family previously to the reign of Henry VIII. The present building, raised on the site of the ancient castle, was erected after the designs of *Sir Robert Smirke*. The northern front extends in line upwards of two hundred and thirty feet; the apartments command views distinguished by variety of scene, bounded on the south by rising grounds clothed with timber, on the east by the sea, and on the north by the country towards Durham, intersected by the river Tees, which meandering through grazing districts, on its approach to the sea, expands into a fine bay. At the entrance to the grounds from the town of Guisborough is a lodge, whence a road of more than two miles in length leads to the castle, chiefly through woods, and abounding with picturesque scenery. The prospect also from the upper part of the village of Wilton, almost entirely rebuilt by Sir John Lowther, is very extensive, in which the town of Hartlepool, in Durham, is a striking object.

The hamlet of East Coatham is situated upon the sea shore, at the mouth of the Tees, about two miles northward from Kirk Leatham, and is frequented during the season for the purpose of bathing; the scenery and prospects with which it is surrounded forming an attraction to visitors. Redcar adjoins it on the east.

LIVERTON, 7 miles E. from Guisborough, contains 54 houses and 251 inhabitants. The village consists of houses irregularly placed on the edge of a common; the church is a modern built edifice, covered with slate; it is a curacy.

LOFTHOUSE, 8 miles E. from Guisborough, contains 264 houses and 1178 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Wapley; a weekly market is held on Thursdays; the vicinity abounds with stone and alum rocks, which are worked to a considerable extent. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the crown; about two miles southward from the church are the remains of Handale, or *Grendale* abbey, consisting of the western front of the conventual chapel, near which is a cotton manufactory. Handale priory was founded and endowed in 1133 by Richard Percy, of Lofthouse, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for benedictine nuns. At the time of the dissolution the revenues were valued at 20*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum; and in 1543, the site was granted to Ambrose Beckwith, in whose descendants the estate continued for several generations. Towards the northern extremity of the parish are the alum works, which are carried on in the front of a steep perpendicular cliff, washed by the sea, and separated from the works at Boulby by a narrow ridge of rock.

LYTHE, on the sea coast, 4 miles N.W. from Whitby, contains 248 houses and 1134 inhabitants, who are employed inextensive alum works, but including the several townships of Barnby, Borrowby, Ellerby, Hutton Mulgrave, Mickleby, Newton Mulgrave, and Ugthorp, the entire parish contains 2194 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. It is a modern edifice, and stands at a little distance from the village towards the north-east; within the church are monuments of Anne Elizabeth, wife of Constantine John Lord Mulgrave, who died in 1788, and of Constantine John Lord Mulgrave, who died in 1792; near Lythe is Mulgrave castle, the seat of the Earl of Mulgrave, erected from the designs of *William Atkinson*, consisting of a large central embattled building, environed by numerous towers, square and polygonal, some of which are machicolated. At no great distance from this mansion, Peter de Mauley, built a castle, in the reign of John; which, from its grace and beauty of appearance, standing upon a high hill, he named Moult Grace, afterwards corrupted to Mulgrave. The castle stands upon the brow of a gently rising eminence, and commands a pleasingly variegated and extensive prospect.

At Sandsend, on the face of a rocky cliff near the sea, is an alum work, which has been carried on for many years with success, being advantageously situated for exportation. At Kettleness, which forms the eastern boundary of Runswick bay, is also an alum work; the coast along the eastern side of the bay is steep and rocky, and from the cliffs of the coast the lands rise rapidly to a great height for a considerable distance into the country. The ground, at a certain depth below the surface, abounds with alum mine, above which, in many places, excellent quarries of free stone are met with.

MARSK, on the sea coast, 5 miles N. from Guisborough, contains 129 houses and 576 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Germain, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Dundas. It is an ancient edifice, and stands on the brink of the cliff, the spire forming a conspicious land mark to mariners that frequent the coast; nearly in the centre of the village is Marsk hall, one of the seats Lord Dundas, which was built by Si. William Pennyman, bart., in the reign of Charles II., and bears his arms on its front. Two miles north-west from Marsk is Redcar, a township of this parish, containing 147 houses and 673 inhabitants. It is a considerable fishing town, and a place of resort during the summer season for sea bathing; here it is proposed to construct an asylum harbour for merchantmen, to be called Port William. According to the designs of the engineer, W. A. Brooks, of Stockton, the piers will be founded upon the salt scars on the north, and on the east scar rocks on the south, forming an asylum harbour, and naval station; having an area of 500 acres in extent, with a depth of 30 feet at low water, and in width 3000 feet. This harbour on the southern side of the Tees bay, will be about eleven times as large as the harbour at Ramsgate; and more than twice as large as that at Kingstown, in the Bay of Dublin. Its entrance is so disposed that it may be safely taken during those N.N.E. and S.E. gales, which occasion the greatest loss of life and property on this coast. An additional harbour or station is also proposed to be formed by the construction of a pier upon the Batt and High Rocks, to enclose an area of 914 acres, for the exclusive use of the royal navy if required, the coast here being very rocky, and the navigation dangerous.

SKELTON, on the acclivity of an elevated ridge, 4 miles N.E. from Guisborough, contains 182 houses and 791 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the archbishop of York. In the chancel are monuments of the Trotter family. Skelton castle, the seat of John Wharton, esq. was nearly rebuilt in the year 1794, and presents a long extended front towards the west. It is situated on the brink of a stream, which is here formed into a fine sheet of water, with sloping banks, adding to the natural beauty of the grounds. In one of the windows of the mansion, are the arms of Trotter in stained glass, impaling the quarterings of Forcer, Pudsey, Witham, Chomley, Boyce, and Lowther families which intermarried with Trotter, after being proprietors of the castle. In 1727 Lawson Trotter sold the estate to Joseph Hall, of Durham, who had married his sister Catherine, ancestor of John Hall Stevenson, of Skelton, M.P. who assumed the surname of Wharton, in 1787, and from whom the present possessor is descended. Skelton castle existed soon after the conquest, and was the head of the barony of Robert de Brus, whose family made it their residence for several generations; the castle afterwards belonged to the family of Fauconberg, and at different periods received additions; from them it passed to that of Nevile, and Conyers. Including the townships of Great Moorsham, or *Moorsholm*, and Stanghow, the entire parish of Skelton contains 1235 inhabitants; about a mile southward from Moorsham, is Freeborough hill, of conical form, on the top of which is a natural rock, wrought as a quarry.

UPLEATHAM, 3 miles N. from Guisborough, contains 60 houses and 239 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Lord Dundas; the church is ancient, but the tower was rebuilt in the year 1684. In the chancel is a monument of George Smallwood, who died in 1680. Upleatham hall, the seat of Lord Dundas, is sheltered with woods, and the rising grounds are ornamented with clumps of trees; the park affords a pleasing view of Skelton castle on the east.

WESTERDALE, 8 miles S.E. from Guisborough, contains 58 houses and 281 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the rectory of Stokesley. Westerdale is a valley running in a direction nearly north and south, probably named from its western situation to Basedale, and is valued for its breed of moor game.

Western Division.

ACKLAM, on the banks of the river Tees, and borders of Durham, 6 miles N.E. from Yarm, contains 19 houses and 105 inhabitants. It is a curacy; the church is modern, and contains monumental inscriptions of the Hustler family. Acklam hall, the seat of T. Hustler, esq., stands eastward from the village, and is approached from the Stockton road by an avenue of firs and limes. It was built by Sir William Hustler about 1690, and is sheltered by woods on its northern and eastern sides.

APPLETON UPON WISK, 7 miles S. from Yarm, and 8 miles N. from North Allerton, contains 108 houses and 492 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the manufactory of linen, in its different branches. It is a curacy to the rectory of Smeaton, and is the extreme western parish of Cleveland.

ARNCLIFF, or *Ingleby Arncliff*, 7 miles S.W. from Stokesley, contains 72 houses and 331 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of Bryan Abbs, esq. In the church is a mutilated

figure of a crusader, supposed to commemorate one of the Ingelram family. Arncliff hall, the seat of Mrs. Mauleverer, is sheltered on the coast by an extensive wood, which hangs on the declivity of a hill, and forms a grand woodland scene; between the hall and the village of Ingleby, is Ingleby cross, on the banks of the Carrbeck, which rises in the parish of Whorlton, and falls into the Wisk near Staddlebridge, in the road from Thirsk to Sunderland; here the Cleveland Tontine Inn was erected by subscription in the year 1804. It commands a view of Mount Grace priory, situated in the adjoining parish of East Harsley; the ancient tower of which, with the broken arches, are seen in the valley towards the south, amidst the foliage of lofty elms and venerable oaks. It is sometimes called the house of Mount Grace of Ingleby, although not in Cleveland.

AYTON, 3 miles N.E. from Stokesley, contains 232 houses and 1023 inhabitants, but including Little Ayton, and township, the entire parish contains 1201 inhabitants. It is situated at the foot of Roseberry Topping, and on a branch of the Leven which rises near Kildale; the houses are chiefly built with free stone, which abounds in quarries in the neighbourhood. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a perpetual curacy. In the chancel is a monument of William Wilson, of Ayton hall, commodore and commander in chief of the Marine of the East India Company, who died in 1795.

Ayton hall is rather elevated, with rich and fertile grounds adjoining. Nunthorp, two miles northward from Ayton, received its name from a small Cistercian nunnery, which was founded at Hutton, near Guisborough, by Ralph Nevile, about the year 1162, and afterwards removed hither. After the suppression of the priory, the premises at Nunthorp, called Nunhouse Grange, were granted by King Henry VIII., to King's College. Nunthorp hall, the seat of Thomas Simpson, esq., was built about the reign of Charles I., and bears the arms of Constable, over one of the entrance porches. The hamlet of Tunstall, is on the west, on the banks of the river Tame. At the foot of Roseberry Topping are Cliffrig woods, and towards the north is Langbargh ridge; at the end of which is a singular quarry of whin stone. The ridge is a continuation of the great blue stone dyke, which appears on the surface, on Cockfell, in Durham, and described as running through Cockfield colliery, eastward through that county, and below Yarm, to Ayton; the dyke which makes its appearance at Stainton, has been traced eastward over the moors to the sea, below Whitby.

CARLETON, 3 miles S.W. from Stokesley, contains 68 houses and 260 inhabitants. It is a curacy; the church is a small modern built structure, in a retired situation, at the foot of a considerable eminence; and the houses of the village are scattered on the banks of a mountain rivulet, that falls into the Leven below Stokesley. Carleton hall, on the west, is a neat free stone edifice.

CRATHORN, on the river Leven, 4 miles S. from Yarm, contains 66 houses and 330 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Foxton. They are employed in the manufacture of linen; and a large bleach ground occupies the eastern bank of the river. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Godfrey Wentworth, and Robert Chaloner, esqs. In the chancel is a monumental effigy of Sir William Crathorne, 1322, and other tombs of his family, lords of the manor for many generations. The Manor house, a modern building, at the eastern extremity of the village, contains a collection of Chinese curiosities, made in the year 1796. Game, particularly hares and partridges, is abundant, and the woods furnish wood cocks and pheasants; there are few streams, in which an angler can meet with more diversion than the Leven.

HILTON, 4 miles E. from Yarm, contains 25 houses and 135 inhabitants. It is situated on a gently rising eminence, with a fine prospect towards the north. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Burlington. Hilton was formerly a manor of the Meynell family, to whom it was granted in 1203.

INGLEBY GREENHOW, 5 miles S.E. from Stokesley, contains 65 houses and 347 inhabitants, including the townships of Battersby and Greenhow. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Sir William Foulis, bart. It was rebuilt about the year 1741, but the tower is ancient. Ingleby manor, the seat of Sir William Foulis, bart., is an ancient residence of the Lords Eure, probably erected in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It surrounds two courts, and stands in a deep secluded vale amidst a grove of trees, but shut in by a range of barren hills. The estate was sold in 1609 by Ralph, Lord Eure, to Sir David Foulis, and here Henry Foulis, the historian and divine, was born. The red deer park, and the fallow deer park, both of which are mentioned in the conveyance deed of the Lord Eure, have been laid open to the common, part of which is covered with heath, and affords pasturage for small sheep of an inferior breed.

KILDALE, 6 miles E. from Stokesley, contains 33 houses and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Robert Bell Livesey, esq., of Kildale hall. Here was formerly a seat of the Percys, and it appears that in the park of Sir Arnold de Percy, about the year 1312, the friars of the order of the holy cross began to build an oratory, but there are no traces of the foundation.

KIRKBY IN CLEVELAND, 3 miles S. from Stokesley, contains 35 houses and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Austin, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. In the churchyard are two effigies in stone, much mutilated, supposed to represent some of the Eure family, anciently lords of the manor. Dromondby hall, in this parish, was formerly a residence of the Constable family. The township of Broughton, eastward of Kirkby, contains 95 houses and 517 inhabitants. Broughton hall is a modern mansion, and the grounds have a rich and woody appearance. On the summit of a hill that overlooks the villages of Kirkby and Broughton, are the Wain Stones, consisting of a rude collection of stones, some of them of immense size, all in their natural position excepting one, which stands erect, and appears to have formed part of a Cromlech.

KIRK LEVINGTON, on the banks of the river Leven, 2 miles S. from Yarm, contains 49 houses and 282 inhabitants. It is situated on an eminence, and commands an extensive prospect into the county of Durham on the north, the hills above Richmond terminate the view on the west, having the range of the Cleveland hills, and the hanging woods of Arncliff, on the south. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the archbishop of York. The townships of Castle Levington, Pickton, or *Peak town*, and Worsall, are included within the parish, which comprises 637 inhabitants. The castle hill is a circular eminence on the western bank of the Leven, and commands a prospect of the windings and wooded banks of the river and country adjacent; the sides are almost perpendicular, and rise about two hundred yards; the crown of the hill is a plain, defended by a breastwall of earth, of considerable height, forming a circle, with an opening on the south. Red hall, the seat of the Merytons, is now a farm-house. Worsall hall, on the banks of the Tees, is the seat of James Ward, esq., and near it is an ancient salmon fishery. Staincliff rigg is an extensive ridge of land, running east and west, about two miles from Worsall, where the Salter gill beck falls into the Tees.

MARTON, 5 miles E. from Stockton, contains 81 houses and 397 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Tolesby and Newham. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. Captain James Cook, the circumnavigator, was a native of this village in 1728. Marton lodge, the seat of Benjamin Rudd, esq., is in an open situation on the summit of a gentle slope, whence the sea, frequently crowded with ships, employed in the coal trade, presents an interesting object. Tolesby hall, the ancient residence of the Forsters, has been rebuilt on a larger scale.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, on the banks of the river Tees, 5 miles E. from Stockton, contains 45 houses and 236 inhabitants, including the township of Linthorp, or *Leventhorp*, and the hamlet

of Airsholm. The church, dedicated to St. Hilda, is a curacy. Middlesborough is now a considerable sea-port, and an exchange is building. The river Tees is navigable for ships of sixty tons burden up to Stockton, in Durham, but the channel is serpentine and intricate, and the current rapid. Hence is a branch of the Stockton and Darlington railroad.

NEWTON, or *Newton under Roseberry*, 4 miles S W. from Guisborough, contains 28 houses and 119 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Roseberry Topping is a conical mountain on the eastern side of the village, which rises 1488 feet above the level of the sea; its base is composed of an immense stratum of rock; half way up the hill are found a vast number of petrified shells and mineral productions, and near the top is a spring of excellent water. The prospect from the summit is extensive and beautiful, commanding the mouth of the Tees, and a great part of the county of Durham.

ORMSBY, 6 miles W. from Guisborough, contains 69 houses and 349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. Ormsby hall, the seat of Sir William Pennyman, bart., was erected about 1740, and stands on a gently rising eminence on the southern side of the village, commanding a pleasing view of the mouth and the winding course of the river Tees, with a prospect of the sea, and the southern part of the county of Durham. Including the townships of Cleveland Port, Easton, Morton, Normanby, and Upsall, the entire parish contains 785 inhabitants. Normanby hall is the seat of William Ward Jackson, esq. Easton moor is a hill of considerable elevation, running out into a bold promontory called Easton Nab, on which a beacon is erected. It commands a prospect of sea and land seldom equalled; the winding course of the Tees may be traced for many miles towards the west, beyond which the hills above Richmond and some of the most elevated hills in Lancashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland, with the Cheviot hills, on the borders of Scotland, are visible; on the east and north a great extent of coast may be seen, and on the south Roseberry Topping, with the range of Cleveland hills, the heights of Black Hambleton appear. On the summit of the Nab is an ancient encampment. At Cargo Fleet, or Cleveland port, at the mouth of the Tees, two thirds of the produce of this district is shipped for London, Newcastle, and other markets.

RUDBY IN CLEVELAND, on the river Leven, 4 miles W. from Stokesley, contains 15 houses and 76 inhabitants, but including the several townships of Hutton, Middleton upon Leven, East Rouncton, Skutter, Skelp, and Sexhow, the entire parish contains 1311 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 30*l.* In the chancel is a monument with an effigy of Cuthbert Conyers, archdeacon of Carlisle, who died in 1529, also a monument of the honorable George Cary, son of Viscount Falkland, who died in 1792, æt 81, and of Isabella, daughter and heiress of Arthur Ingram, of Barraby, his wife, who died in 1799. In the east window are the arms of Conyers, Darcy, and Meynell, in stained glass. Sexhow, or *Saxhoe* manor house, the ancient residence of the Layton family, on the southern bank of the Leven, is now a farm-house. Leven grove, the seat of Lady Amherst, is on the northern bank of the river, and commands a prospect over a fertile and cultivated country. Whorl hill, and a range of hills on the south, with the rising grounds of Busby and Arncliff, clothed with wood, terminate the view. The banks of the Leven, which winds in a serpentine course nearly through the centre of the parish, rise abruptly in some parts, and, where clothed with wood, have a picturesque appearance.

SEAMER, 2 miles N.W. from Stokesley, contains 52 houses and 226 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Newby. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a curacy. Between the villages of Seamer and Newby is How hill, a remarkable tumulus.

STAINTON, 5 miles N.E. from Yarm, contains 78 houses and 365 inhabitants, but including the several townships of Hemlington, Ingleby, Barwick, Maltby, and Thornaby, the entire parish contains 968 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. In the chancel are monuments of the Pennyman family. Hemlington hall is the seat of General Hall. The extension of the Stockton and Darlington railroad commences in this parish, where it crosses the Tees by a suspension bridge, and proceeds to Middlesborough.

STOKESLEY, on a branch of the river Leven, 237 miles from London, contains 416 houses and 1897 inhabitants. The town consists chiefly of one well built broad street, running from west to east, in the road from Thirsk to Guisborough. Here is a considerable linen manufacture: a weekly market on Saturdays, and annual fairs on Palm Sunday eve, and on the eve of the Holy Trinity, for horses, sheep, cattle, and coarse linen, which is manufactured within the district. The petty sessions for the western division of Langbaurgh liberty, and a court leet, are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 30*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. The town is surrounded by rich and fertile lands, and the Cleveland hills range in a semicircle at a distance of about six miles, with a bold and romantic outline.

Besides the hamlet of Tameton, towards the north, which derives its name from the river Tame, the entire parish consists of the townships of Great and Little Busby, Easby, and Newby, and contains 2290 inhabitants. Easby hall, formerly a seat of the Lords Eure, stands in a pleasing wooded valley, watered by a branch of the river Leven: from the bottom of the valley Roseberry Topping presents its peaked summit in a very picturesque point of view. The Eures descended from the Lords Clavering and Warkworth, and by the female line from the Vescys and Atons, continued proprietors here for several generations, till the manor and estate were sold by William Lord Eure to Sir Richard Forster, bart., in the reign of Charles II. Busby hall, the seat of William Marwood, esq., on the brow of a considerable eminence, commands a pleasing prospect, and the grounds exhibit the beautiful effects of well disposed plantations.

WHORLTON, on the Cold Beck, a branch of the river Leven, 5 miles from Stokesley, contains 118 houses and 583 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Holy Cross, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of George Cary, esq. The edifice seems to have undergone little or no alteration since the era of reformation, and exhibits traces of its ancient arrangement in niches for Saints, &c.; on the northern side of the chancel, under an arch in the wall, is an enriched monument of Sir Nicholas de Meynell, who died in 1342; it is of freestone, which is found in quarries on the moor within the parish, but the effigy of the knight, habited in mail, and cross-legged, is of oak, painted white. The arms upon the tomb are those of Nevile, Gray, Latimer, Ros, Darcy, and Fitz Hugh. He married Alice, daughter of William Lord Ros, of Helmsley. The village is situated on the western acclivity of Whorl hill, at a little distance from Scugdale, an extensive and sequestered dell, shut in by two parallel ranges of hills, watered by the Cold Beck, which, after collecting its stream from springs on the surrounding eminences, falls into the Leven between Sexhow and Hutton Rudby.

Whorlton castle, the ancient seat of the Meynells, stood near the road from Thirsk to Stokesley, on the summit of a natural eminence, and appears to have been circular on its plan, defended by a deep fosse; the only remains is a gatehouse tower, of square form, which seems to have been the principal entrance. It is enriched with the arms of Meynell, D'Arcy, and Gray, and appears to have been built about the latter end of the reign of Richard II. by Philip, Lord D'Arcy and Meynell, who married Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Gray, of Heton. Including the townships of Faceby and Potto, and the hamlet of Swainby, the entire parish contains 968 inhabitants. A road from Whorlton, over the Hambleton hills to Helmsley, &c., winds with a steep and contracted ascent up Scarth nick, a pass that seems to have been formed by some convulsion of nature, which has rended asunder the strata of the earth to a considerable depth. The prospect from an elevated point, a little westward of the road, is beautiful and extensive over part of Cleveland. Whorl hill, on the north, appears in a picturesque point of view, intersected with hedges, and cultivated to the summit, beyond which is Roseberry Topping. At the foot of Easton Nab, the mouth of the Tees forms a fine bay, while the church and town of Hartlepool, in Durham

are seen jutting into the sea; an extensive tract of cultivated country is seen bounded by a chain of hills above Richmond. About two miles northward is Sketterskelf hall, the seat of Viscount Falkland, lately rebuilt by *Salvin*.

YARM, on the river Tees and borders of Durham, 237 miles from London, 20 miles N. from Thirsk, and 5 miles S. from Stockton, in Durham, contains 373 houses and 1504 inhabitants. The town consists of one large street, running from south to north, which has suffered several times severely from floods, owing to the lowness of its site, in consequence of the violent swells to which the river Tees is subject. At the northern end of the town is a stone bridge, erected about the year 1806. The railroad from Darlington to Stockton passes within a mile of Yarm, and a branch from the main line through Egglescliff is constructed to bring coals and lime down nearly to the bridge. The trade of Yarm consists principally in provisions, which are shipped hence to London. Salmon are caught in the Tees, and Yarm partakes with Stockton in the advantage of the fishery. The market day is on Thursday, and there are annual fairs on the Thursday before the 6th of April, on Ascension day, on 2nd August, and 19th October, for sheep, cattle, horses, and cheese. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the archbishop of York. It was rebuilt in the year 1730. The eastern window, representing Moses delivering the law from Mount Sinai, was executed by *William Peckitt*, of York, at the expense of William Challoner, esq. Here is a free grammar school founded and endowed in the time of Queen Elizabeth by Thomas Conyers, of Egglescliff, in Durham. Here was also a house of Black Friars, said to have been founded by Peter de Brus, who died in 1240. It was surrendered by the Prior in 1539. A mansion was afterwards erected on the site of this house, and distinguished by the name of the Frierage, now the seat of Edward Meyncll, esq. The grounds upon the banks of the river Tees have been planted with judgment, and shady walks wind through the wood towards a terrace, whence is a pleasing and extensive prospect into the county of Durham on the north, with the town of Yarm on the west, and the river winding at the base of the mount.

10. Pickering Lythe

Is a liberty near the eastern extremity of the North Riding, bounded on the north by Langbaurgh Wapentake; on the east by the sea; on the south by the river Derwent and the East Riding; and on the west by Ryedale Wapentake.

ALLERSTON, 6 miles E. from Pickering, in the road to Scarborough, contains 68 houses and 401 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, with Ebberston vicarage, which is in the patronage of the dean of York.

BROMPTON, 8 miles S.W. from Scarborough, in the road to Malton, contains 106 houses and 516 inhabitants, but including the townships of Sawdon, Snainton, and Troutsdale, the entire parish contains 1303 inhabitants. The historian, John Brompton, was a native of this village, and afterwards abbot of Jerveaux, his Chronicon, from the year 558 to the death of Richard I. in 1198, is printed in the Decem Scriptores. It is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Sir George Cayley, bart. The foundations of a building are visible on Castle hill in this vicinity. High hall is the seat of Sir George Cayley, bart., whose family have resided here for upwards of two centuries, and William Cayley, of Brompton, knighted in 1641, was created a baronet by King Charles II., in 1661. Eastward of the village is Wykeham abbey, the seat of the Honourable Mrs. Langley.

CAYTON, on the sea coast, 4 miles S. from Scarborough, contains 100 houses and 519 inhabitants, including the townships of Deepdale, Killerby, and Osgodby. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy to Seamer vicarage, near Osgodby; about two miles northward from Cayton is Oliver's mount, or Weaponness, whence there is a fine view of the coast, the town of Scarborough, the Castle hill, and an inland prospect of the wolds and the extensive valley towards Malton and Pickering.

EBBERSTON, 7 miles E. from Pickering, and 14 miles W. from Scarborough, contains 96 houses and 505 inhabitants. The village is situated at the foot of an amphitheatre of hills, clothed with wood. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the dean of York. Ebberston lodge, the seat of George Osbaldeston, esq., is said to have been constructed on the plan of a Roman villa, it stands on the slope of an eminence beautifully planted, water rushing down the declivity and falling in cascades behind the house. On the hill is Alfred's cave, to which tradition reports that Alfred, King of Northumberland, fled, after being wounded in battle, and whence he was next day conveyed to Little Driffield, where he died, A.D. 704, and was there buried.

ELLERBURN, 3 miles E. from Pickering, contains 32 houses and 203 inhabitants, including the township of Wilton. The church, dedicated to St. Hilda, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the dean of York.

HUTTON BUSHEL, on an eminence, 6 miles S.W. from Scarborough, on the road to Malton, contains 81 houses and 419 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. In the chancel is a monument to the memory of Dr. Richard Osbaldeston, bishop of London, who died in 1764. Hutton hall is the seat of George Osbaldeston, esq.

West Ayton, a township of this parish, contains 42 houses and 229 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Derwent, which, after winding in a confined current through the valley near Harkness, here displays a broader stream. Ayton castle was the seat of Gilbert de Ayton, in the reign of Henry I., one of those barons who had summons to Parliament; his grandson, Gilbert, married Margery, the daughter and heiress of Warine de Vescy, whose estates afterwards came into the possession of this family, and descended by marriage to that of Bromflete and the Cliffords of Skipton Castle. At Ayton are the remains of an ancient seat of the Evers family.

KIRKBY MISPERTON, or *Kirkby over Carr*, on the banks of the river Costa, a branch of the Rye, 4 miles S. from Pickering, and the same distance N. from Malton, contains 31 houses and 170 inhabitants, but the entire parish contains 809 inhabitants, including the townships of Barugh, on the Severn Beck; Habton, and Ryton, on the river Rye. The church, dedicated St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value, 25*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Feversham. In the chancel are several ancient monuments, and one to the memory of the Rev. John Clarke, A. M., a native of this parish; who was distinguished by the title of the good schoolmaster, he died in 1761; the monument was erected at the expense of the sons of the principal gentry of this county, who had been his pupils.

LEVISHAM, on the moors, 6 miles N. from Pickering, contains 28 houses and 152 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Skelton; near the village are Hercum riggs, the hole of Hercum, and Black How Topping.

MIDDLETON, 2 miles W. from Pickering, contains 55 houses and 247 inhabitants, but the entire parish contains 1727 inhabitants, and includes the several townships of Cowthorne, Aislaby, Cropton Hartoft, Lockton, Wretton, and the eastern side of Rosedale. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Near Cropton, are several tumuli, and a large mount called Cropton castle. In Rosedale, which is watered by the Severn Beck, is a chapel, formerly belonging to a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Lawrence, founded in the reign of Richard I., by Robert de Stutevile, which after the dissolution was granted to Ralph Nevile, Earl of Westmorland; part of the cloisters of the same priory is converted into dwellings. At the head of Rosedale is Ralph Cross, and Cat Nab Scar.

PICKERING, on an eminence near the Costa beck, 8 miles N. from Malton, and 226 miles from London, contains 551 houses

and 2746 inhabitants. It has a weekly market on Monday, and annual fairs on the Monday before Candlemas-day, on the Monday before Midsummer-day, the Monday before Michaelmas-day, old style, and September 25th for cattle and sheep. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the dean of York; it is an ancient and spacious structure with a lofty spire. On the northern side of the town are the remains of Pickering castle on a hill, whence is an extensive view over the Vale of Pickering, celebrated for its fertility. In the reign of Henry III., it was the seat of William Lord Dacre, and afterwards became the property of Edmund Crouchback, son of King Henry III., who died in 1296. Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, succeeded his father as owner of this castle, and the forest of Pickering, but being taken prisoner at Boroughbridge in 1321, he was beheaded at Pontefract. The castle and manor of Pickering were afterwards granted to Blanch, wife of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster. King Richard II., was imprisoned in Pickering castle before his removal to Pontefract. The castle, in its original state, was irregular on the plan: the keep stood on a circular mount, and in the inner court were three other towers environed by a deep ditch; in the outer court were four towers, one of which bore the name of Rosamond's tower. Pickering is a member of the Duchy of Lancaster, with jurisdiction over the house of Pickering, including several neighbouring villages. The entire parish contains 3555 inhabitants, and consists of the townships of Pickering, Goadland, Kingthorp, Marrishes, and Newton. Goadland chapel was rebuilt in 1821; and about a mile N.E. from this edifice, was a benedictine priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by King Henry I., in 1117, the monks of which were soon after transferred to the abbey of Whitby. In this valley, which is in the ancient limits of Pickering forest, a peculiar breed of hawks, annually build their nests, in Killing Nab Scar; they are of very large size, and were formerly secured by the tenants for the king's use. Kingthorp lodge is the seat of J. Fothergill, esq.

SCALBY, on the banks of Scalby Beck, near the sea coast, 3 miles N.W. from Scarborough, contains 86 houses and 446 inhabitants, but the entire parish, including the townships of Burniston, Cloughton, Newby, Stainton dale, and Throxenby, contains 1559 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. In the neighbourhood of Cloughton, which is very near the sea, is the site of several British villages; and in Stainton-dale, was a hospital of the Knights Templars, founded about 1140; at the head of the dale is Stoup brow, a hill 893 feet in height, whence is an awfully grand view towards the sea, particularly when a fog is rising.

SCARBOROUGH, on the sea coast, in the recess of a beautiful bay, 40 miles N.E. from York, and 217 from London, contains 1744 houses and 8188 inhabitants, but includes the township of Falsgrave, the entire parish contains 8533 inhabitants. The town occupies a central position between Whitby and Flamborough head, presenting a convenient port for coasting vessels, in stress of weather; great security is afforded by the high lands on the one side, and the castle hill on the other; the recess of the tide leaves a spacious area upon the sands, equally convenient for exercise and sea bathing. The piers of the harbour, raised at a vast expense, extend from the base of the hill, and separate as they proceed; the better to break the force of the waves, they rise about 30 feet, and are about 60 feet wide, projecting into the sea 1240 feet. The harbour is easy of access, and is the only port between the rivers Humber and Tyne, in which ships of large burden can take shelter; it is a member of the port of Hull, its limits extending from Flamborough head easterly, to Peaseholm Beck northerly, including the sea coast to 14 fathoms at low water mark. There are nearly two hundred vessels of different burden belonging to Scarborough, and the steam packets put in here on their passage to Edinburgh and London. The foreign trade is chiefly with Portugal, Holland, and the Baltic; there is also a good coasting trade. A fishery was once carried on to some extent, but has lately declined; a fish market is still held on the sands. There are weekly markets for provisions on Thursday and Saturday; and annual fairs on Holy Thursday, and 22nd November. The borough is governed by two bailiffs, who are justices of the peace, two coroners, four chamberlains, and thirty-six common councilmen; their seal bears a ship of the modern form, with a watch tower and star. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session, and a manorial court every month; the town-hall, in Long-room street, is a plain edifice of brick. The borough has returned two members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. It comprises the parish of Scarborough, together with the precinct of the castle; the present members are, Sir John Vanden Bemptde Johnstone, bart. of Hackness park; and Sir Frederic W. Trench. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Hotham. This church, together with lands, having been granted to the abbot and convent of Bernardines of Citeaux in France, some monks of that order were sent over, and had a cell here before the year 1202. Upon the suppression of alien priories this was granted to the monastery at Bridlington. In plan the church consists of a nave, with a southern aisle, chantry chapel, and two northern aisles. The steeple, which is singularly placed at the eastern end of the church, was erected on the ruins of a transept tower. In the church-yard is a memorial of Thomas Hinderwell, author of a History of Scarborough, who died in 1825, æt 81. Christ church, at the west end of the town, was built in 1828, from a design by *Atkinson*, in the style of architecture prevalent in the thirteenth century; Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, bart. presented the stone of which it was built.

Scarborough is divided into the higher or old town, and the lower or new town, of handsome well built houses; a road to Cayton and Filey is carried over a ravine, between two hills, by means of a very picturesque bridge erected in 1826, consisting of four arches of considerable span, supported by three massive piers and the abutments, the arches rising 75 feet above high water mark; it was designed by *R. Cattle*, of York. On the northern side of this bridge, is a circular edifice with a dome, designed for a museum of the Philosophical Society, by *Atkinson*, and contains a series of geological specimens arranged. The museum was opened on the 12th February, 1830. The mineral waters of Scarborough, were discovered about 1620, and a cistern for collecting the water was erected in 1698. The spa-house is situated on the sea shore, at the foot of the cliff, a little southward from the town.

Scarborough castle, on the summit of a lofty promontory, the ancient defence of the town, was founded by William Le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, about the year 1136. It was built in a situation of great natural strength, difficult of access towards the town and bay, and on every other side inaccessible. One of the earliest circumstances connected with its history was the retirement of Piers Gaveston, the favourite of King Edward II., to the castle in the year 1312, to avoid the Earl of Lancaster. It was then deemed impregnable, and the king marched towards York in hopes of raising an army which might be able to support him. The Earl of Pembroke besieged the castle in the meantime, when Gaveston, in want of provisions for the garrison, was obliged to capitulate, and surrendered himself prisoner. During the insurrection in 1537, known by the name of the Pilgrimage of Grace, Sir Ralph Eure was governor of the castle for King Henry VIII. It was then besieged by Sir Robert Aske, at the head of a large body of men, who retired without success. Scarborough castle was surprised and taken by Thomas Stafford, in 1557, who kept it for two days, when the Earl of Westmorland retook it, and Stafford was afterwards executed.

Leland, the antiquary, states that in the entrance to the first court of this castle, there were three towers in a row, and between each a drawbridge and an arch. In the second court was the Queen's tower with noble apartments, and not far from it the chapel. King Richard III., he says, erected a bulwark, gone to ruin through the rage of the ocean. The gatehouse at the entrance of the castle, still left, was flanked with towers and machicolated, behind it a trench was cut through a neck of land joining the castle hill. In the centre of this fosse, a tower with a drawbridge formed a communication with the gatehouse. Scarborough castle, which had withstood a siege by Sir John Meldrum, in 1644, was delivered up by the governor, Sir Hugh Cholmeley, to Sir Matthew Boynton, then M.P. for the town, in 1645. The castle suffered much during the siege, but was again repaired and fortified in

1745. Part of the old walls have been pulled down, for the purpose of constructing military barracks, and a battery of twelve eighteen pounders, for the protection of the harbour.

The adjacent country is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and exhibits a variety of romantic scenery; the moors towards the north forming a fine contrast to the cultivated country on the west, and an extensive line of Wold hills in the East Riding on the south.

SEAMER, 4 miles S. from Scarborough, contains 107 houses and 596 inhabitants. A market is held here for live cattle on the first Monday in every month, and a considerable fair is annually held on the 15th July, for horses, cattle, and sheep, as well as for boots and shoes. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of J. W. Denison, lord of the manor. East Ayton and Irton are townships of this parish, and the total number of inhabitants is 1034. East Ayton is a picturesque village on the river Derwent, about two miles west from Seamer.

SINNINGTON, on the river Severn, 4 miles W. from Pickering, contains 70 houses and 343 inhabitants, but including the townships of Marton and Little Edstone, the entire parish contains 614 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the master of Hemsworth school. Sinnington manor was formerly the seat of the Latimer family, and there are yet some remains of the mansion. Sinnington lodge is the seat of Pudsey Dawson, esq. lord of the manor.

THORNTON DALE, on a branch of the Derwent, contains 177 houses and 879 inhabitants. Here is a free grammar school, founded and endowed by Viscountess Lumley. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of R. Hill, esq. Farmanby is a township of this parish, containing 403 inhabitants.

WYKEHAM, on a branch of the river Derwent, 7 miles W. from Scarborough, contains 93 houses and 582 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Honourable Mrs. Langley. Payne Fitz Osbert, or De Wykeham, about the year 1153, founded and endowed here a priory of Cistercian nuns, in honour of the Virgin Mary, whose revenue was valued at 25*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum; the site was granted, in 1543, to Francis Pool. Wykeham abbey, the seat of the Honourable Mrs. Langley, is about a mile southward from the village, surrounded by fine plantations, near it is a large sheet of water containing abundance of fish, and over it is an iron bridge, erected by Richard Langley, esq. in 1802.

11. Whitby Strand Liberty

Is situated at the eastern extremity of the county, bounded on the north and east by the German Ocean, and on the south and west by Pickering Lythe.

FYLINGDALES, on the sea coast, 5 miles S. from Whitby, contains 401 houses and 1702 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the archbishop of York. In this parish is Raven hill, deriving its name from the Danish standard planted by Hubba in the year 867.

On the north-western part of Robin Hood's bay is a fishing village; and near the alum mines, on the heights above the village, are some tumuli, one of which was opened in 1771, and found to contain a quantity of human bones. The road from Robin Hood's bay to Stoup brow, a precipitous cliff, is along the sandy beach under it, to which the sea flows as the tide advances, and is unsafe unless the tide be receding. As the acclivity of Stoup brow, 893 feet in height, is impracticable to carriages, the road from Whitby to Scarborough lies over the moors, and in some places near the edge of the cliff. Stoup hall is the seat of Sunderland Cooke, esq. At Peake are extensive alum works, and for thirty miles along this coast is an almost uninterrupted alum rock.

HACKNESS, in a romantic valley, in a very picturesque part of the county, 5 miles W. from Scarborough, contains 25 houses and 143 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, bart. Here, in 1088, Serlo, prior of Whitby, re-founded a religious house, previously built by Hilda, abbess of Whitby, and which continued as a cell to the abbey of Whitby. In the chancel of the church is a monument of Arthur Dakins, who died in 1592, æt. 76. It bears the arms of the family, with the motto "Strike Dakyns, the devil's in the hempe." Here also was buried Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, who died in 1646. He married Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Arthur Dakins.

Hackness hall was built by Sir Richard Vanden Bemptde Johnstone, who was created a baronet 23d June, 1795, and was the father of the present baronet. The gardens are spacious, and are laid out in different stages, on the southern declivity of a hill immediately facing the house, and overlooking the valley. The greenhouses, contain a large collection of exotic plants, to which the southern exposure is favorable. The pleasure grounds also are finely wooded and extremely beautiful. The vale of Hackness is a deep and picturesque ravine, from which other glens diverge, having the declivity covered to the bottom with a profusion of wood. The hills which environ the vale of Hackness are more than 300 feet in perpendicular height, with steep sides, profusely adorned with lofty trees of the richest foliage. Springs of water bursting from the sides of the hills in natural cascades enliven the scenery, while the Derwent glides with a gentle stream near the village, and westward the barren moors form a fine contrast to the luxuriance of the valley. The road hither from Scarborough lies over Hay brow, a lofty eminence, from the summit of which is a fine view of Scarborough castle and the sea coast.

Broxa, Harwood dale with Silpho, and Sufficld with Everly, are townships of Hackness, and the entire parish contains 632 inhabitants.

SNEATON, 3 miles S. from Whitby, contains 41 houses and 251 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Sneaton castle, the seat of James Wilson, esq., commands a fine view of the town of Whitby and the sea.

WHITBY, on the sea coast, at the mouth of the river Esk, 20 miles N. from Scarborough, 47 miles from York, and 246 miles from London, contains 1429 houses and 8697 inhabitants. The town consists of several streets, which are narrow and steep, built on the opposite acclivities of the banks of the river, dividing the town into equal parts. The houses of the old town were irregularly built, and the streets inconvenient; but the road to York, through Baxtergate, and the road to Guisborough, through Flowergate, have been greatly improved, and some of the houses, in the upper part of the northern side of the town, command a delightful view of the ocean. Whitby is much indebted for its prosperity to Sir Hugh Cholmeley, who erected an alum work, and procured from King Charles II., a charter of privilege to the port. From this period the town has gradually risen to its present importance, in a commercial point of view. Two branches of trade are now opened, one for supplying the alum works with coal, and the other for the export of alum. Ship building is carried on, and all the vessels which Captain Cook took with him, in his voyages round the world, were built at Whitby; great improvements have been made in the harbour by removing rocks, and other obstructions. The western pier runs direct from the town into the German Ocean, extending 1800 feet, and forms a fine marine parade, commanding a full view of the bay. The eastern pier is 645 feet in length, terminating with a substantial circular head. Here are also two inner piers, to break the force of the waves in stormy weather, called the Burgess pier, and the Fish pier. The inner harbour is capacious and secure, having dry docks, and dock-yards adjoining; but the great swell occasioned by tempestuous weather, renders the harbour difficult of access. The principle article sent coastwise is freestone, from the quarries at Aislaby. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on 25th August, and Martinmas-day. The town is under the superintendence of the magistrates of the North Riding, who meet every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; a court for the recovery of debts, is held every third Monday, and

a court leet annually, at Michaelmas. Whitby returns one member to Parliament, who at present is Aaron Chapman, esq. In the year 1826, a building was erected on the pier, containing, on the lower story baths, on the middle story a library, and on the upper story a museum, in which numerous specimens of geology, minerals, and antiquities are deposited. It contains a completely petrified crocodile, and various organic remains, found in the rocks of the vicinity. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the archbishop of York. It stands near the top of the hill, on the eastern side of the town, and is approached by an ascent of 194 steps. In the chancel are some monuments of the Cholmeley family, and near the vestry is a monument of General Peregrine Lascelles, who died in 1772, æt 87.

The abbey church, and remains of the monastery are situated on the eastern cliff, a great height above the town. "High Whitby's cloistered pile," was one of the earliest religious foundations in the kingdom, and was raised in gratitude to heaven, for a victory obtained over Penda, king of Mercia, by Oswy, king of Northumberland, A. D. 657. In its dimension, the church exceeded the usual size, and it was placed under the government of Hilda, niece of the king, whose piety subsequently obtained her canonization. This monastery, which had been destroyed by the Danes, was refounded by Sir William de Percy in 1074, for benedictine monks, and was by him dedicated to St. Peter, and St. Hilda; but it was not until the time of William Percy, third prior of Whitby, and descendant of the founder, that the monastery was raised to the dignity of an abbey. At the dissolution it was surrendered to the king, by Henry de Vall, the last abbot, in 1541. The yearly revenues were valued at 505*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, and the site was granted in 1551 to John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, K. G., one of the sixteen executors of King Henry VIII., and at length one of the most powerful subjects in the kingdom. He soon afterwards sold the estate, and it passed in 1555 to Sir Richard Cholmeley. The abbey church was in length 222 feet, in breadth 56 feet, the nave 30 feet, aisles 13 feet each, the walls were 60 feet, and the tower was 120 feet high, the cliff upon which it was situated was nearly 200 feet above low water mark. From their elevated situation, these ruins are a useful sea mark on a dangerous and rocky coast. The eastern end is the most perfect part, presenting a style of architecture, in which the lancet-shaped window prevails; a great part of the western end, together with its great window, fell down in 1794, and in 1830 the tower fell to the ground; this striking portion of the venerable pile had long formed an interesting and conspicuous feature in the romantic scenery of the district. The site commands a picturesque view of the town, the river Esk, and a beautiful country, with the moors in the distance. The neighbourhood of Whitby abounds with natural curiosities, amongst which are the ammonitæ or snake stones, found in almost every place where alum rock exists, and particularly in Whitby Scar, between high and low water mark. The mansion of the Cholmeley's, on a hill, on the eastern side of the town, between the church and the ruins of the abbey, is large, but seldom visited by the proprietor. In the vicinity are the following seats, Airy Hill, Richard Moorsom, esq.; Meadow Field, H. Simpson, esq.; Field House, Christopher Richardson, esq.; Lower Stakesley, A. Chapman, esq.; Prospect Hill, Miss Boulby; the Mount, William Reynolds, esq.; and Esk House, Thomas Broderick, esq.; and about a mile southward from the town is Larpool Hall, the seat of T. Turton, esq.

The following are considerable townships of the parish of Whitby. Eskdaleside, 5 miles higher up this river, contains 85 houses and 395 inhabitants. At Sleights, where a bridge crosses the river, are the seats of C. Coates, esq. and Mrs. Bateman.

Hawsker, on the sea coast, 3 miles S. from Whitby, contains 107 houses and 634 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Stainsacre. Here is an ancient cross, about seven feet high, sculptured on all its sides.

Newholm, 2 miles W. from Whitby, contains 55 houses and 259 inhabitants, including the village of Dunsley, which is near the coast. Here, it is said, was a landing place of the Romans, from which Wade's causeway extended over the moors to York.

Ruswarp, on the river Esk, 2 miles from Whitby, contains 364 houses and 1918 inhabitants; near it is the seat of Miss Pennyman, and Sneaton castle, the seat of James Wilson, esq.

Ugglebarnby, 3 miles S. from Whitby, contains 87 houses and 428 inhabitants. Newton house is the seat of J. Moss, esq., and at Aislaby are the seats of M. Noble, and J. Benson, esqs. The entire parish of Whitby contains 12,331 inhabitants.

12. Rydale Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by Langbaurgh Wapentake, or Cleveland; on the east by Pickering Lythe; on the south by Bulmer and Buckrose Wapentakes; and on the west by Birdforth Wapentake; a large portion of this district is moor land.

AMPLEFORTH, 5 miles W. from Helmsley, contains 79 houses and 406 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Hilda, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Ampleforth, in York cathedral. Here is a college for Roman Catholics, established in the year 1802. Oswaldkirk, about two miles eastward, is a township of Ampleforth, and the entire parish contains 582 inhabitants. Ampleforth lodge is beautifully situated.

APPLETON LE STREET, 4 miles N.W. from Malton, contains 35 houses and 173 inhabitants, but including the townships of Amotherby, Broughton, Hildenley, and Swinton, the entire parish contains 873 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Hildenley hall is the seat of George Strickland, esq. M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

BARTON LE STREET, 5 miles N.W. from Malton, contains 34 houses and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* It is said to have been constructed with materials obtained from the abbey of St. Mary at York. The townships of Butterwick and Coneysthorp are in this parish. Barton hall is the seat of H. C. Leatham, esq.

EDSTON, 7 miles W. from Pickering, contains 26 houses and 156 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Salisbury. The church is very ancient, and over the southern door-way is an Anglo-Saxon sun dial, but not so perfect as that at Kirkdale.

GILLING, 5 miles S. from Helmsley, contains 34 housss and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Holy cross, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. Gilling castle, the seat of Charles Gregory Fairfax, esq., stands on an eminence on the western side of the village. It was formerly a seat of the Mowbray family, and came into possession of that of Fairfax in the reign of Henry VII. by the marriage of Thomas Fairfax with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Etton, of Gilling castle. The most ancient part of the mansion is the eastern front, which commands a fine view of the vale below. In a large oriel window are the arms and matches of the family of Fairfax in stained glass, with the names of the persons, and the dates of each marriage. In the drawing room is a singular record of the gentry of the county of York in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth. In the upper part of the room, above the oak panelling, are armorial trees, bearing shields of arms of each family in every Wapentake of the county at that early period, one Wapentake occupying each tree, and the whole in very fine preservation. There is scarcely a house in the kingdom containing such fine examples of stained glass armorial decoration as are here found in the windows of the drawing room.

Cawton and Grimston are townships of Gilling parish.

HELMSLEY BLACK MOOR, on the eastern side of the Hambledon hills, 13 miles E. from Thirsk, and 26 miles N. from York, contains 280 houses and 1520 inhabitants. The town is situated on the banks of the river Rye, and is chiefly built of white stone. Here is a manufacture of linen and cotton, a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on 19th May, 16th July, 2nd October, and 6th November, for horses, cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen

cloth. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, valuc 11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronagc of Lord Feversham. On the wcstern side of the town are the remains of a castle, built by Robert de Ros, in the reign of Henry III., he was descendcd from Peter de Ros and Adeline, sister and heiress of Walter Espec, of Helmsley, founder of Rievaux and Kirkham monasteries. Eleanor, daughter of Thomas, Lord de Ros, married Sir Robert Manners, of Etal, in Northumberland, in thc reign of Henry VI., who, by his wife, acquired the estates at Helmsley, as well as Belvoir castle, in Leiccstershire.

The ancient barony of De Ros, of Helmsley, with the castle and estate of Helmsley descended to Lady Katherine Manners, Baroness De Ros, who married George Villiers, first duke of Buckingham; hcr son, the second duke of Buckingham, sold the castle and the whole of his estate in the parishes of Helmsley and Kirkdale, to Sir Charles Duncombe, ancestor of Lord Feversham. On the duke of Buckingham's death, in 1687, without issue, the barony of De Ros lay dormant, but was conferred, by the king, in 1806, on Charlotte Boyle Walsingham, wife of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and mother of Henry William, who succeeded as Lord de Ros, in 1831.

Helmsley castle was besieged in 1644 by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and being surrendered was soon afterwards dismantled. Thc remains consist of one half of the keep tower, and other detached parts, including a gatehouse on the south. It is situated on an eminence, and was surroundcd by a double moat.

Duncombe park, the seat of Lord Feversham, is about half a milc from the town ; the mansion was erected in 1718 by *Wakefield;* the principal fronts to the east and west are fine cxamples of the Roman Doric order, and exhibit an air of grandeur in their architectural decorations. The entrance hall, 60 fect by 40 in dimension, contains a fine piece of sculpture, callcd the Dog of Alcibiades, by *Myron,* discovered at Monte Cagnuola. Here are also the Discobulus, another antique statue, twelve busts of Greek and Latin poets, medallions of the twelve Cæsars, and other statues. The library, 88 feet in lcngth by 24 in breadth, is formed into three divisions by Ionic colonnades, and contains busts of Cicero and Horace, and statues of Apollo, Mars, Bacchus, and Mercury. Here are a series of family portraits, a collection of paintings by the old masters, and the portrait of Garrick as Richard III. by *Hogarth.* The plcasure grounds are disposed in an advantageous manner; adjoining the house is a noble terrace; the river Rye glides through a rich valley below, and forms a cascade nearly in its centre. From this terrace is a view of a large extcnt of country, terminated by hills at various distances, and between foregrounds of hanging woods, are seen the kcep of Helmsley castle, the church, and town of Helmsley. About a mile from the house, but within the demesne, is the Rievaux terrace, half a mile long, which was laid out about 1760, and projects in semicircular sweeps; beneath the terrace is a sequestered valley, through which the river Rye winds amongst thc woods, and the remains of Rievaux abbcy form one of its principal bcauties. More westward are two bold hills; in front and beyond the wooded slopes on the opposite side of the river is an elevated country towards Scawton, Cold Kirby, and Old Byland.

The parish of Helmsley contains the townships of Bilsdalc, Haram, Laskill pasture, Pockley, Rievaux, and Sproxton, including 3458 inhabitants. The source of the river Rye is at the upper end of Bilsdale, whence it passes the remains of Rievaux abbey, and winding through the pleasure grounds at Duncombe park, skirts the town of Helmsley, and after a course of about sixteen miles, falls into the river Derwent, a little above Malton. Rye vale, or Rievaux abbcy, was the first of the Cistercian order in this county, and was founded by Walter Espec, in the ycar 1131, and dedicated to the blcssed Virgin Mary ; it was endowed with a yearly revenuc of 351*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, and was granted, in 1538, to Thomas, earl of Rutland. The principal remains are those of the abbey church and refectory, consisting of the choir and part of its aisles, the transept and lower part of the tower. In dimension the choir was 144 feet by 63, the transept 118 by 33, and the probable length of the whole church was 340 feet. The refectory 125 feet by 37 feet 6 inches upon the plan. It was approached by a largc vestibulc, which fronted the nave of the church. Very few abbey churches excceded Rievaux in extent ; the choir exhibits a fine spccimen of the early pointed style of architecture which is attached to transepts of an earlier style, probably coeval with the demolished nave. At thc eastern end of the choir are two tiers of triple lancet windows, the internal arches of which rest on slcnder pillars, cnriched with sculpture; the whole area of thc choir is covered with grass ; only the clustered pillars with the springers remain of the roof, which was of stone, vaultcd. Some excavations of the high and uneven ground westward of the great arch, at the entrance of the choir, were made in 1821, when the basement of the piers that once supported the arches of the nave were exposed to view.

HOVINGHAM, 8 miles W. from Malton, contains 136 houses and 649 inhabitants, but including the townships of Ayrholm and Hawthorp, Cotton, Fryton, Southolm, Scackleton, and Wath, thc entire parish contains 1115 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in a rich valley. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the earl of Carlisle. In the chancel is a monument of T. Worsley, esq., who died in 1795. Hovingham-hall, the seat of E. Worsley, esq., contains a collection of antiquc statues and basso relievos, also a portrait of bishop Williams. It is approached by a gatehouse, bearing this inscription : " Virtus in actione consistit." It appears to have been built nearly on the site of an Anglo-Roman villa, as a tesselated pavement, and several other antiquc remains, have bccn discovered here.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE, on the river Dove, 29 miles N. from York, contains 364 houses and 1878 inhabitants. The town is nearly encompassed by steep hills ; on the Dove and other streams are corn mills, and the malting trade is carried on, the surrounding country being very productive of grain. A market is held weekly, on Wednesdays, and there are annual fairs o· Whit Wednesday, and on the 18th of September, for horses, cattle, sheep, and linen and woollen cloth. Limestonc and freestone are dug in the vicinity of the town. George, duke of Buckingham, Lord De Ros, of Helmsley, who married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Lord Fairfax, died in want at a house in the market-place, in 1687. It is now a linen draper's, but never was an inn, and the floor of the room is of oak. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel is a monument of Lady Brooke.

The eastern side of Bransdale, Fadmore, Farndale, and Gillemorc, are townships of Kirkby Moorside, and the entire parish, including Keldholm and Kirkby Mills, contains 2903 inhabitants. At Keldholm, about a mile eastward from Kirkby, Robert de Stutevile, in the reign of Henry I., founded a priory for nuns of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the dissolution it had a ycarly revenue of 29*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* The site was granted to Ralph, carl of Westmorland. There are no vestiges remaining of the conventual buildings; but, in 1813, several tombstones and stone coffins were dug up on clearing away the foundation.

KIRKDALE is an extensive parish, without any village bearing its name. It consists of the following townships, all eastward of Helmsley Black Moor, Beadlam, the western side of Bransdale, Muscoates, Nawton, Northholm, Skiplam, Welburn, Womblcton, and Norton, containing 292 houses and 1616 inhabitants. The The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a perpctual curacy, in the presentation of the university of Oxford. Over the southern doorway is an Anglo-Saxon inscription, purporting that the church was founded in the reign of St. Edward the confessor. It is romantically situated in a fruitful valley, surrounded by hanging woods, and watered by a beck, which rises at the head of Bransdale, and falls into the Dove.

In the autumn of 1821, an horizontal cavc or opcning was discovered, in working a stone quarry, a little below Kirkdale church, by the activity of Mr. Harrison, of Kirkby Moorside. This proved to be a natural fissure or cavern in oolitic lime-stone, extending 300 feet into the body of the solid rock, and varying from two to five feet in height and breadth. Its mouth was closed with earth, and overgrown with grass and bushes, and it was accidentally intersected during the workings of the quarry. The cave is on the slope of a hill, about 100 feet above the level of the beck, which, during great part of the year, is engulphed. The bottom of the cavern is entirely covered, to the depth of about a foot, with a sediment of mud deposited by the diluvian waters. The surface of

this mud was in some parts entirely covered with a crust of stalagmite, but on the greater part of it there was no stalagmite. At the bottom of this mud the floor of the cave was covered, from one end to the other, with teeth and fragments of bone, of the following animals: hyæna, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamos, horse, ox, two or three species of deer, bear, fox, water rat, and birds. An interesting detail of this discovery was communicated by the Rev. Wm. Buckland, F.R.S., to the "Annals of Philosophy," and five examples adduced of bones of the same animals found in similar caverns in other parts of this country, as at Crawley rocks, near Swansea; in the Mendip hills; at Clifton; at Wirksworth, and at Oreston, near Plymouth. Professor Buckland afterwards published in "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ," observations on the organic remains contained in caves, fissures, and diluvial gravel, and other geological phenomena, attesting the action of an universal deluge.

Norton-hall is the seat of T. Whytehead, esq.; Norton-lodge of T. Duncombe, esq., and Welburn-hall is the seat of J. Robinson, esq.

LASTINGHAM, on a beck which falls into the river Severn, 7 miles N.W. from Pickering, and 4 miles N. from Kirkby Moorside, contains 57 houses and 225 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It is a highly interesting Anglo-Norman edifice, with a low tower on the western front, and a semicircular eastern end, and was erected about 1080. Underneath the church is a vaulted crypt, the massive cylindrical pillars of which are fine specimens of the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, and are in high preservation. In the chancel is a picture of Christ in the garden, presented by J. Jackson, R.A., a native of this village, who died in 1830: his portrait is at Castle Howard, the seat of the earl of Carlisle. Lastingham parish consists of the townships of Appleton-le-Moors, Farndale, Hutton-le-Hole, Rosedale Westernside, and Spaunton. The entire parish contains 1834 inhabitants.

NEW MALTON, on the river Derwent, 18 miles N.E. from York, and 217 miles from London, contains 764 houses and 4005 inhabitants. The town stands on an eminence, overlooking the river, which runs through a beautiful and fertile valley, and is about half a mile in length. The river is here navigable to the Ouse, and large quantities of corn, butter, and hams are shipped for different parts of the kingdom; the manufacture of malt, linen, hats, gloves, &c. is carried on to a considerable extent, and here are two iron founderies. The market days are Tuesdays and Saturdays; and there are annual fairs on the Monday and Saturday before Palm Sunday, on the day before Whit Sunday, on the Saturday before the 15th of July, and on the 10th of October, for horses and cattle, for sheep, brass and pewter, and for hardware. The town is governed by a bailiff, and the petty sessions for the eastern division of Ryedale Wapentake are held here. New Malton, Old Malton, and the village of Norton, in Buckrose Wapentake, return two members to parliament, who, at present, are Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, and John Charles Ramsden, esq., of Byrom-park, near Ferrybridge.

New Malton consists of two parishes, St. Leonard and St. Michael, both perpetual curacies, in the presentation of Earl Fitz-William. St. Michael's church, in the market-place, is an Anglo-Norman structure, with a clerestory; the tower on the western front has been rebuilt; the font is circular, on a square pedestal. St. Leonard's church was nearly rebuilt in 1807. At the foot of the bridge, over the river Derwent, are remains of a castle, the seat of the Lords De Vescy, which was destroyed by king Henry II. During its existence the town was burnt down by Thurston, archbishop of York, who beseiged it for the purpose of dislodging the Scots; and after the town was rebuilt it was called New Malton; on part of the site of the ancient castle is a Gatehouse, converted into a mansion by Lord Eure, in the reign of James I. John To ham, F.R.S., was a native of Malton: he died in 1803.

OLD MALTON, on the banks of the river Derwent, one mile N. from Malton, contains 211 houses and 1064 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Earl Fitz-William. The edifice is Anglo-Norman; but it is only part of the nave of a very large cruciform church, with one tower of the western front remaining. The great western doorway is highly enriched with mouldings, and is worthy attentive examination. The choir was taken down in 1734. It was the conventual church of a priory, founded here by Eustace Fitz-John, in 1150, for canons of the order of St. Gilbert, whose revenue amounted to 257*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* per annum. The site of the priory was granted, in 1546, to Robert Holgate, bishop of Landaff, who afterwards founded a free grammar school here, the master of which is appointed by the archbishop of York.

NORMANBY, on the banks of the river Severn, 5 miles W. from Pickering, contains 40 houses and 223 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Thornton Riseborough. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of A. Cayley, esq. Parts of the church exhibit specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture. Near the village is a mineral spring. Normanby gives the title of viscount to Earl Mulgrave.

NUNNINGTON, on the river Rye, 5 miles S.E. from Helmsley, contains 80 houses and 418 inhabitants. It is situated on the acclivity of a hill, commanding an extensive and picturesque view. There is a free school in the village, founded by Ranold Graham, in 1678. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel is a monument of Richard Graham, viscount Preston and lord Graham, of Esk, who died in 1695; and a monument of William lord Widdrington, who died in 1743. Nunnington-hall, at the eastern side of the village, is one of the seats of Sir Bellingham Graham, bart., of Norton Conyers.

OSWALD KIRK, 4 miles S. from Helmsley, contains 36 houses and 212 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Comber. Near the church are remains of a monastery, begun in the ninth century, and removed to Old Byland. Oswald Kirk-hall is the seat of T. P. Banner, esq.

SCAWTON, 5 miles W. from Helmsley, contains 30 houses and 154 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of E. Worsley, esq.

SLINGSBY, 6 miles N.W. from Malton, contains 119 houses and 548 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the earl of Carlisle. In the chancel is a monumental effigy of one of the Wyvil family. Slingsby-castle, which belonged to the Mowbrays, was partly rebuilt by Sir Charles Cavendish, in 1603. Near it is a fine bed of limestone, abounding with fossil remains, and in the neighbouring woods are several tumuli.

STONEGRAVE, 5 miles S.E. from Helmsley, contains 32 houses and 177 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel of the church, which is of Anglo-Norman architecture, are monuments of the Comber family, descendants of Dr. Thomas Comber, dean of Durham; and in the northern aisle are three ancient monumental figures, one of a crusader. The village is situated at the foot of Cauklass hill, by which it is completely hid, on approaching it from the north. East and West Ness, East Newton, and Laysthorp, are townships of Stonegrave, and the entire parish contains 373 inhabitants. East Ness-hall is the seat of T. Kendall, esq.; and Laysthorp-hall, which stands in a very commanding situation, is the seat of H. Dowker, esq.; William Marshall, the celebrated agriculturalist, has also a large farm in this parish, near Laysthorp.

THE WEST RIDING

Is bounded on the north by the North Riding; on the east by the East Riding, the Ainsty of York, and Lincolnshire; on the south by Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire; and on the west by Lancashire and Westmorland. Its greatest length is 95 miles, and its breadth 48; in circumference it is about 250 miles. The West Riding contains thirty-four market towns, 192 parishes, 154,314 houses and 799,357 inhabitants. It sends eighteen members to parliament; two for Bradford, two for Halifax, one for Huddersfield, two for Knaresborough, two for Leeds, two for Pontefract, two for Ripon, two for Sheffield, one for Wakefield, and two for the Riding, who, at present, are Viscount Morpeth and Sir George Strickland, bart., of Hildenley-hall, near Malton. Harewood-house is the seat of the earl of Harewood, lord-lieutenant of the West Riding.

1. Agbrigg Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by Morley Wapentake; on the east by Osgold Cross Wapentake; on the south by Staen Cross Wapentake, and on the west by Lancashire and Cheshire.

EAST ARDSLEY, 4 miles N.W. from Wakefield, contains 174 houses and 832 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the earl of Cardigan. The parish of West Ardsley, a mile westward, on the road from Wakefield to Bradford, contains 302 houses and 1515 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is also a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the same nobleman.

BATLEY, 2 miles N. from Dewsbury, and 8 miles S. from Leeds, contains 733 houses and 3717 inhabitants. The different branches of the woollen manufacture are carried on to a great extent here, and in the neighbouring townships. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of earls De Grey and Cardigan. It was built in the reign of Henry VI.; and the tower, on its western front, is distinguished by a machicolated projecting battlement. The north chapel of the choir belongs to Howley-hall, and the south to the manor of Batley, whose lords, the Copleys, were interred within it. In the north chapel is a fine alabaster tomb, having on the slab a knight in armour, and his lady; and around the sides, held up by figures of men and women, are shields of Mirfield, Savile, Fitz-William, and Eland. Here is also a brass plate, inscribed to the memory of John, Lord Savile, who died in 1630. Howley-hall, built in 1590 by Sir John Savile, afterwards Lord Savile, stood in a fine commanding situation, but was demolished in 1730. Wood Kirk is on the eastern side of the old park.

Morley, a township of this parish, 5 miles S. from Leeds, contains 603 houses and 3031 inhabitants. A church was erected here in 1830, in the style of architecture of the thirteenth century, by *R. D. Chantrell*, of Leeds. The site of the church, and the parsonage-house, were the gift of the earl of Dartmouth.

Churwell, 4 miles S. from Leeds, is a township of this parish, containing 155 houses and 814 inhabitants; and Gildersome, 5 miles W. from Leeds, contains 306 houses and 1592 inhabitants.

CROFTON, 4 miles S.E. from Wakefield, contains 81 houses and 459 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the king, as duke of Lancaster; it is cruciform in its plan, with a tower in the centre, and was built in the fifteenth century.

DEWSBURY, on the banks of the river Calder, 5 miles W. from Wakefield, 9 miles S. from Leeds, and 187 miles from London, contains 1264 houses and 6380 inhabitants. This town, from its situation, possesses many commercial advantages, and commands an excellent inland navigation; it is also near a large coal district. The principal manufactures are those of coarse broad cloths, blankets, and carpets; and business is here carried on with the same spirit as at Huddersfield and Halifax. The market is held every Wednesday; and fairs on the Wednesday before Michaelmas-day, and the Wednesday before May-day, for cattle and sheep. It is a town of great antiquity. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 22*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. The following inscription is on a cross, which at present stands at the eastern end, outside the church, "Paulinus hic prædicavit et celebravit. A.D. 627:" it is a fac-simile of a Saxon cross, which was made from a traditionary copy. On the northern side of the church is an ancient building, now used as a malt-house. St. John's church, on Dewsbury moor, was erected in 1828 from designs by *J. Taylor*, of Leeds. Dewsbury is a large parish, and consists of the townships of Ossett, Soothill, and Clifton, with Heartshead, and contains 16,261 inhabitants.

Ossett, 4 miles W. from Wakefield, contains 933 houses and 4775 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was rebuilt in 1806.

Soothill, or *Southill*, 6 miles W. from Wakefield, contains 618 houses and 3099 inhabitants. At Earls Heaton, which is situated in a quarry, on the side of a steep hill, a church was built in 1827, from designs by *J. Taylor*. At Hanging Heaton is also a church, erected in 1825, under the direction of the same architect.

Clifton cum Hartshead, 6 miles N. from Huddersfield, contains 393 houses and 2007 inhabitants. At Hartshead is a chapel, which was in existence as early as the year 1120; it stands high, and commands an extensive view of the vale of Calder. The doorway, and the arch between the nave and the choir, are enriched specimens of Anglo-Norman workmanship. At Kirklees, a hamlet of Hartshead, situated in the woods, between Halifax and Wakefield, was a Cistercian nunnery, founded by Reyner of Flanders, in the reign of Henry II., in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. James. Here Robin Hood died in 1247, and was interred under some trees, at a short distance from the priory, where a stone, supposed to cover his grave, is railed round.

> And there they buried bold Robin Hood,
> Near to the fair Kirklees.
>
> *Old Ballad.*

Kirklees priory had yearly revenues at its suppression amounting to 20*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; and its site was granted, in 1544, to John Tasburgh and Nicholas Savile. In 1565 the estate was purchased by John Armytage, in whose family it has since continued. Kirklees-hall was the seat of Sir George Armytage, bart., who died in 1836, and was succeeded by his grandson, then in his eighteenth year.

EMLEY, 7 miles E. from Huddersfield, contains 270 houses and 1351 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Skelmanthorp. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Hon. R. S. Savile.

METHLEY, 5 miles N. from Wakefield, contains 296 houses and 1499 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the king, as duke of Lancaster. In a chapel on the south side of the choir is a monument of Sir Robert Waterton, and Ciceley his wife; a very fine and perfect specimen of the sculpture of the fourteenth century: another of Lionel, Lord Welles, who was slain at the battle of Towton, in 1461, and Ciceley his wife; and a magnificent tomb of Sir John Savile, of Bradley and Methley, the founder of the present family, who died in 1606. On the northern side of the choir is a monument of Charles Savile, who died in 1741, by *Scheemakers*, and opposite to it a monument of John, earl of Mexborough, K.B., who died in 1778, by *Wilton*, and of Sarah, countess of Mexborough, who died in 1821, by *Westmacott*. Over the southern door of the church is a figure of king Oswald, the patron saint.

Methley-hall, the seat of the earl of Mexborough, stands in a beautiful and verdant park, well stocked with deer, on the slope of a hill; in it is a fine piece of water, and a great variety of prospect.

The mansion, originally built in the reign of Elizabeth, has been newly fronted in the style of that period, by *A. Salvin.* The great hall is one of the finest specimens in the kingdom of architectural enrichment, and the whole interior of the mansion is admirably disposed; the windows of the drawing-room, of stained glass, are a beautiful example of armorial decoration, by *Willement,* and the rooms also contain several very interesting family portraits.

MIRFIELD, 6 miles N.E. from Huddersfield, and 10 miles S.W. from Leeds, contains 968 houses and 5041 inhabitants. Here is one of the seats of the woollen manufacture, the parish extending for about two miles on the banks of the Calder. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of Sir George Armytage, bart.: it was rebuilt about the year 1826.

NORMANTON, 4 miles N.E. from Wakefield, and the same distance W. from Pontefract, contains 52 houses and 250 inhabitants, but including the populous townships of Altofts and Snydall, the entire parish contains 773 inhabitants. Here is a grammar school, founded by John Freeston, in 1591, for scholars of his surname. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge. In the chancel is a monument of James Torre, the antiquary, who died at at Snydall, 31st July, 1699. Torre's manuscripts are in the possession of the dean and chapter of York. Snydall-hall is the seat of Thomas Hodson, esq.

Newland, about two miles westward from the village of Normanton, is extra-parochial, and contains 46 inhabitants. Newland-hall, on the banks of the river Calder, is the seat of Sir Edward Smithe Dodsworth, bart.

ROTHWELL, 6 miles N. from Wakefield, and 4 miles S. from Leeds, contains 454 houses and 2155 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Rodes Green and Rothwell Haigh. The manufacture of woollen cloth, stuffs, and hair sieves is carried on here; and there are collieries in the vicinity. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*: the east window is of painted glass, "The Lord's Supper," by *Peckitt,* in 1770, and was presented to the church by W. Fenton, esq. Rothwell Haigh was formerly a park of the Lacys, who had a manor house near the church; it was granted by king Henry VIII. to Thomas, Lord Darcy, and is now a fertile and productive tract, containing about 543 acres.

The townships of Rothwell are Carlton with Lofthouse, Middleton, Oulton with Woodlesford, and Thorp, and the entire parish contains 6253 inhabitants. Lofthouse-hall is the seat of B. Dealtry, esq.; and Middleton-hall is the seat of W. Walker, esq. At Oulton, a church, dedicated to St. John, was erected, in compliance with the will of John Blayds, of Leeds and Oulton, who died on the 21st of February, 1827, by *Rickman* and *Hutchinson,* architects. In the chancel is a monument of the founder. Richard Bentley, an eminent scholar and critic, was born at Oulton in 1662; his ancestors were of Heptonstall. Oulton-house, the seat of John Blayds, esq., is situated on a slight eminence near the church.

SANDALL, 2 miles S. from Wakefield, contains 189 houses and 888 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It is cruciform in plan, with a fine tower on the western front. Sandall-castle was built by John, earl of Warren, about the year 1320. In the reign of Edward III. Baliol resided here, while an army was raising to establish him on the throne of Scotland. The castle afterwards became the property of Richard, duke of York, who was slain at the battle of Wakefield, in 1460, and was the residence of king Richard III. after his accession. The castle sustained a seige in 1645, when Colonel Bonivant held it for the king, and in the following year it was dismantled by order of parliament. There are now little remains of the castle, excepting the mount, the site of the keep tower. Thomas Zouch, D.D., was born at Sandall, in 1737.

The townships of Sandall are West Bretton, Crigglestone, and Walton, and the entire parish contains 2692 inhabitants. Bretton-hall, on an eminence in a park, on the banks of the Dearn, diversified with hill and dale, was originally built by Sir William Wentworth, bart., in 1720, but considerable additions were made, under the direction of Sir Jeffery Wyatville, for Colonel Thomas Richard Beaumont, who died here on the 31st of July, 1829. At Chapel-thorp, in Crigglestone township, is a chapel.

THORNHILL, on the river Calder, 6 miles W. from Wakefield, contains 370 houses and 1932 inhabitants. It is situated on an eminence, commanding extensive prospects along the banks of the river, and has a manufacture of woollen cloth, plaids, shawls, and thread, besides large brass and iron works. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 40*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Hon. and Rev. J. Lumley Savile. In the windows of the choir are considerable remains of ancient stained glass. The great eastern window, of six lights, appears to have originally contained a genealogy of Christ, but in the middle has been placed the arms and quarterings of George, first marquess of Halifax. The painted glass in the nave is wholly destroyed; but what remains in the choir is capable of being restored, and there are men who could renew the mutilated parts with equal splendour to those which are entire, with all their glowing tints of ruby and purple, and imitate with fidelity the elegant and varied borders of the lights, designed with taste and fancy. Either Miller or Willement might unhesitatingly be named as equal to the task; the last mentioned artist has executed a fac-simile of the five sisters, celebrated windows in York cathedral, for a chapel at Catterick; and the great window of the chapel at Stonyhurst college, is a convincing proof of Miller's ability. In the Savile chapel, on the northern side of the choir, are monuments of Sir Thomas Savile, ob. 1449; of Sir John Savile, ob. 1529; of Sir George Savile, bart., ob. 1622; Sir George Savile, no date; of Sir George Savile, ob. 1743, and of Sir George Savile, ob. 1784. Their seat here was destroyed in the civil war. The entire parish of Thornhill contains 5458 inhabitants, and consists of the following townships: Flockton, 6 miles E. from Huddersfield, contains 190 houses and 988 inhabitants; Shitlington, 5 miles S.W. from Wakefield, contains 311 houses and 1635 inhabitants, and Lower Whitley, contains 162 houses and 903 inhabitants. In this neighbourhood are two scribbling mills and a tan-yard.

WAKEFIELD, on the river Calder, 182 miles from London, contains 2223 houses and 10764 inhabitants. The town is situated on the slope of a hill, rising from the banks of the river, in the midst of a fertile and picturesque part of the country. Corn, coal, and wool are the staple commodities; and trade, particularly in corn, has greatly increased; warehouses for storing it have been built here on a very extensive scale. A considerable quantity of barley, grown in the neighbourhood, is here converted into malt; and wool, brought from distant parts of the country, is here disposed of to the manufacturers. Coal is brought to the town by railways from the collieries, and conveyed in barges down the Calder, and either up the Ouse to York, or down the Humber to Hull. The principal establishment of the Aire and Calder Navigation Company is on the banks of the river, whence fly boats leave for Huddersfield daily. The market place was improved by the removal of the corn exchange to Westgate. The market days are on Friday, and on every alternate Wednesday for cattle and sheep; the fortnight cattle markets, held in the upper Ings, are noted for a large supply, and are attended by graziers from a considerable distance. There are annual fairs, on the 4th of July and the 11th of November, for horses and cattle. The government of the town is vested in a chief constable, sworn by the lord of the manor at a court-leet, held at the Moot-hall, where a court for petty causes, and the recovery of small debts, is also held once in three weeks. The quarter sessions for the West Riding are held at the court-house in the second week in January, and a session for the district is also held every Friday by the county magistrates. The court-house, in Wood-street, is one of the finest structures in the town; it has a Doric portico, with a pediment bearing the royal arms. Wakefield returns one member to parliament, who, at present, is Daniel Gaskell, esq., of Lupset-hall.

Near the court-house are the public buildings containing a library and newsroom. The Tammy-hall, for the exposure and sale of wollen stuffs is in Wood-street, but is little used, that trade having been removed to Halifax and Bradford.

At the southern entrance into the town is a bridge of eight arches over the Calder, built in the reign of Edward III. On the

eastern side of this bridge, resting partly on the starlings, is a small chapel, highly enriched, and, although much mutilated, a beautiful specimen of the architecture of the fifteenth century: it was built by king Edward IV., in memory of his father, Richard, duke of York, who fell in the battle of Wakefield, in 1460. At the northern extremity of the town is Heselden-hall, with a modern front towards the street, but its timber roof and oaken panels bear the date 1583. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 29*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It was built in the reign of Henry III., but the southern side of the edifice was rebuilt in 1724, and the northern side and eastern end have been subsequently rebuilt. The tower and spire, very light and graceful, are 237 feet high. St. John's church, about half a mile northward, was erected towards the close of the eighteenth century; on the western front is a tower terminating in a small Ionic cupola. It stands in the centre of a square.

The townships of Wakefield are Alverthorp, Thornes, Horbury, Stanley, and Wrenthorp; the entire parish contains 22,307 inhabitants. Alverthorp church was erected in 1826, from the designs of *Atkinson* and *Sharpe*. Silscot-house, an ancient mansion, is now the Yorkshire dissenters grammar school. Thornes church was erected by the same architects, in 1830. Alverthorp is about one mile west from Wakefield, and, including the hamlet of Thornes, contains 917 houses and 4448 inhabitants.

Horbury, 2 miles W. from Wakefield, is situated on the summit of a hill, containing 511 houses and 2475 inhabitants. A chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt by *John Carr*, of York, in 1791.

Stanley, 2 miles N. from Wakefield, contains 907 houses and and 4620 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Wrenthorp. At Stanley-lane end is a church, erected in 1825, by *Atkinson* and *Sharpe*, in the pointed style of architecture. At Pinder's-field it is reported that Robin Hood, Little John, and Scarlet, fought the Pinder of Wakefield; and at Lingwell-gate a number of clay moulds of Roman coin were found, which are described in the 17th volume of the Archæologia.

WARMFIELD, 3 miles E. from Wakefield, contains 159 houses and 741 inhabitants, including Heath. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Here is a hospital, founded in 1558, by Oles Sagar, and another hospital, founded by John Freston in 1591; also a school, founded and endowed by dame Mary Bowles, of Heath-hall, in 1660. Heath-hall, on the northern banks of the Calder, embowered in wood, is a very fine specimen of the architecture of Elizabeth's reign; this county, it may be remarked, does not contain so many curious domestic buildings of that interesting era, in proportion to its extent, as some others.

Sharlston, 5 miles E. from Wakefield, is a township of this parish, containing 65 houses and 330 inhabitants. Sharlston-hall is the seat of R. Atkins, esq.

Upper Division.

ALMONBURY, 2 miles S.E. from Boroughbridge, contains 926 houses and 5679 inhabitants. It stands on the slope of a hill, terminating about a mile above, in a vast though not rocky precipice, on three sides, and overlooking a great extent of country around. The crown of the hill has been strongly fortified by a double wall and trenches. One of the Lacy family, its ancient lords, erected a castle on the site, and probably out of the ruins of the great Saxon fortification on Castle-hill. Almonbury is now noted for its extensive manufacture of woollens, and has a grammar school founded by king James I. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the governors of Clithero school. The tower, and principal part of the church, was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII.; and the roof of the nave is one of the handsomest and most ornamental to be met with in this county: it is flat, and divided into square compartments; the beams, wrought with mouldings, have bosses, with devices of benefactors at the points of intersection. On a filletting, which runs round the whole nave of the church, are pious verses, in English: at the end is "Geferay Dasin, was the maker, 1522." In the church are memorials of the Kayes, of Woodsome; the Fennays, of Fennay; and of the Beaumonts, of Whitley. The old house of the Fennays, which is said to have abounded in texts and pious sentences on the panelling, has been destroyed, but is rebuilt; the Fennay beck passes the foot of the eminence on which it stands. Woodsome-hall, the seat of the earl of Dartmouth, embosomed in oak woods, was formerly the seat of the Kayes. It is spacious and quadrangular. The hall is of the time of king Edward VI., but the rest of the house is of Elizabethan architecture, and bears the date 1600. The parish of Almonbury extends to the borders of the county, and consists of the following populous townships: Austonley, on the banks of the river Coln, 8 miles S. from Huddersfield, contains 178 houses and 968 inhabitants; South Crossland, on the moors, 4 miles S.W. from Huddersfield, contains 305 houses and 1583 inhabitants. A church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected here in 1830, from designs, in the pointed style of architecture, by *Atkinson*, of York. Crossland-hall, the seat of Richard Henry Beaumont, esq., is an ancient mansion, famous for the feuds of its early owners with the Ellands and Lockwoods. Sir Robert Beaumont was slain in this hall in the reign of Edward III.

Farnley Tyas, 4 miles S. from Huddersfield, contains 154 houses and 900 inhabitants. Holme, on the confines of the moors, and borders of Cheshire, 9 miles S. from Huddersfield, contains 79 houses and 459 inhabitants. Bretland Edge, Holme Moss, Holme Edge, and Featherbed Moss, are in this township.

Honley, on the river Coln, 4 miles S. from Huddersfield, a chapelry, contains 648 houses and 3501 inhabitants. Lingarths, or *Lingards*, on a branch of the Coln, 5 miles W. from Huddersfield, containing 137 houses and 809 inhabitants, is the site of an extensive woollen and cotton factory. Lenthwaite, 4 miles W. from Huddersfield, contains 387 houses and 2127 inhabitants. A church was built here, in 1829, from designs by *Atkinson*. Lockwood, on the river Coln, one mile S. from Huddersfield, contains 367 houses and 1881 inhabitants. A church, in the pointed style of architecture, was erected here, in 1830, from designs by *R. D. Chantrell*, on a site which was the gift of Sir J. Ramsden, bart. Marsden, near the source of the Coln, 7 miles S.W. from Huddersfield, contains 287 houses and 1708 inhabitants. Part of this chapelry is in Huddersfield parish. In the village are large cotton mills, in which children are in greater request than adults; and near it is the Huddersfield canal, which thrice crosses the river Coln, by means of aqueducts, and ascending to its summit level, near Marsden, it enters the mountain district, and passes under Pule-hill and Stand-edge through a tunnel, and in its descent the canal crosses the river Tame repeatedly, and also passes through two short tunnels towards Manchester. Its summit level is 656 feet above the level of the sea, being higher than that of any other canal in the kingdom. Meltham, 7 miles S.W. from Huddersfield, contains 337 houses and 2000 inhabitants; here is a chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Abraham Woodhead, a controversial writer, was born here in 1608; he died in 1678. Near the village are Shorter Nab and West Nab, considerable eminences. Thong, 6 miles S. from Huddersfield, contains 430 houses and 2364 inhabitants, including Lower Thong. A church was built at Lower Thong, in 1830, from designs by *R. D. Chantrell*. The clothing trade is carried on in these villages to a great extent, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. Thorp-villa, on the eastern side of Almonbury, is the seat of J. Dobson, esq.

HUDDERSFIELD, on the river Coln, 16 miles S.W. from Leeds, 14 miles W. from Wakefield, and 188 miles from London, contains 2521 houses and 13284 inhabitants. The town is situated in a part of the country which is naturally barren and unproductive; but its local advantages for manufacture, arising principally from its vicinity to coal and to waterfalls, has raised Huddersfield to rank as one of the principal seats of the woollen trade in the kingdom. In the West Riding of this county are numerous large scribbling and carding mills, filled with machinery, for performing that process towards the making of cloth which the wool undergoes between the time of its coming out of the wool staplers hand, and its being delivered to the weaver, called teasing, scribbling, carding, and stubbing. A considerable alteration has also taken place in the British wool trade in the last twenty years: the manufacturers of Huddersfield and Leeds now use foreign wool in their broad and narrow cloths, almost to the total exclusion of the

home produce. The great and almost sole proprietor of the town is Sir John Ramsden, bart., of Byrom-park. The manufactures consist of narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres, and various other woollen fabrics, and, in 1766, a cloth-hall was erected, which was enlarged in 1780. It is a circular building, surmounted by a cupola, in which is a bell to regulate the time of commencing and terminating the business of the day. The doors are opened early in the morning of the market day, Tuesday, and closed at half-past twelve at noon, and a great deal of business is transacted by the woolstaplers from Leeds, Halifax, and Wakefield. Here are annual fairs on the 31st of March, 14th of May, and 4th of October, for horses and cattle. The inland navigation affords trade the most ample facilities both to the east and to the west. The Ramsden canal commences at the king's mills, close to the town, crosses the road to Halifax, passes Black-house brook, near Deighton, and unites with the river Calder at Cooper's-bridge. In this way a communication is opened with York and Hull, whence the merchandize is shipped to foreign countries. The Huddersfield canal joins the Ramsden canal at the southern end of the town, and conveys goods westward, by way of Longwood, Slaithwaite, and Marsden, whence the navigation to Manchester is direct, and thence to Liverpool, the great depôt of commerce on the western coast. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: it was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. Trinity church, at Greenhead, was built at the expence of B. Haigh Allen, esq. in 1819, from designs by *J. Taylor*, of Leeds. Its situation, on the north-western side of the town, is very commanding. The Paddock church was built in 1830, and St. Paul's church, in Ramsden-street, was also built in 1830, from designs by *P. Atkinson*.

The river Coln rises near the source of the Don, above Holmfirth, and unites with the Calder near Nunbrook: the valley of this river, with a small quantity of level ground on its banks, comprehends the parish of Huddersfield, which consists of the following very populous townships: Golcar, 4 miles W. from Huddersfield, contains 447 houses and 2606 inhabitants. Here a church was erected, in 1830, from designs by *Atkinson*. On Wholestone-moor, in this township, is a cromlech. Lindley, 3 miles N.W. from Huddersfield, contains 393 houses and 2040 inhabitants. A church was built here from designs by *J. Oates* in 1830. Longwood, 4 miles W. from Huddersfield, contains 354 houses and 1942 inhabitants. Here is a chapel, dedicated to St. Mark. Part of Marsden, in this parish, contains 112 houses and 622 inhabitants. Scammonden, 7 miles W. from Huddersfield, contains 135 houses and 855 inhabitants, including the village of Dean Head, on the borders of Lancashire; and Slaithwaite, on the river Coln, 6 miles S.W. from Huddersfield, contains 510 houses and 2871 inhabitants. The trade of this village, which contains several cotton mills, is greatly facilitated by the forming of the road from Huddersfield to Manchester, as well as by the canal to the same place, passing through Slaithwaite. The entire parish of Huddersfield contains 24,220 inhabitants.

KIRK BURTON, 5 miles S.E. from Huddersfield, contains 356 houses and 2153 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown: the church was built in the reign of Edward III. This parish is of considerable extent, and consists of eight additional townships, chiefly inhabited by manufacturers. Cartworth, 5 miles S.E. from Huddersfield, contains 213 houses and 1211 inhabitants. At New Mills, in this township, is a church, erected in 1830, from designs by *Atkinson*, of York. Cumberworth, 7 miles S. from Huddersfield, contains 214 houses and 1120 inhabitants, including part of Skelmanthorp. Foulston, 4 miles S.E. from Huddersfield, contains 277 houses and 1264 inhabitants. Hepworth, 8 miles S. from Huddersfield, on the borders of Cheshire, contains 188 houses and 1048 inhabitants. Shelley 6 miles S.E. from Huddersfield, contains 240 houses and 1329 inhabitants. Shepley, 6 miles S. from Huddersfield, contains 187 houses and 1000 inhabitants. Thurstonland, 5 miles S. from Huddersfield, contains 167 houses and 989 inhabitants; and Wooldale, 6 miles S. from Huddersfield, contains 658 houses and 3445 inhabitants. Holmfirth, in this township, is a very populous village, situated on the road to Buxton, and on the sloping sides of three hills, presenting a singular appearance. The Holm and Ribbleden waters unite in the valley near Holmfirth; this circumstance, and its proximity to the hills, renders the village extremely liable to inundation. The entire parish of Kirk Burton, which extends to Bretland Edge and Dead Edge, on the borders of Cheshire, contains 13,659 inhabitants.

KIRK HEATON, 2 miles E. from Huddersfield, contains 387 houses and 2186 inhabitants, but including the townships of Dalton Lepton and Upper Whitley, the entire parish contains 21,870 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of T. R. Beaumont. In the northern aisle of the choir is a recumbent figure of Sir Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, and of his family; there are several other memorials in the church. In the churchyard is a gigantic yew tree.

Dalton, 2 miles N.E. from Huddersfield, contains 404 houses and 2289 inhabitants. Lepton, 4 miles E. from the same town, contains 526 houses and 2729 inhabitants; and Upper Whitley, 4 miles E. from Huddersfield, contains 150 houses and 764 inhabitants. Whitley-hall, the seat of Thomas Richard Beaumont, esq., is advantageously situated on an elevated plain, declining towards the west, but sheltered by higher grounds on the east. The park is surrounded by a plantation, which contributes to shelter and render the spot conspicuous as an object in the midst of the numerous elevations with which the face of the country abounds. The house, probably built in the reign of James I. was new pointed in 1704. It contains a numerous collection of family portraits, and the domestic chapel is enriched with some excellently carved oak. Denby Grange, the seat of Sir John Lester Kaye, bart., is seated in a fertile valley, through which winds the river Coln, and bounded by high hills, richly cultivated.

SADDLEWORTH, 13 miles S.W. from Huddersfield, and 12 miles E. from Manchester, is a very considerable chapelry of Rochdale parish, in Lancashire, containing 1845 houses and 13,902 inhabitants. It gives name to a valley, about seven miles long and five broad, situated in an angle of the county, between Cheshire and Lancashire. The number of woollen looms in this township is estimated at 3500, of cotton looms about 400, and there are no less than 100 mills worked by the river Tees and its tributary streams: many of the broad cloths made here vie with those of the West of England, and are little inferior to those of the Leeds manufactories. The villages of Dobs Cross and Delph are in this township, and in this neighbourhood are the Greenfield works, on the confines of Cheshire.

2. Barkston Ash Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by the river Wharf and the Ainsty of York; on the east by the river Ouse, the Ouse and Derwent Wapentake, and Howdenshire; on the south by the river Aire and Osgold Cross Wapentake; and on the west by Skyrack Wapentake. It is in two divisions.

Lower Division.

BIRKIN, on the banks of the Aire, 4 miles E. from Ferrybridge, contains 18 houses and 139 inhabitants, but including the townships of Haddesley and Hurst, the entire parish contains 917 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 46*l.*

BRAYTON, 2 miles S. from Selby, contains 46 houses and 252 inhabitants, and with the additional townships of Barlow, Burn, Gateforth, Hambleton, and Thorp Willoughby, or *Thorp Willows*, the parish contains 1489 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Hon. Edward Petre. It has a very fine Anglo-Norman tower on the western front, with a spire: the northern doorway is also enriched with mouldings of chevrons, birds' heads, &c. peculiar to the Anglo-Norman style of architecture. Brayton Barf is a con-

siderable hill westward of the village; beyond which is Hambleton Haugh, and near it Hambleton-hall, the seat of S. Smith, esq.

CAWOOD, on the river Ouse, about a mile below the mouth of the Wharf, 5 miles N. from Selby and 10 miles S. from York, contains 254 houses and 1127 inhabitants. A weekly market is held here on Wednesday, and there are two annual fairs on old May-day and the 23rd of September, also a festival on the first Sunday after old Lammas-day. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the patronage of the prebendary of Wistow, in York cathedral. In the chancel is a monument of George Mountaign, archbishop of York, who died in 1628, æt. 60: he was lord almoner to king James and king Charles.

Cawood-castle is said to have been originally erected by king Athelstan, who granted it to the archbishops of York, A.D. 930. The castle was rebuilt by archbishop William Grenefeld about the year 1306; and it was here that archbishop Nevile, lord treasurer, gave a great feast at his instalment in 1466, when the earl of Warwick was steward, the earl of Bedford treasurer, and Lord Hastings comptroller. The castle continued to be one of the principal residences of the archbishops of York, and it was at Cawood-castle that Cardinal Wolsey was arrested by the earl of Northumberland in 1530. In the year 1642 the castle was garrisoned for the king, but in April 1645 it was rendered untenable by order of parliament, and was never repaired: the materials were subsequently used in the erection of Bishopthorp palace. The site of the castle is pleasant, facing the river Ouse, into which the Bishop Dike, a rapid stream, falls near the ferry, on the road to Stillingfleet. The gatehouse only remains, which is enriched with sculptured shields of the arms of Archbishop Grenefeld, the arms of the archiepiscopal see, and the royal arms, with supporters, said to be two stags. Bishop Wood is about two miles southward, on the borders of the demesne.

DRAX, on a branch of the Ouse, 4 miles S.W. from Selby, and the same distance N. from Snaith, contains 72 houses and 370 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. A grammar school was founded here in 1667, by Charles Reed, a native of the village. The townships are Long Drax, Camblesforth, and Newland, and the entire parish contains 1083 inhabitants. At Long Drax, on the river Ouse, William Paynell, of Drax, at the instigation of Thurstan, archbishop of York, in the reign of Henry I., founded and endowed a priory in honour of St. Nicholas, on the banks of the Ouse, for canons of the order of St. Austin, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at 104*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The site is known by a farm house, now bearing the name of Drax-abbey. The castle, situated at Long Drax, on the river Ouse, was taken and reduced by king Stephen. Sir John Paynell, of Drax, was one of the barons summoned to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.; he died about the year 1325.

Newland-hall, on the banks of the river Aire, is the seat of Sir Charles Blois, bart., of Cockfield, in Suffolk; he acquired this estate by marriage with Clara, daughter of Jocelyn Price, esq., of Camblesforth. Camblesforth-house is the seat of Samuel Wilkins Ward, esq.

MONK FRYSTON, 4 miles N.E. from Ferrybridge, and 7 miles W. from Selby, contains 87 houses and 409 inhabitants, but including the townships of Burton Salmon and Hillam, the entire parish contains 860 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the prebendary of Wistow, in York cathedral. Monk Fryston-lodge and Siddall-house are on the eastern side of the village.

RYTHER, on the river Wharf, 7 miles N. from Selby, and 6 miles S.E. from Tadcaster, contains 52 houses and 335 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Osendike. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Lead Hall, 6 miles eastward, on the banks of the river Cock, is an extra parochial district. It was a seat of the ancient family of De Tyas; five of their tombs still remain in the chapel.

SELBY, on the river Ouse, 15 miles S. from York, 20 miles E. from Leeds, and 181 miles from London, contains 840 houses and 4097 inhabitants. The Ouse is here crossed by a bridge constructed of timber, and contrived to open for the admission of vessels; ships of from 150 to 200 tons burden navigate to Selby, and can clear out for any port of the kingdom, as a branch custom-house has been erected. By the Aire and Calder navigation a communication was opened with Leeds, and Selby soon became the unloading port for the West Riding. The Leeds and Selby railway, formed in the year 1830, is in length about twenty miles, and its object to facilitate the transmission of the manufactures of the West Riding towards Hull, as well as for the reception of raw materials, which are received through that port, has been hitherto successful. The wagons and coaches on the railway are propelled by means of locomotive engines; and when the line shall be completed, as is intended, to Hull, there is reason for expecting a still greater traffic upon it. The transit of goods, sent by the Selby and Hull steam-packets, has been also increased since the opening of the railway. Woad, or weld, for the use of dyers, is produced in the vicinity; and one of the chief articles exported is stone, sent coastwise. Here are manufactories of sailcloth and leather, an iron foundry, and a ship-yard, for the building of small vessels. The market is held weekly, on Monday; and there are fairs on Easter Tuesday, on the Monday after Boroughbridge Barnabas fair, and old Michaelmas-day, for horses, cattle, and sheep; a show for horses commences on the 20th of September and ends on the 26th. Here are also fairs for flax on Thursday every six weeks, from Michaelmas to St. Peter's-day, old styles. Considerable improvements have been made in the town of Selby within the last few years. The Hon. Edward Petre, the lord of the manor, liberally surrendered property to effect some of the objects, particularly that of opening a complete view of the western front of the church; he also gave the site for the town-hall, built in 1825: since which the Crescent, a new street, has been erected. A grammar school was founded here by king Edward VI., to which Leonard Chamberlain was a benefactor. The petty sessions for the Wapentake of Barkston Ash are held here, and courts-leet twice a year by the lord of the manor.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Germain, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Hon. Edward Petre. This church is almost the only remains of Selby abbey, which was founded by William the Conqueror in the year 1069, for Benedictine monks. The king being at Selby with his queen Matilda to settle its privileges, the year after the foundation, she was here delivered of her youngest son, Henry, afterwards king of England. At the dissolution of monasteries, the revenues of the abbey amounted to 819*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* It was surrendered by abbot Robert de Selby in 1539; and about two years afterwards the site of the abbey, with the park and manor of Selby, were granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, then in the service of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex. By him it was soon sold to Leonard Beckwith, and afterwards descended to the Walmsleys, of Dunkenhalgh, near Manchester; the heiress of which family married into that of Petre, the present owner of the estate. The monastery was situated on the western side of the river Ouse, and the principal conventual buildings were on the southern side of the church, and extended beyond the western front. A granary and barn are yet remaining, but the great gatehouse was pulled down about 1792. The general appearance of the abbey church, which was made parochial in 1618, like that of most ancient edifices, is strikingly impressive; an effect produced by the contemplation of its high antiquity, and the variety and mixture of styles of architecture of which it is composed. The magnificence yet comparative simplicity of the western front renders it deserving of particular notice. It appears to have been the intention of the architect to erect two towers on this front; a design never carried into execution: the angles terminate with lofty and well proportioned pinnacles. The entrance is by a large enriched Anglo-Norman doorway, deeply recessed; immediately above the portal is an arcade, and the next course in the elevation of the front is that occupied by the great western window; the triple arches are in the pointed style, and the centre above forms the window. The walls of the nave and northern transept are Anglo-Norman, but the original openings have been mostly replaced by windows of the pointed style. The porch, in a mixed style of architecture, is a striking feature. To the massive nave is contracted a beautiful choir, erected in the reign of Edward III., when the pointed style of building had attained perfection; the

proportions are extremely elegant, and the enrichments are carefully disposed; this part of the abbey church has been commended by Mr. Buckler, an eminent architectural critic, as forming one of the most chaste and magnificent designs in the kingdom.

The interior of the choir is highly enriched, the stalls of the canons, twelve on each side, still remain, and in the chancel on the south side are four stone stalls for the officiating priests. The abbey church formerly abounded with stained glass, and the eastern window was filled with a representation of the root of Jesse, or the genealogy of Christ, but only a few fragments of this subject, of very tasteful execution, now remain. The only monuments of any antiquity, are those of a knight and a lady, and a slab in memory of Abbot Selby, who died in 1504. The font is plain, but has a magnificent and very lofty cover of carved oak, suspended from the second arch on the northern side of the nave. The total length of the church from east to west, is 267 feet, the breadth 50 feet. The northern transept is 100 feet in length. The present tower of the church was rebuilt in 1702, but in a style of architecture by no means corresponding with the original design. The chapter house, on the southern side of the choir, is a beautiful building.

In the neighbourhood of Selby a great deal of flax is grown, chiefly for the manufactories of the West Riding. The warpland, as it is called, over which the waters of the Ouse and Aire are permitted to flow by means of sluices, which admit and retain the water until the sediment is deposited, is particularly rich and luxuriant. The chief proprietor of Selby, besides the lord of the manor, is Humphrey Osbaldeston, esq. Flaxley-lodge, Gowthorp-house, Myrtle-grove, Stainer-hall, and Barlow-grange, are seats in the immediate vicinity of the town.

WISTOW, on the banks of the river Ouse, 3 miles N. from Selby, contains 140 houses and 633 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Wistow, in York cathedral.

Upper Division.

BRAMHAM, 4 miles W. from Tadcaster, and 5 miles S. from Wetherby, contains 195 houses and 970 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Oglethorp. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Christchurch, Oxford. On Bramham-moor, northward of the village, are traces of the Watling Street, whence are branches by Thorner and Shadwell, through Street Lane and Hawcastle Rigg, towards Adel. In 1408 a battle was fought here, which secured the possession of the crown to Henry IV.; upon the middle of this moor is a view of ten miles round, within which distance are three navigable rivers, and ten market towns; seventy gentlemens seats, and ten parks well stocked with deer.

Bramham-park, the seat of George Lane Fox, esq., is in the midst of a fine sporting country, affording views of beautiful scenery. The estate was a grant from the crown in the reign of William and Mary, being the first enclosure on Bramham-moor; it was planted by the father of Lord Bingley, who afterwards erected the house on a scale of much grandeur. It fronts a spacious court, elevated five feet above the park, and presents a magnificent appearance. The apartments are enriched with the tasteful carvings of *Grinlin Gibbons*, some are hung with tapestry, and contain, besides a collection of family portraits, a portrait of Queen Anne, and portraits of the Rivers family. The gardens correspond with the architectural character of the mansion, and are said to resemble those of Saint Cloud.

Bramham-lodge is the residence of the Hon. Edward John Stourton, and Bramham-biggin was the seat of Sir Philip Musgrave, bart. Clifford is a township of Bramham, containing 195 houses and 1017 inhabitants. Boston, a chapelry of this township, has a mineral spring, celebrated under the name of Thorp Arch, on the opposite side of the river Wharf; it is situated in a beautiful valley, the spring issues from the bottom of a lofty rock, which in some measure overhangs the river, which here runs with a rapid current and forms a cascade. At Oglethorp the bishop of Carlisle, who crowned Queen Elizabeth, was born.

KIRKBY WHARF, 2 miles S.E. from Tadcaster, contains 96 houses and 574 inhabitants, including the additional townships of Ulleskelf, and Grimston, and the hamlet of Milford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of West Wang, in York cathedral. It stands on the banks of the river Wharf. Grimston-hall is the seat of the Right Honourable John Francis Caradoc, Lord Howden, K.C.

KIRK FENTON, or *Church Fenton*, 5 miles S. from Tadcaster, contains 109 houses and 693 inhabitants, including the townships of Biggin, and Little Fenton. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Fenton, in York cathedral.

LEDSHAM, 4 miles N.W. from Ferrybridge, contains 44 houses and 212 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 4*d.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Wheeler. In the chancel is a monument of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, who died in 1739. There is also a table of injunctions addressed by her ladyship to the vicar, containing excellent advice, which Dr. Whitaker remarks, savours of a species of lay episcopacy, to which devout and honourable women are apt to addict themselves. The townships of Fairburn and Ledston are in this parish. Ledston-hall was erected about the reign of James I., and was a seat of the Wishave family. It was purchased by Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards earl of Stafford, who enlarged the old hall; his son sold it to Sir John Lewis, bart., who died here in 1671; his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, whence it descended to the family of Rawdon and the earl of Moria. Ledston-lodge is the seat of Mrs. Wheeler. Micklethwaite-grange, the seat of B. B. Thompson, esq., is extra parochial, it formerly belonged to Kirkstall abbey.

NEWTON KYME, on the river Wharf, 2 miles N.W. from Tadcaster, contains 31 houses and 184 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Toulston. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* in the patronage of Thomas Ladderton Fairfax, esq., of Newton-hall. Between this village and Tadcaster is Helaugh-hall, on the banks of the river, the seat of B. Brooksbank, esq. Toulston-lodge is two miles southward.

SAXTON, 5 miles S. from Tadcaster, contains 68 houses and 378 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Scarthingwell. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of R. O. Gascoigne, esq. In the south aisle are several monuments of the families of Hungate and Hawke. Scarthingwell-hall is the seat of Lord Hawke. Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, whose services as a naval commander are well known, married Katherine, daughter and heiress of Walter Brooke, of Burton, and who was also heiress of William Hammond, of Scarthingwell; he was created Lord Hawke, of Towton, in 1776. Towton is a township of this parish, containing 20 houses and 94 inhabitants. It is two miles northward from Saxton; and from a ridge of high ground between the two villages, is an extensive and beautiful prospect of the vale, which is watered by the Wharf, the Ouse, the Aire, and the Derwent; the churches of Selby and Howden, the spire of Hemingborough, Brayton Barf, and Hambleton Waugh, also come into the view; and upon the south west the prospect is extended over Bramham-park, and the vale of Wharf as far as Harewood. Towton was the scene of a battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, fought on Palm Sunday, 1641, called also the battle of Cock-bridge. Lord Dacre and many of the slain were buried in Saxton churchyard. At a very small distance from the field of battle, and on the banks of the Cock, is Lede-hall, and its ancient chapel.

SHERBURN, 6 miles N. from Ferrybridge, and 7 miles S. from Tadcaster, contains 226 houses and 1144 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair on 25th September, for flax and horses. A grammar school was founded, and liberally endowed in 1619, by Robert Hungate, to which Robert Oliver Gascoigne, of Parlington, was a considerable benefactor. Here was formerly a palace of the archbishops of York, in a healthful and elevated situation, now called Hall Garth; it was demolished in the year 1361. The parish church, and the choir of York cathedral, are said to have been erected out of the materials. The

church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Fenton, in York cathedral. In 1645 a skirmish took place here. Barkston, Huddleston with Lumby, Lotherton, Micklefield, South Milford, and Newthorp, are townships of Sherburn, and the entire parish contains 2916 inhabitants. In the vicinity of the town a particular species of plum is produced, called the winesour.

Barkston Ash gives name to the Wapentake; the divisions of the counties are sometimes named from a conspicuous natural object like this ash tree, which was generally known and conveniently situated for the purpose of assembling the inhabitants. Huddleston-hall, the seat of J. Clapham, esq., was formerly a seat of the Hungate family; it stands about a mile westward of Sherburn. Lotherton-hall, eastward, is the seat of J. Raper, esq. Milford, on a branch of the Ouse, is the site of the surprise and defeat of Lord Digby in the civil war.

TADCASTER, on the river Wharf, 10 miles S.W. from York, 7 miles S.E. from Wetherby, and 192 from London, contains 566 houses and 2426 inhabitants. A market is held here on Thursday, and fairs on the last Wednesday in April, May, September, and October, for cattle and sheep. This town is supposed to have been the Calcaria of the Romans, a name derived from the limestone quarries in the neighbourhood still in use; many Roman coins have also been found here. The bridge over the Wharf, of nine arches, one of the best in the county, is said to have been constructed with materials brought from an ancient castle near the river, and there are vestiges of a trench, surrounding a part of the town, which was probably thrown up in the reign of Charles I. In the civil war Tadcaster was regarded as a place of importance, and its possession was often contested. Jesus hospital, in the town, was founded and endowed by Dr. Owen Oglethorp, bishop of Carlisle, who crowned queen Elizabeth. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the earl of Egremont. It is a fine building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with aisles, and a tower on its western front. In 1714 Henry O'Brien, earl of Thomond, was created lord viscount Tadcaster, a title which became extinct in 1742, on the death of the earl.

The river Wharf, rising in a hilly district, is subject to great variations in regard to the flow of its waters; it joins the Ouse at Nunmonkton, about ten miles below Tadcaster.

Catterton, Oxton, and Stutton, with the hamlet of Haslewood, are townships of Tadcaster, and the entire parish contains 2811 inhabitants. Haslewood is famed for the extent and richness of its prospect, commanding a view of the two cathedrals of York and Lincoln, although sixty miles asunder. Fuller relates, that when king Henry VIII. made his progress to York, in 1541, Tunstall, bishop of Durham, attending on him, showed the valley to the king, and avowed it to be the richest he had met with in Europe. Within ten miles of Haslewood-hall were then one hundred and sixty-five manor-houses, of gentlemen of the best quality, thirty-two parks, and two chases of deer, and, within the same limit, as much sport for hunting, hawking, fishing and fowling, as in any part of England.

Haslewood-hall, the seat of the Hon. Sir Edward Marmaduke Vavasour, bart., is three miles south from Tadcaster; in the chapel are many monuments of the Vavasour family, and in front of one of the buttresses of York cathedral is a statue of Robert Vavasour, who granted the free use of his stone quarry, near Tadcaster, towards its re-erection in 1291. Of this family it has been remarked, that in twenty-one descents, from the time of William the Conqueror, not one of them had ever married an heiress, or ever buried his wife.

3. Claro Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by Hang and Halikeld Wapentakes; on the east by Bulmer Wapentake and the Ainsty of York; on the south it is bounded by Skyrack Wapentake, and on the west by Staincliff Wapentake.

The Lower Division.

ALDBOROUGH, one mile S.E. from Boroughbridge, and on the banks of the river Ure, contains 108 houses and 484 inhabitants. It is an ancient borough town, and has an annual fair on the 4th of September. Aldborough was the Roman Isurium; but the remains of Roman antiquities, formerly very considerable, are rapidly diminishing; coins found here are called Aldborough half-pennies; fragments of pavements and statues have been also discovered. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* In the windows is a considerable quantity of stained glass, whole length figures of the prophets, and the arms and quarterings of the Newcastle family. The parish of Aldborough consists of the additional townships of Boroughbridge, Humberton with Milby, Minskip, Rocliff, and Dunsforth with Branton Green, and the total number of inhabitants is 2129.

Boroughbridge, on the river Ure, 17 miles N.W. from York, and 206 miles from London, contains 157 houses and 860 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and fairs on the 27th of April, 22nd of June, and 23rd of October, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hardware; in the market place is a lofty cross. Half a mile southward of the town are the three upright stones called the Devil's Arrows; they are composed of common rag stone; the northernmost is 18 feet high, the centre stone, one hundred and ninety-nine feet distant from the first, is 22 feet 6 inches high, and the southern stone, three hundred and sixty feet distant from the last, is 22 feet 4 inches high. The battle of Boroughbridge was fought in 1322 between king Edward II. and Thomas, earl of Lancaster.

Newby-hall, the seat of Earl De Grey, is two miles westward from Boroughbridge, on the northern banks of the Ure.

BURTON LEONARD, 5 miles N. from Knaresborough, contains 105 houses and 518 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of York..

COPGRAVE, 4 miles S.W. from Boroughbridge, contains 19 houses and 87 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of T. Duncombe, esq. Copgrave-hall is the seat of Thomas Duncombe, esq.; near it are the remains of an entrenchment nearly half a mile in length. Southward of this line is another, about 70 feet square.

FARNHAM, 2 miles N. from Knaresborough, contains 25 houses and 141 inhabitants, but including the townships of Ferensby and Scotton, the entire parish contains 548 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Mrs. Oasler. At Scotton, about two miles west from Farnham, are the remains of a mansion formerly belonging to the Percy family.

FEWSTON, in Knaresborough forest, 6 miles N. from Otley, contains 96 houses and 610 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. The additional townships of Fewston are Blubberhouses, Clifton with Norwood, Thurcross, and Great Timble, and the entire parish contains 1989 inhabitants.

Haverah-park, the property of Sir William Ingilby, bart., about 2 miles N.E. from Fewston, is extra parochial, and contains 10 houses and 87 inhabitants. It was formerly a royal chase.

HAMPSTHWAITE, on the river Nidd, 6 miles W. from Knaresborough, contains 91 houses and 490 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The parish consists of the additional townships of Birstwith, Felisciff, Menwith with Darley, Thornthwaite, and Padside, containing 2750 inhabitants.

The forest of Knaresborough extends from east to west upwards of twenty miles, and in some places is eight miles in breadth. At the general survey, in 1086, there were then only four townships in this forest, Birstwith, Fewston, Beckwith, and Rosset. In 1368 there appears to have been three towns and sixteen hamlets on the forest; many of which had originated from waste lands after the conquest. Thurcross, with its seven hamlets; Clint, with its five hamlets; and Killinghall, with its four hamlets: these have since been divided into eleven constablaries. It was enclosed in the year 1772, but there is yet ample amusement for the sportsman in different parts of this forest, and in the unimproved

parts, particularly on the open stray, great numbers of young oaks are to be seen springing up every summer, which, were they not cropped by the cattle, would alter the appearance of the forest.

KIRKBY MALZEARD, on the river Kex, 6 miles N.W. from Ripon, contains 135 houses and 682 inhabitants. A market is held here on Wednesday, and fairs on Whit Monday, and 2nd of October. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge. Mowbray-house, the seat of — Dickins, esq., is the site of Mowbray-castle, and commands a very extensive prospect.

Cozenly, Fountains Earth, Middlesmoor, Gravelthorp, Hartwith, Winsley, Laverton, Stonebeck Down, and Upper Stonebeck, are townships of Kirkby Malzeard, and the entire parish contains 4263 inhabitants.

Stonebeck is one of the sources of the river Nidd, which rises in Nidderdale, at the foot of Great Whernside. At Godden pot hole, the river Nidd enters an arch in a large rock, and afterwards runs under ground for about three miles. At Ramsgill, Eugene Aram was born in 1704, he was tried for murder in 1759. William Craven, D.D., master of St. John's College, was born at Gowthwaite-hall, in 1731, he died in 1815.

Hackfall is on a branch of the river Ure, two miles north from Kirkby Malzeard. It consists of two deep dingles, covered on either side with a profusion of wood, excepting when the naked scars vary the view; the stream running through the dingle is obstructed in various places by upright pieces of stone, and several cascades are thus formed. The great fall is divided into two parts, and rather steals than rushes down rocks clad with moss. The walks afford views of Masham church and town, which is about two miles northward. Fishers-hall commands the whole of the dingles, and the bottom through which foams the rapid river Ure. From Mowbray point are seen the Hambleton hills, the scar called the White Mare, Thirsk, North Allerton, York minster thirty miles distant, and the wolds of the East Riding; Roseberry Topping also comes into view.

Brimham Craggs, six miles south west from Ripon, are in the township of Hartwith; these rocks spread in groups over a space of forty acres, an extraordinary position occasioned by some violent convulsion of nature. The cannon rocks are the most remarkable parts of this rudely picturesque scenery, and here are also a great number of tumuli.

At Burntegates is a free school, founded in 1760, by Admiral Robert Long, to which the library of W. Mountaine, F.R.S., was given, in 1779.

KNARESBOROUGH, on the river Nidd, 18 miles W. from York, and 202 miles from London, contains 1084 houses and 5283 inhabitants, including Beach-hill manor. The town is situated on the north-eastern bank of the river, which runs in a romantic valley, below precipitous rocks; on the eastern side the country falls with a gentle descent for several miles, affording a fine view of the vale of York, terminated by the bold outline of the moors and the wolds. Westward is a gradual ascent, and the view is less extensive. The town is well built, and a manufacture of linen has been carried on for several centuries; there is also a cotton manufactory. A market is held on Wednesday, which is one of the greatest corn markets in Yorkshire; the grain sold here is sent westwards, particularly to Skipton, and parts of Craven.

There are two bridges across the Nidd: the High bridge, which was enlarged in 1773, and the Low bridge. The Sessions house, rebuilt in 1768, is a very plain edifice. The town of Knaresborough, including Tentergate, in Scriven township, returns two members to parliament, who at present are J. Richards, esq., and A. Lawson, esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the earl of Rosslyn. It is a large edifice, partly rebuilt, and partly ancient; the tower is between the nave and chancel, and the aisles run past it on each side. The eastern window is of Edward the Third's reign, as are some of the windows of a northern chapel, and there are some good windows of a later period of architecture. The northen chapel belongs to the Slingsby family of Scriven, and contains an altar tomb with figures of Sir Francis Slingsby, who died in 1600, and his lady, a sister of the earl of Northumberland. There is also a monument of Sir William Slingsby, who died in 1642, and several other memorials of the family. The southern chapel belonged to the Plumptons, and their arms in stained glass appear in the windows. On the southern side of the churchyard is a free school, founded and endowed in 1616, by the Rev. R. Chaloner.

Knaresborough-castle, built by Serlo de Burgh soon after the conquest, stood on a craggy rock, projecting over the river, which it commanded. It contained nearly two acres and a half of ground within its walls, which were flanked with eleven towers, but part only of the principal tower is remaining. It appears to have been built in the reign of Edward III., and consists of three stories. Near the remains of the keep is the court-house, and a prison for the liberty of the forest of Knaresborough. The site commands a view of the adjacent vale, its enclosures, woods and rocks; at the bottom of the castle hill, the river Nidd takes a bending course, shaded in many places with hanging woods. The houses and trees range along the edge of the precipice, with part of the town of Knaresborough, the church, the bridge, and Coghill-hall, or Conyngham-house, the seat of Colonel Burton, a little higher up the river; southward is Belmont, with its woods; and in a more elevated situation, Bilton-hall, the seat of J. Hunter, esq., with a distant view of Brimham rocks.

On the opposite bank of the river to the castle, is the celebrated dropping well, a remarkable spring which rises in the declivity of a hill, and spreads itself over the surface of a spongy rock, which projects over its base about fifteen feet, whence the water trickles down in numerous apertures, and being saturated with a sparry matter, it incrusts in a short time every thing it falls upon. Near this rock, according to tradition, the famous Yorkshire Sybil, Mother Shipton, was born, in 1488. The river meanders very much, and presents a new point of view at every few yards. St. Robert's Chapel is cut out of the rock, and half a mile lower down is St. Robert's Cave, another excavation in the rock, memorable on account of the murder of Daniel Clarke, by Eugene Aram, in 1745.

Near the town is the site of a priory, founded by Richard, earl of Cornwall, about 1257, which at the dissolution was endowed with 30*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, per annum; there are no remains of the conventual buildings. Near Grimbald bridge, is Grimbald Cragg, from the top of which is a fine view of the vale, the river, Birkham wood, and the summit of Almias cliff.

Arkendale, Bilton, Harrogate, Brearton, and Scriven with Tentergate, are townships of Knaresborough, and the entire parish contains 9101 inhabitants.

At Arkendale, 4 miles N.W. from Knaresborough, is a chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Bilton is 3 miles W. from Knaresborough.

Harrogate, 2 miles S.W. from Knaresborough, contains 354 houses and 1934 inhabitants, including the township of Bilton. This village owes its importance to mineral springs, strongly impregnated with steel sulphur, which are much frequented for medicinal purposes. There are different wells varying in their peculiar properties. The old spa was discovered in 1620, and the dome was erected over the well in 1786, by Lord Loughborough. It is a powerful chalybeate, and there are two other chalybeate springs, the alum well, and the Tewit well, but the most noted is the sulphureous well, at Low Harrogate, which is of more recent discovery, and is chiefly employed externally by bathing. The situation of High Harrogate commands an extensive prospect of the distant country; the cathedral of York is seen distinctly, and the view is terminated by the Craven hills on the west, Hambleton hills and the Yorkshire wolds on the east. Woodland-cottage, the residence of John Jaques, M.D., was built by Alexander Lord Loughborough, who at the same time raised a very extensive plantation. The principal seats in the neighbourhood are Bilton-hall, the seat of H. Hunter, esq., and Scriven-park, on the northern side of Knaresborough, the seat of Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, bart.

OUSEBURN, 5 miles S.E. from Boroughbridge, contains 97 houses and 437 inhabitants. A pillar has been erected to mark the head of the river Ouse, which is here but a small stream, before it receives the waters of the Ure and the Swale. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the crown. About a mile eastward is Aldwark bridge over the Ure, and on the northern side of the village is Branton-green.

PANNALL, 7 miles W. from Wetherby, contains 194 houses and 1314 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Saint Robert of Knaresborough, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 5*s.*; the nave was rebuilt in 1772. Part of the village of Swindon is in this parish.

SOUTH STAINLEY, on a branch of the Ure, 5 miles N. from Knaresborough, contains 41 houses and 232 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Clayton. It is a perpetual curacy in the presentation of Horner Reynard, esq. South Stainley-hall is the seat of Mrs. Messenger.

STAVELEY, 3 miles S.W. from Boroughbridge, contains 64 houses and 331 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

Upper Division.

ALLERTON MAULEVERER, 4 miles E. from Knaresborough, contains 43 houses and 290 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Hopperton and Clareton. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Lord Stourton. Allerton-hall, formerly the seat of the Mauleverer family, was purchased and rebuilt by the duke of York in 1786, and was alienated to Colonel Thornton in 1789, who gave it the name of Thornville Royal; the colonel was the author of a Sporting Tour through the north of England. In 1805, the estate, park, and mansion, were sold to Lord Stourton for 163,800*l.* The park, of about 400 acres, presents a great variety of picturesque scenery, ornamented with a beautiful lake; on a lofty eminence, shaded with trees, is an octagonal tower, whence an extensive view of Knaresborough forest and the surrounding country is obtained. On the northern side of the park is Claro hill, a remarkable eminence, which has given name to the Wapentake and the hamlet of Clareton; it is near the road from Wetherby to Boroughbridge, and about a mile distant is Ten Low, another hill.

At Allerton a Benedictine priory was founded and endowed by Richard Mauleverer, in the reign of Henry II. After the dissolution its revenue was granted to King's college, Cambridge.

COWTHORP, or *Colthorp*, on the river Nidd, 3 miles N.E. from Wetherby, contains 26 houses and 120 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* In the chancel is a marble slab, inlaid with brass figures of Brian Rowcliff, one of the barons of the exchequer, and his lady, founders of the church in 1458. In the windows are several shields of arms in stained glass: near the church are the remains of the Cowthorp oak, an enormous tree, which was in circumference 60 feet; its branches are said to have extended their shade over half an acre of ground.

GOLDSBOROUGH, 3 miles S.E. from Knaresborough, contains 34 houses and 195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of the earl of Harewood. In the east window are the arms of Goldesburgh, Hutton, and Byerley, formerly lords of the manor, and in the chancel are several ancient monuments of the same families, and of Daniel Lascelles, who died in 1784. Goldsborough-hall, the seat of J. Starkey, esq., was erected by Sir Richard Hutton, in the reign of Charles I., and from the high parts of Goldsborough field is one of the finest views in the county. The parish includes Coneythorp and Flaxby townships, and contains 385 inhabitants.

HUNSINGORE, on the banks of the river Nidd, 6 miles S.E. from Knaresborough, contains 44 houses and 237 inhabitants. Here was formerly a seat of the Goodricke family, on a hill, the sides of which were cut into terraces, and from the summit commanding an extensive prospect. It is said to have been destroyed in the reign of Charles I. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* The manor was part of the possessions of the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory at Ribston, given by Robert Lord De Ros in 1224. Cattal, and Ribston with Walshford, are townships of Hunsingore, and the entire parish contains 599 inhabitants. Ribston pippins were here first cultivated, and the original tree was raised from a pippin brought from France; they are now to be met with in almost every orchard in this county. Ribston-hall, the ancient seat of the Goodricke family, is situated on an eminence, almost encompassed by the river Nidd, and commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. In the chapel are monuments of the Goodricke family, and in the chapel-yard a memorial of the standard-bearer of the 9th Roman legion, dug up near Micklegate, York, in 1688.

Ribston-hall, with a domain of 4100 acres, and timber estimated at 8000*l.* included, was sold by Sir Francis Holyoake Goodricke, bart., on the 13th of September 1836, for 180,000*l.*, to Joseph Dart, of Appleby, in Lincolnshire.

KIRK DEIGHTON, 2 miles N. from Wetherby, contains 101 houses and 412 inhabitants, including the village of North Deighton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Here is a school founded and endowed by Sir Hugh Palliser in 1791. At North Deighton, one mile northwards, is a tumulus, the base of which is 500 feet in circumference, and the height of the slope about 70 feet; on the top is an area of 27 feet by 13. There were formerly other tumuli, the names of which are retained in Peesbury, Maunbury, and Ingbarrow, but no vestiges remain. Ingmanthorp-hall, eastward of Deighton, the seat of the late Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq., was the property of the Lords Trusbut, from whom it descended to the Lords De Ros, and became a principal residence of that noble family. In a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, Sir Robert De Ros, who died in 1392, was buried.

KIRKBY OVERBLOWS, or *Ore Blowers*, 6 miles W. from Wetherby, contains 60 houses and 318 inhabitants. The parish consists of the additional townships of Kirkby with Netherby, Rigton, Sicklinghall, Stainburn, and Swindon, and contains 1646 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of the earl of Egremont. Kirkby-hall is the seat of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham.

Near Rigton is Almias cliff, or *Altar cliff*, a group of rocks on a high hill, seen at a great distance. On the summit of this pile are several basins hollowed in the stone. Swindon-hall is the seat of J. Shearin, esq., and near Sickling-hall, or *Seigle Ing-hall*, named from Seigle, or Rye, is Stockeld-park, the seat of Peter Middleton, esq., in the vicinity of which is a singularly-shaped rock, about 30 feet high, on the margin of a lake.

KIRK HAMMERTON, on the banks of the Nidd, 8 miles S.E. from Boroughbridge, contains 62 houses and 409 inhabitants, but including the hamlet of Wilsthorp, on the opposite side of the river, the parish contains 504 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Rev. W. Metcalf.

LEATHLEY, 3 miles E. from Otley, contains 61 houses and 312 inhabitants, but including Castley township, the parish contains 423 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

MARTON, on an eminence, 4 miles S. from Boroughbridge, contains 92 houses and 464 inhabitants, including the hamlet of of Grafton. It is a vicarage, value 2*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's college, Cambridge.

NUN MONKTON, on the banks of the Ouse, 8 miles N.W. from York, contains 66 houses and 344 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of S. J. Tuffnell, esq., of Nun Monkton-hall. In the time of king Stephen, William De Arches, and Ivetta his wife, founded and endowed a Benedictine nunnery here, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The revenue of this priory was valued, at the dissolution, at 75*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and the site was afterwards granted to John Nevile, Lord Latimer.

LITTLE OUSEBURN, 6 miles S. from Boroughbridge, contains 59 houses and 324 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Widdington, and with the townships of Kirkby Hall and Thorp Underwoods, the entire parish contains 1872 inhabitants. The

church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the precentor of York cathedral.

RIPLEY, near the river Nidd, 4 miles N. from Harrowgate, and 8 miles S. from Ripon, contains 53 houses and 251 inhabitants. The market here is disused, but there are annual fairs held on Easter Monday and the 25th of August, for cattle, sheep, and linen. The vicinity is noted for its abundant produce of liquorice. The free school, founded by Katherine and Mary Ingleby, in 1702, is endowed with an estate at Sprotley, upwards of one hundred and fifty-three acres in extent. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Sir W. A. Ingilby, bart. In the southern aisle is a tomb of Sir Thomas Ingilby, justice of the common pleas in the reign of Edward III., and in the northern aisle is a monument of Sir Thomas Ingilby, who married the heiress of the Ripley family; he died in 1415.

Ripley-castle, the seat of Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, bart., stands on a finely raised terrace. It was originally built in the year 1555, but has been greatly altered in modern times. In the staircase window are the arms and matches of the family in glass. The pleasure grounds attached to the mansion are extensive, and are laid out with taste; the hothouses in the gardens are upon the largest scale in England. The park, stocked with fine deer, is beautifully undulated, and adorned with stately limes and venerable oaks; it commands a view of a bold and fertile country, bounded on one side by dense and lofty woods.

Clint and Killinghall are townships of Ripley, and the entire parish contains 1182 inhabitants. Clint-hall, on a lofty eminence, eastward of Ripley, commanding an extensive prospect, was anciently the seat of the Beckwith family. Killinghall was for some centuries the seat of the Pulleyn family. Walkingham hill with Occaney forms an extra parochial district.

RIPON, on the river Skell, near its confluence with the Ure, 24 miles N.W. from York, 26 miles N. from Leeds, and 212 miles from London, contains 953 houses and 4563 inhabitants. The streets of the town are narrow and irregular, but the houses are well built; the principal trade here consists of linen, saddle-trees, and malt. The market place is spacious, having in the centre an obelisk, erected by John Aislaby, chancellor of the exchequer to king George I. The weekly market, held on Thursday, is well supplied with provisions of all kinds; here is also a weekly market for wool, during the season, which is much frequented by purchasers from Leeds, Halifax, and other manufacturing places. There are five annual fairs; on Thursday after the 13th of January, on the 13th of May, the first Thursday in June, the first Thursday after the 22d of August, and on the 23rd of November, for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, &c., and the last is a general hiring day for servants. The town-hall, erected in 1801, at the expence of Mrs. Allanson, of Studley, comprises assembly rooms, a committee room, for public meetings and business of magistrates. A new charter of incorporation was granted to the town by king James II. in 1687, by which its government is vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty four common councilmen, with a town-clerk. The mayor and his two immediate predecessors act as justices of the peace for the borough and liberty. There is a court for the recovery of debts, the officers of which are appointed by the archbishop of York, who also appoints justices of peace for the liberty of Ripon; these hold sessions for the borough and liberty, and petty sessions are held in the town-hall weekly.

The town of Ripon, with part of the township of Aismunderby, returns two members to parliament, who, at present, are Sir J. C. Dalbiac and F. Pemberton.

The monastery, which had been founded by king Alfred, of which St. Wilfrid, was abbot before the year 661, was burnt down by the Danes. The abbey church was rebuilt by Archbishop Oswald and his successors archbishops of York.

In the reign of Stephen, A.D. 1140, the present cathedral church was erected by Thurstan, archbishop of York. The whole of the western front, including the towers, the centre tower, and the transept, with part of the choir and aisles, remain, of his work. The length of the western front is 102 feet, including the towers, 29 feet 6 inches each. It rises to the height of 100 feet, and the towers to 110 feet. The length of the church, from west to east, within the walls, is 266 feet 4 inches, and the total breadth is 76 feet. The chapter house is 35 feet by 29 in dimension.

Ripon minster, as it is usually called, is distinguished by the excellent proportion of the body of the fabric; the breadth of the nave and aisles exceeds that of every church in the kingdom, excepting York, Westminster, and St. Albans, and the whole presents a fine example of architectural propriety. The great, or Wilfrid's, tower has lately been completed with battlements and pinnacles. St. Wilfrid's needle is a passage leading to a chapel under the pavement of the great tower. The last alteration in the church was the addition of a chapel to the Virgin, yet termed the Lady Loft, and which now forms part of the library. The eastern end of the choir is adorned by a window of ample size and great beauty, containing the arms of king James I., and others of the chapter, and of the neighbouring gentry; the splendid colours of the stained glass add a richness to the appearance of the choir. The carved oaken stalls, and the episcopal throne, at the upper end, are said to be superior in delicacy and lightness to that of any collegiate structure in the kingdom.

The monuments in Ripon cathedral are very numerous. At the northern end of the transept is an altar tomb, with cumbent figures, in memory of Thomas Markenfield, steward of Ripon, and Kirkby Malzeard, who died in 1484, and Eleanor his wife, who died in 1483. There are many monuments of the principal families in the neighbourhood, viz., of Blacket, Kitchenman, Ridsdale, Wanley Oxley, Norton of Sawley, Mallory, and Aislaby of Studley; the design of a monument in memory of William Weddel, esq., of Newby, who died in 1789, is taken from the choragic temple of Lysicrates at Athens. In the chapter-house is a monument, designed by *Bacon*, in memory of Anne, wife of the Rev. Dr. Waddilove, the late dean of Ripon.

On Dean Waddilove's nomination to the church of Ripon, in 1791, he much improved the fabric of the minster by various alterations, and by attention to the embellishment of the whole structure; he died in 1829. When it was determined to make Ripon an episcopal see, the Rev. C. T. Longley, D.D., was appointed the first bishop in 1836.

On the western side of the town is a church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, erected in 1828, at the expence of the Rev. E. Kilvington. It is called the Tron church.

Over the river Ure, and within a short distance of the town of Ripon, is a bridge of seventeen arches; there are also five other bridges within little more than a mile of the town. The river Ure was made navigable to Ripon, by act of parliament, in 1767; another act was passed in 1820 incorporating the proprietors of this navigation, which affords a communication with Hull, York, and other towns.

The parish, the borough, and the liberty of Ripon, do not by any means coincide in their respective limits. The parish comprises five chapelries and twenty-one townships within the liberty, and two chapelries and five townships without the liberty; while the liberty not only includes part of the parish of Ripon, but also certain townships in the parishes of Feliskirk, Kilburn, and Marton. The townships in the parish are very extensive, and comprise 13,096 inhabitants.

Aismunderby with Bondgate, one mile east from Ripon, contains 551 inhabitants.

Bishop Monkton, 4 miles S. from Ripon, contains 479 inhabitants. The chapel was rebuilt in 1822. Monkton-hall is the seat of Thomas Charnock, esq.

High and Low Bishopside, contains 2072 inhabitants. In this township is Pateley Bridge, on the river Nidd, near its source, 12 miles S.W. from Ripon. This town derives considerable wealth from the lead mines, on the western side of the river, at Greenhow-hill, &c. Pateley Bridge consists principally of one long well-built street; a little above the bridge is a lead mill, where the manufacture of sheet lead and lead pipes is carried on to a considerable extent. The market, on Saturday, was granted to the archbishop of York in 1324, when king Edward II. was at York. Here are also annual fairs on Easter and Whitsun eve, on the 11th of May, and the 17th of September, on the Monday after the 10th of October, and on Christmas eve, for cattle, wool, cloth, &c. Besides the chapel, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, a new church was erected here in 1827, in the pointed style of architecture.

Bishop Thornton, 6 miles S.W. from Ripon, contains 647 inha-

bitants. At Dalebank, about a mile westward, Sir Thomas Gascoigne built and endowed a nunnery, part of which yet exists in the farm house belonging to Mr. Greenwood.

Bishopton, one mile N. from Ripon, contains 136 inhabitants. Clotherholm, 2 miles N.W., on the banks of the Laver, contains 16 inhabitants.

Eaveston, 6 miles W. from Ripon, contains 73 inhabitants. Givendale, 3 miles S.E. from Ripon, near Newby-park, contains 31 inhabitants.

Grantley, 5 miles W. from Ripon, contains 233 inhabitants. Grantley-hall, the seat of Lord Grantley, of Markenfield, stands in a low situation, near the source of the river Skell, in a valley well sheltered with woods.

Copt Hewick, 2 miles E. from Ripon, contains 131 inhabitants; and Bridge Hewick, one mile southward from Copt Hewick, contains 77 inhabitants.

Ingerthorp, 4 miles S. from Ripon, contains 44 inhabitants; and Markington, with the hamlet of Wallerthwaite, contains 457 inhabitants. Here was the ancient moated seat of the Markenfield family: the estate was forfeited by Sir Thomas Markenfield joining in rebellion against queen Elizabeth in 1569, and granted to Lord Chancellor Egerton. The duke of Bridgewater sold it to the first Lord Grantley. In the same township are the remains of Fountains' abbey, situated in Skeldale, a deep vale through which the river Skell flows; high hills on either side, clothed with lofty trees, and varied with scars, slope gently to the river.

Fountain's abbey was founded by Thurston, archbishop of York, in 1132, for monks of the Cistercian order, and in honour of the blessed Virgin. The building of the abbey church was commenced about the year 1204, by abbot John of York, and is supposed to have been finished by abbot John of Kent, who died in 1245. In subsequent times the abbey became opulent, and more powerful than any in this country. At the dissolution its revenue amounted to 1173*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* per annum. Marmaduke Brodelay, the last abbot, surrendered Fountains' abbey in 1540; the site was granted to Sir Richard Gresham, and in 1767 was purchased by William Aislaby, of Studley. The greatest part of the walls of the abbey church are standing; it was very large, and cruciform in plan, with a very curious eastern transept. The tower stands on the southern side of the nave; the cloisters, the refectory, and various portions of the conventual buildings remain more or less perfect, presenting one of the most magnificent remains of a monastery in the kingdom. So great was the extent of the abbey when entire, that it is said to have covered nearly twelve acres of ground, but the buildings now occupy little more than a sixth part of that space. The length of the church, from east to west, is 351 feet, and the transept 186 feet. The chapter house is 84 feet by 42 in dimension, and the refectory 108 feet by 45. The cloisters are 300 feet in length and 42 in breadth, divided lengthways by pillars. The dormitory extends from one end of the cloister to the other, and is of equal width.

Upon the summit of Micklehow-hill, a lofty eminence, partly covered with wood, was a chapel, called St. Michael's de Monte, erected by the abbot of Fountains, in 1200; and near the western front of the abbey is Fountains'-hall, built by Sir Stephen Proctor, one of the esquires of the body to king James I.; it is a very curious architectural specimen.

Marston township contains 164 inhabitants, including Moseby.

Newby, on the banks of the Ure, 5 miles S. from Ripon, contains 52 houses, including the hamlet of Mulwith. Newby-hall, the seat of Earl De Grey, is said to have been erected after a design by *Sir Christopher Wren*, in 1705. The house contains a valuable library and many excellent pictures. In the statue gallery is one of the best collections of ancient sculpture in the kingdom, and the Barberini Venus is one of the finest figures.

Nunwick with Howgrave, on the banks of the Ure, 3 miles N. from Ripon, contains 28 inhabitants.

Sawley, 5 miles S.W. from Ripon, contains 490 inhabitants. Sawley-hall is the seat of Mrs. Norton.

Sharrow, 1½ miles N.E. from Ripon, contains 103 inhabitants. Sharrow-lodge is the seat of Mrs. Cayley.

Skelton, near Newby-park, 4 miles S.E. from Ripon, contains 314 inhabitants.

North Stainley, 4 miles N. from Ripon, contains 385 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Steningford, on the river Ure. Steningford-hall is the seat of Colonel Dalton.

Sutton Grange, 3 miles N. from Ripon, contains 86 inhabitants.

Warsill, near Brimham Craggs, 8 miles S.W. from Ripon, contains 86 inhabitants, and Westwick contains 27 inhabitants.

Whitcliff, on the banks of the Skell, 2 miles S. from Ripon, contains 157 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Thorp.

Aldfield, on an eminence, 4 miles W. from Ripon, contains 133 inhabitants. It is celebrated for its mineral springs, situated on the southern side in the valley beneath, the village abounding with natural and picturesque scenery. The chapel here is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

Bewerley, near Pateley-bridge, on the Nidd, 11 miles W. from Ripon, contains 1408 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the lead mines. Greenhow-hill is a large straggling hamlet, upon an eminence, abounding with mines; the principal of which are Sunside, Prosperous, Providence, Cockhill, and Merryfield, producing annually about two hundred tons.

Dacre, 8 miles W. from Ripley, contains 777 inhabitants. Shelding contains 56 inhabitants, and Studley Roger 144 inhabitants.

Studley Royal, on the banks of the Skell, 2 miles W. from Ripon, contains 19 inhabitants. Studley-park, the seat of Mrs. Lawrence, is happily disposed by nature, being in a winding valley, through which the river runs, and is here expanded into lakes and canals; the hills, on the southern side of the park, are clothed with magnificent woods, reaching to the edge of the water, and adorned with various buildings. The hills on the north, which are less precipitous, are laid out in lawns, interspersed with stately forest trees. At the western extremity of the park, in a beautiful situation, are the magnificent remains of Fountains' abbey. The family of Tempest were formerly possessors of Studley, and were succeeded by the family of Mallory. Mary, daughter of Sir John Mallory, who died in 1655, married George Aislaby, of York; and the Studley estate descended to their son, the Right Hon. John Aislaby, chancellor of the exchequer, who died in 1742, leaving William Aislaby, esq. his son and heir, who dying in 1781, the estate devolved to his daughter, Mrs. Allanson, and at her death to her niece, Mrs. Lawrence. The house contains a small collection of pictures and family portraits. At Winksley, on the banks of the Laver, 5 miles W. from Ripon, which contains 176 inhabitants, is a chapel, dedicated to St. Oswald.

Nidd, on an eminence, 2 miles E. from Ripley, is a small parish in the liberty of Ripon, containing 18 houses and 86 inhabitants, including the village of Killing-hall, about two miles south from Nidd. The parishes of Fcliskirk and Kilburn, also in the liberty of Ripon, have been described under Birdforth Wapentake, in which they are locally situated.

SPOFFORTH, or *Spaford*, on a branch of the Nidd, 3 miles N.W. from Witherby, contains 179 houses and 895 inhabitants. Spofforth-castle was the principal seat of the Percy family in the reign of Edward III. The remains of the castle are sufficient to indicate its original grandeur, extending one hundred and thirty-five feet in length and fifty-one in width. The great hall, 75 feet by 36, seems to be of the time of Edward III. or Richard II. After the battle of Towton, in 1461, this castle was dismantled, but was again made tenable, until the general demolition of castles, during the parliamentary war, in the reign of Charles I. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the earl of Egremont. In the chancel is a mutilated effigy of a crusader, with a shield, charged with the arms of Plumpton. In the churchyard is the gravestone of John Metcalf, better known as Blind Jack of Knaresborough, who was buried here on the 26th of April, 1810, in the ninety-third year of his age. An account of this extraordinary man was written by George Allan, of Darlington. Laurence Eusden, poet-laureat to king George I., was born at Spofforth.

The townships of Follifoot, Linton, Plumpton, Little Ribston, Stockeld, or *Stockhill*, and Wetherby, are in Spofforth parish, which contains 3044 inhabitants.

Plumpton, 3 miles S. from Knaresborough, was long the seat of a family of the same name, who held it of the Percys; but after the death of Robert Plumpton, in 1749, it was sold to Daniel Lascelles. The pleasure grounds of Plumpton-hall, comprising twenty-three acres, are laid out with taste, and diversified with

large rocks, shrubs, and evergreens, and at the foot of the rocks is a beautiful lake, covering about seven acres of ground; one rock, of considerable magnitude, is surrounded with water, and about a mile from Plumpton, near the road to Spofforth, stands a rock of a singular shape, through which is a perforation, and, in the cavity, a basin, four feet in diameter.

Stockeld-hall, about 2 miles W. from Wetherby, is the seat of P. Middleton, esq.

Wetherby, a market town, in the parish of Spofforth, 15 miles W. from York, and 194 miles from London, contains 256 houses and 1217 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Wharf, and across it is a stone weir to stop the current of the water, which here works several flour, oil, and logwood mills, and above the bridge forms a beautiful cascade. Before the erection of the bridge at Wetherby the Roman road crossed the Wharf at St. Helen's ford, below the town.

The principal or High-street is in the road from Ferrybridge to Boroughbridge and Carlisle, and on the western side is Chapel-hill, on which is the chapel, dedicated to St. James, and the town-hall, in which the quarter sessions for the West Riding are held at Christmas. Nearer the river is the market place; a market is held on Thursday, and here are annual fairs on Holy Thursday, the 5th of August, the 10th of October, and on the Thursday before the 22d of November, for horses, sheep, and hogs; also fortnight fairs for the sale of cattle. The surrounding country is very rich and beautiful.

Wetherby-grange is the seat of R. Thompson, esq.; in the park is an heronry. Swinnow-hall is the seat of R. F. Wilson, esq.

WESTON, on the banks of the river Wharf, 2 miles W. from Otley, contains 98 houses and 475 inhabitants, including the township of Askwith. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the governors of Sedberg grammar school. In the eastern window are the arms of queen Elizabeth, the Percy and Clifford families; and at the end of the northern aisle is a singular monument, *en dos d'âne*, in memory of Sir William De Stopham, who died about 1314. Weston-hall, the seat of William Vavasour, esq., is situated on a gentle acclivity, sheltered on the north-east by rising grounds, covered with trees; southward is an expanse of fertile meadow or pasture lands, through which the river winds its course. The house has been erected at several periods, but it is obvious that part was built in the reign of Elizabeth; the ancient appearance has been preserved externally, but the rooms have been modernized. In the garden is a large banquetting house, ornamented with shields of arms of Stopham, Savile, Vavasour, &c.

WHIXLEY, 7 miles S.E. from Boroughbridge, contains 70 houses and 467 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the trustees of the Tancred charity. Whixley-grange, about a mile northward from the village, formerly belonged to the priory of Knaresborough. Whixley-lodge is southward from the village, near Green Hammerton, a township of this parish, containing 48 houses and 329 inhabitants. Christopher Tancred, esq., of Green Hammerton-hall, died in 1754, leaving his house and estate for the maintenance of twelve decayed gentlemen, together with the use of two large gardens. On the staircase of the old hall is a pedigree of the Tancred family, commencing with Richard Tancred, who married Adeliza, daughter of Jordan de Bussey, and ending with the founder of the college; at the end is an account of the several places where the family had estates, the value of which, in 1786, was 1300*l.* The trust is vested in the governors of Greenwich and Chelsea hospitals, the master of the Charter-house, London, the president of the College of Physicians, the treasurer of Lincoln's-inn, the masters of Caius college and Christ's college, Cambridge.

4. Morley Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by Staincliffe and Skyrack Wapentakes; on the south and east by Agbrig Wapentake, and on the west by Lancashire.

BIRSTALL is an extensive and populous parish, consisting of eight townships, of which the principal, Gomersall, is situated 7 miles S.W. from Leeds, and contains 1120 houses and 5952 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 29*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. Henry Burton, a celebrated puritan divine, was born here in 1579.

Cleckheaton, on a branch of the Calder, 6 miles S. from Bradford, contains 430 houses and 2436 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Scholes and Oakenshaw. The old White chapel, in the east, has been lately rebuilt, and a new church was founded here in March, 1830.

Drighlington, 5 miles S.E. from Bradford, contains 358 houses and 1719 inhabitants. A free grammar school was founded and endowed here, in 1678, by James Margetson, archbishop of Armagh, who was born at Drighlington. Annual cattle fairs are held here on the 26th of February, the Thursdays in Easter and Whitsun weeks, and every alternate Thursday till the 29th of September. The chapel was consecrated in 1813. A battle was fought on Adwalton moor in 1642, between the earl of Newcastle and Lord Fairfax, when the parliament troops were routed.

Heckmondwike, 3 miles N.W. from Dewsbury, contains 494 houses and 2579 inhabitants. A church, with a fine tower and a spire, was erected here in 1831. The village is situated in a valley commanding several very fine views, although the surrounding country generally wears but a dreary aspect.

Hunsworth, 4 miles S. from Bradford, contains 154 houses and 870 inhabitants.

Liversedge, 6 miles N.E. from Huddersfield, contains 815 houses and 4259 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to Christ, has lately been rebuilt. Liversedge-hall was for some time a seat of the Nevile family; it seems to be of the age of Henry the Seventh's time, and is now a farm house.

Tong, 4 miles S.E. from Bradford, contains 373 houses and 1893 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, worsted, rope and twine. Tong-hall, the seat of Colonel Plumbe, was erected, in 1702, by Sir George Tempest, bart., and is one of the earliest specimens of an Italian house introduced into this part of Yorkshire.

Wike, 4 miles S. from Bradford, contains 284 houses and 1509 inhabitants. At Birkenshaw a church was built in 1831. The entire parish of Birstall contains 21,217 inhabitants.

BRADFORD, at the junction of three beautiful and extensive valleys, 10 miles W. from Leeds, and 196 miles from London, contains 2459 houses and 13,064 inhabitants. The population of this town, it is remarked, was nearly doubled between the years 1811 and 1821, arising from the unequalled increase of cotton weaving, as well as of the woollen manufacture. Worsted stuffs form the staple commodity of this town and neighbourhood, but broad and narrow cloths, woolcards and combs, are likewise made to a considerable extent: a cotton trade from Lancashire has lately been introduced here. The town also has the advantage of a navigable cut from the Leeds and Liverpool canal, near the village of Shipley, penetrating into the heart of the town, which is convenient for the loading and unloading of boats. Here is a market on Thursday, and fairs on the 3rd of May, for cattle and household furniture; on the 17th of June, for cattle and sheep, and on the 9th of December a large fair for hogs and pedlary. The piece-hall, for the exposure of stuff goods on market day, is 144 feet long by 36 wide, and is divided into an upper and lower chamber; it serves occasionally as a court house, and the general quarter sessions are held in it. The exchange was erected from designs by *F. Goodwin*, in 1829. Bradford returns two members to parliament; E. C. Lister, esq. and John Hardy, esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of R. Fawcett, esq.: it was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI., and was finished in 1457, but the tower, on the western front, was not completed till the year 1507. In the chancel is a monument of Abraham Sharp, an eminent mathematician, mechanist, and astronomer, descended from an ancient family at Little Horton, near this town; he died in 1742, æt. 90. John Sharp, archbishop of York, a descendant from the Sharps at Little Horton, was born at Bradford in 1644. Christchurch was erected, in 1813, from designs by *J. Taylor*. A grammar school was founded and endowed by king Charles in 1638; it was rebuilt in 1818 in North Parade, and is one of twelve schools

which have the privilege of sending candidates for Lady Elizabeth Hastings's exhibition at Queen's college, Oxford.

The parish of Bradford is very extensive, being fifteen miles in length; it consists of twelve additional townships, and contains 52,954 inhabitants.

Allerton, 5 miles N.W. from Bradford, contains 274 houses and 1488 inhabitants, chiefly artisans in the neighbouring factories.

Bierley, 3 miles S.E. from Bradford, contains 1139 houses and 6070 inhabitants. A chapel was erected here about the year 1829. Bierley-hall is the seat of J. Richardson, esq.; in the garden is one of the finest cedars of Lebanon ever planted in England; the trunk is 12 feet 4 inches in circumference, at some distance above the ground.

Bowling, or *Bolling*, 2 miles S. from Bradford, contains 626 houses and 3579 inhabitants. It is situated in the midst of fine scenery, at the head of an extensive valley, in which are numerous worsted factories, with their attendant steam engines, but bounded by luxuriant hills, waving over each other, and overtopped towards the north by the barren heights of Rumbles-moor. Bowling-hall, the seat of Thomas Mason, esq., was chiefly built in 1615, by one of the Tempest family, lords of the manor for at least a century and a half. The great hall, 30 feet by 20 in dimension, has in the windows a great many shields of arms, in stained glass, of the Tempests and their alliances; there are also many armorial bearings of families unconnected with the former possessors of the manor, obtained from a seat of the Ashetons, in Lancashire, and from Lathom-house, on its demolition. Bowling-hall had formerly a park attached to it, in a wild region, at the head of Bradford-vale, still called Denholme-park, in which is Lodge-close, the probable site of the keeper's-house, marked by several venerable sycamores.

Clayton, 4 miles S.W. from Bradford, contains 695 houses and 3609 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the worsted manufacture.

Eccleshill, 3 miles N.E. from Bradford, contains 443 houses and 2176 inhabitants, principally employed in the woollen manufacture and in the worsted mills.

Haworth, on the borders of Lancashire, 9 miles N.W. from Bradford, on the road to Colne, is a chapelry, containing 926 houses and 4668 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, was erected a very short time previously to the Reformation. Here are annual fairs on the 22nd of July and 14th of October, for cattle and pedlary. Boulsworth hill is disputed ground between the two counties of York and Lancaster.

Heaton, 3 miles N.W. from Bradford, contains 229 houses and 1217 inhabitants. Heaton-hall is the seat of John Wilmer Field, esq.

Horton, 2 miles S.W. from Bradford, contains 1386 houses and 7192 inhabitants. Horton-house is the seat of Mrs. Sharpe.

Manningham, 2 miles N.W. from Bradford, contains 482 houses and 2474 inhabitants. Manningham-house is the seat of E. L. Parker, esq. Manningham and Bowling, with the township of Horton, are united with Bradford in the privilege of returning members to parliament.

Shipley, on the river Aire, 4 miles N. from Bradford, contains 316 houses and 1606 inhabitants. Here the woollen and paper manufactures are carried on to some extent, and a branch of the Leeds and Liverpool canal passes the village. A district church was erected here, in 1826, from designs by *J. Oates*. Shipley-hall is the seat of Mrs. Wainman.

Thornton, 5 miles W. from Bradford, contains 788 houses and 4100 inhabitants, who are employed in the manufacture of worsted, and in the freestone quarries in the neighbourhood. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. George Kirton, of Oxnop-hall, died in 1769, æt. 125; he was a remarkable fox-hunter.

Wilsden, 6 miles N.W. from Bradford, contains 324 houses and 1711 inhabitants, employed in the spinning of cotton and worsted, and in the cotton and linen manufactories in this neighbourhood. A chapel was erected here, in 1823, from designs by *J. Oates*.

CALVERLEY, on the river Aire, 5 miles N.E. from Bradford, and 7 miles N.W. from Leeds, contains 493 houses and 2605 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Farsley. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Walter Calverley, bart., who died in 1742, and of others of the Calverley and Blackett families. Calverley-hall was the scene of a murder in 1604; the story of which is the foundation of the drama of the Yorkshire Tragedy; it was built early in the reign of Henry VI., and, although much mutilated, one wing and the centre still remain inhabited as separate tenements.

Bolton, Idle, and Pudsey, are townships of Calverley, and the entire parish contains 14,134 inhabitants. Idle, 4 miles N. from Bradford, contains 934 houses and 4666 inhabitants. Here are extensive woollen manufactories, and it is a place of some trade. Besides the old chapel is a district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, erected in 1830, after designs by *J. Oates*. At Apperley-bridge, on the river Aire, is a large establishment for the education of Wesleyan Ministers' sons, situated in a delightful part of Airedale. Pudsey, 4 miles E. from Bradford, contains 1219 houses and 6229 inhabitants, including High, Low, and Chapel Pudsey. The clothing trade furnishes the principal employment. A church was erected here, in 1823, from designs by *J. Taylor*. At Fulneck is a Moravian settlement, founded in 1748; the chief buildings are situated upon a terrace of considerable length, commanding a fine prospect.

HALIFAX, on a branch of the river Calder, 42 miles S.W. from York, and 197 miles from London, contains 2734 houses and 12,628 inhabitants. The town is surrounded by hills, and in a country unfavourable to agricultural improvement; but the disadvantage is compensated by the numerous streams, on which are erected mills and factories, for the prosecution of trade. A weekly market is held, by prescription, on Saturdays, principally for the sale of woollen cloth. The cloth-hall is divided into apartments for the reception of goods; a great quantity are thus exposed for sale at one time. An intercourse between Halifax and Hull is carried on by means of the Calder navigation, and with Manchester and Liverpool a communication is furnished by the Rochdale canal. The manufactories are situated in the town, and the surrounding country, which is covered with villages, and a population engaged in the various processes of carding, spinning, weaving, dressing, and dyeing the several kinds of cloth: there are shalloons, taminets, serges, coating and carpets, with narrow and broad cloths, and kerseymeres; shalloon is manufactured for the Turkey and Levant trade: cotton manufactures are also increasing in this neighbourhood. Large quantities of freestone are sent from here to London, and slate of a superior quality is also found. The factories are supplied from coal mines at a short distance. Here is an annual fair, on the 24th of June, for horses. Halifax returns two members to parliament, who, at present, are Charles Wood, esq. and the Hon. James Stuart Wortley.

Some of the streets are very narrow, with old half timbered houses on each side; Crown-street is a specimen of the early style of its street architecture. The mixture of brick and stone buildings in Halifax forms a variegated picture, and the great number of small walled enclosures in the neighbourhood, in the valleys, and on the acclivities of the hills, resemble an assemblage of gardens; but the landscape is almost entirely destitute of hedges and wood.

In this town anciently the Barons, and after them various other proprietors, had capital jurisdiction, or the power of life and death. The method of executing it was beheading the offender by an axe, in an engine very similar to the guillotine in France. The last time it was used was in the year 1650; the axe is still kept in the gaol for the manor of Wakefield, the property of the duke of Leeds. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 84*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It stands near the eastern end of the town, fronting the entrance from Wakefield. Since its original erection it has been frequently rebuilt: the tower, erected by the munificence of the families of Lacy and Savile, was begun in the year 1450; it is well proportioned, and is about 117 feet in height, from the ground to the summit of the pinnacles. In the chancel is a monument of H. W. Coulthurst, D.D., who died in 1817, by *Westmacott;* and in the southern aisle is a monument, by the same sculptor, of J. M. Rawson, son of Sir John Rawson, who perished in Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, in 1826. A chapel, on the northern side, was erected by Dr. William Rokeby, archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1521; and a chapel, on the south side, was built in 1544 by Robert Holdsworth, LL.D. The font is an octagonal basin, with a beautiful spiral cover, sixteen feet in height.

A church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is situated in the upper

part of the town, in Harrison-lane: it was built in 1798, from designs by *J. Oates*. Near Trinity church are the assembly rooms. Christ church, King's-cross, was erected about 1827.

The parish of Halifax, nearly as large as the whole county of Rutland, and containing five times as many inhabitants, includes twenty-three townships, and the entire parish contains 92,850 inhabitants, attributable to the employment afforded by the woollen manufactory, and the introduction of cotton works.

Barkisland, on the borders of Lancashire, 4 miles S.W. from Halifax, contains 399 houses and 2224 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the neighbouring factories. Here is a free school, founded in 1657 by Sarah Gledhill. Barkisland-hall, built in the reign of Charles I., belongs to the Bold family, but is occupied as a farm residence; near it is Wolf fold, a circle of stones.

Elland, on the river Calder, 3 miles S. from Halifax, and 4 miles N.W. from Huddersfield, contains 997 houses and 5088 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Greetland, about a mile westward. The chapel is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Elland-hall, on the northern bank of the river, was a half-timbered edifice, and the seat of the Ellands, memorable on account of the feuds in which they were engaged with their neighbours, in the reign of Edward III.: of this house there are no remains. Elland-hall is the seat of F. T. Lambert, esq.; and Ash-grove is the seat of John Rawson, esq.

Erringden, on the borders of Lancashire, 7 miles W. from Halifax, contains 254 houses and 1471 inhabitants. The chapel of St. John in the Wilderness, at Marsham-bridge, in Turvin-valley, was built in 1815. This valley, and the adjoining wilds, was rendered notorious by a gang of coiners, who fixed their dies in heavy blocks, and produced the impressions by the stroke of sledge hammers, which were nightly heard, on every side, about the middle of the last century.

Fixby, 4 miles N. from Huddersfield, contains 74 houses and 345 inhabitants. Fixby-hall is the seat of Thomas Thornhill, esq.

Heptonstall, on the borders of Lancashire, 8 miles W. from Halifax, contains 833 houses and 4543 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Here is a free grammar school, founded by the Rev. Charles Greenwood, in 1642. A district church has lately been erected. Heptonstall, or Erringtonpark, part of the forest of Hardwicke, or Sowerbyshire, was enclosed by one of the earls of Warren: it was disparked in 1448, and now constitutes the township of Erringden.

Hipperholme, 2 miles E. from Halifax, contains 722 houses and 3936 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Brighouse. Here is a free school, founded by Matthew Broadley, of London, in 1647, and augmented, in 1671, by Samuel Sunderland, of Harden, near Bingley. At Brighouse a district church was erected, in 1830, from designs by *Hamerton*. Winteredge-house, about a mile north from Hipperholme, is a curious building, with inscriptions in the garden.

Langfield, on the borders of Lancashire, near Todmorden, 11 miles W. from Halifax, and 7 miles N.E. from Rochdale, contains 345 houses and 2069 inhabitants. On Stoodley-pike, the highest point of this widely-extended township, and consequently in one of the most commanding parts of the country, a lofty column, in honour of the duke of Wellington, forms a conspicuous object. Southward of Langfield are Alderman stones, Woolpack stone, and Dove Law stones, marking the boundary of Yorkshire and Lancashire. More southward is Monshead-hill, Blackstone-edge, and Green Wishens.

Midgley, 5 miles W. from Halifax, contains 398 houses and 2207 inhabitants. Ewood-hall, an ancient seat of the Farrar family, is the presumed birthplace of Robert Farrar, bishop of St. David's, executed for heresy, at Carmarthen in 1555.

Norland, or *Northland*, on the river Calder, 2 miles S.W. from Halifax, contains 301 houses and 1665 inhabitants. On the edge of Norland moor, amongst a large ridge of rocks, is the Lad stone, projecting over the side of a hill, and having a very singular appearance.

Ovenden, 2 miles N. from Halifax, contains 1268 houses and 6360 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture.

North Owram, 3 miles N.E. from Halifax, contains 1378 houses and 6841 inhabitants; and South Owram, 3 miles S.E., contains 826 houses and 4256 inhabitants. North Owram-hall is the seat of J. F. Dyson, esq. A chapel was built at South Owram in 1819. Brier's chapel, or St. Anne's in the Grove, is also in this township; it was founded, in 1529, by John Lacy, of Cromwell-bottom. At Horley-green is a very strong chalybeate spring.

Rastrick, 5 miles N. from Huddersfield, contains 550 houses and 2796 inhabitants. The manufacture of woollen cord and fancy goods prevails in this village. The chapel was rebuilt about 1795.

Rishworth, on the borders of Lancashire, 6 miles S.W. from Halifax, contains 252 houses and 1588 inhabitants. Here is a free school, founded in 1724, by John Wheelwright. In the vicinity of this village is a group of stones, laid seemingly one above another, and called the Rocking stone.

Shelf, 3 miles N. from Halifax, contains 392 houses and 1998 inhabitants. It is so called from its shelving situation.

Skircoat, 2 miles S. from Halifax, contains 667 houses and 3323 inhabitants. The cotton and woollen manufactories here employ a number of hands. The free grammar school, called the Halifax school, was founded in 1585. Woodhouse-hall, in this township, was the seat of Simon Sterne, third son of Richard Sterne, archbishop of York; it bears the date 1580.

Sowerby, 4 miles S.W. from Halifax, contains 1245 houses and 6890 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the cotton and woollen manufactories, and iron founderies. The river Calder, and the Rochdale canal, pass near the village. A chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was built in 1763. In the chancel is a statue of Archbishop Tillotson, who was the son of a clothier, and born at Haughend, in this township, in 1630; he died in 1694, and was buried in London. Sowerby-hall is the seat of Major Priestly. At Sowerby was a castle of the earls of Warren, which was conveyed by John, the last earl of Warren, to king Edward II.: the foundation may yet be traced in a field, near the village adjoining Hell Croft.

Soyland, on the borders of Lancashire, 6 miles S.W. from Halifax, contains 608 houses and 3242 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the woollen and cotton factories.

Stainland, 6 miles S. from Halifax, contains 488 houses and 2814 inhabitants. Woollen cloth, cotton, worsted, and paper manufactories are carried on here to a great extent. Northward of the village are the remains of Bradley-hall, a seat of the Savile family: over the porch are the letters I. S. 1577.

Stansfield, on the verge of the county, near Todmorden, 12 miles W. from Halifax, contains 1274 houses and 7275 inhabitants. Stansfield-hall, in a very beautiful part of the valley of Todmorden, was the seat of the Stansfield family. Northward are Hawk-stones, Bride-stones, &c., probably boundary marks; the last consists of an upright stone, called the bride, and near it formerly stood another, called the groom, now thrown down. At small distances are several other stones of different magnitudes, and a variety of rocks scattered about the common.

Wadsworth, on the borders of Lancashire, 8 miles N.W. from Halifax, contains 831 houses and 4509 inhabitants, employed in the manufacture of cotton and worsted goods. Mayroyd-house, formerly belonging to the family of Cockcroft, is now a farm house.

Warley, 3 miles W. from Halifax, contains 937 houses and 4982 inhabitants, employed in the manufacture of worsted and stuffs. Luddenden and Saltonstall are in this township.

5. Osgoldcross Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by Barkston Ash Wapentake and Howdenshire; on the east by Lincolnshire; on the south by Strafforth and Tickhill Wapentake, and on the west by Agbrigg and Staincross Wapentakes. It is in two divisions.

Lower Division.

ADLINGFLEET, on the borders of Lincolnshire, and near the junction of the Trent with the Humber, 8 miles S.E. from Howden, contains 83 houses and 431 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Fockerby, Haldenby, and Eastoft. This district is entirely marshland, extremely fertile, and produces quantities of grass and hay; flax is also grown here. The old river Dun has its course by

Adlingfleet, and for many miles along the side of the Isle of Axholme, and is the boundary of the counties of York and Lincoln. The new Dun, or Dutch river, was made navigable in the reign of Charles I. by General Vermuiden and other Dutchmen, by which an immense quantity of land was drained, and made highly valuable. In the year 1766 great improvements were made by enclosing and draining the wastes and open fields. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the crown: it was rebuilt in 1260. In the chancel is a monument of Mary, widow of John Ramsden, of Norton, who died in 1745, and left her estate, at Fockerby, to Katherine-hall, Cambridge. In the south aisle is a slab to Thomas Egmanton, of Fockerby, who died in 1450; and in the north aisle a monument of Francis Haldenby, who died in 1580.

KELLINGTON, on the banks of the river Aire, 7 miles E. from Pontefract, contains 234 houses and 1328 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Beal, or *Beaghall*, Egbrough, and Whitley. It is of considerable extent, fertile, and well cultivated, also noted for a superior breed of sheep, as well as short-horned cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge: the interior roof of the church is very curious, and is formed by massive wooden arches, enriched with carved heads. In the church-yard lies an old stone, which appears to have been the cover of a coffin; upon it is a cross.

SNAITH, on the river Aire, 6 miles N. from Thorne, and 7 miles S. from Selby, contains 176 houses and 834 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Friday, and annual fairs on the last Thursday in April, on the 10th of August, and the first Friday in September, for cattle, horses, and pedlary. Courts are occasionally held for the manor. The surrounding country is abundantly fertile, and quantities of flax are grown in the neighbourhood. The church, dedicated to the Virgin, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of N. Yarburgh, esq. The chancel is the burial place of the family of Lord Viscount Downe. The parish is large, and consists of the following populous townships, containing altogether 5909 inhabitants.

Armin, or *Airmyn*, on the banks of the Aire, near its junction with the Ouse, 2 miles E. from Snaith, contains 93 houses and 570 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. David. Booth Ferry is a passage across the Ouse in the road to Howden.

Balne, 4 miles S.W. from Snaith, contains 72 houses and 329 inhabitants.

Carleton, 2 miles N. from Snaith, contains 150 houses and 775 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Cowick, half a mile E. from Snaith, contains 173 houses and 905 inhabitants. Cowick, in conjunction with Snaith, has a peculiar jurisdiction over several villages in the Soke, Bailiwick, and Liberty, of which Lord Downe is chief bailiff. Cowick-hall is the seat of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Viscount Downe, descended from Sir Payn Dawnay, of Dawnay castle, in Normandy. Sir John Dawnay, of Cowick, was created Viscount Downe in 1680, and the fifth viscount was created an English baron, by the title of Lord Dawnay of Cowick, in 1796, but this title became extinct, on his death, in 1832.

Goole, on the river Ouse, 5 miles S. from Howden, and 175 miles from London, contains 71 houses and 450 inhabitants. From its situation, at the junction of the Dutch river with the Ouse, and the extent of navigation, this township has acquired importance. Goole is a port, with a custom-house, for the entry of coasting and foreign ships. Here are large warehouses, and two docks; one of which is chiefly for the foreign trade, and the other exclusively for coasting vessels; between the docks and the river is a basin, with two entrance gates; one for the foreign, the other for the coasting trade; and from the basin are interior gates opening upon the docks. It is likely to become a flourishing port, and an important station for inland and maritime navigation.

Gowdall, one mile W. from Snaith, contains 48 houses and 243 inhabitants. Hensall, 3 miles W. from Snaith, contains 44 houses and 233 inhabitants. Heck contains 49 houses and 228 inhabitants.

Hooke, on the river Ouse, 3 miles S. from Howden, contains 79 houses and 363 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John.

Pollington, 3 miles S.W. from Snaith, contains 101 houses and 483 inhabitants. Sir Henry Savile, bart., of Methley, purchased the manor of Sir Thomas Metham; and Viscount Pollington is one of the titles of the earl of Mexborough.

Rawcliff, on the banks of the river Aire, 4 miles E. from Snaith, contains 314 houses and 1496 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. James Hirst, a tanner, of eccentric habits, who regularly attended Doncaster races, in a carriage of his own workmanship, died here in 1829, æt. 91.

WHITGIFT, on the banks of the river Ouse, 7 miles S.E. from Howden, contains 60 houses and 310 inhabitants; but including the populous townships of Ousefleet, Reedness, and the chapelry of Swinefleet, the entire parish contains 2202 inhabitants. Whitgift is one of the villages which encompass a river island, wherein are Ditchmarsh and Marshland; it was anciently part of the estate of the Lacys, earls of Lincoln, and descended to Henry Lord Scrope, of Bolton. The church, dedicated St. Mary Magdalene, is a curacy, in the presentation of N. Yarburgh, esq.

WOMERSLEY, 6 miles S.E. from Pontefract, contains 60 houses and 316 inhabitants, and including the hamlets of Cridling Stubbs, Walden Stubbs, and Little Smeaton, the entire parish contains 746 inhabitants. The river Went is here crossed by a railroad, connected with a line of navigation, by which quantities of freestone and limestone are sent from the quarries by the river side. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Hawke. Womersley-house is a seat of Lord Hawke. Edward Harvey, third Lord Hawke, married, in 1798, Frances Anne, heiress of Stanhope Harvey, of Womersley, whose name he, in consequence, added to his own. His lordship died on the 29th of November, 1824, and was succeeded by his son, Edward William, the present nobleman.

Upper Division.

ACKWORTH, 4 miles S. from Pontefract, contains 259 houses and 1575 inhabitants, and is divided into two villages, High and Low, adjoining each other, supposed to be one of the most healthy spots in the kingdom. In the centre is Ackworth school, belonging to the Society of Friends, founded in 1777, at the instigation of Dr. Fothergill, for the children of Quakers: it is a spacious edifice of stone, in a beautiful situation, and is munificently supported by legacies and donations. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of the king, as duke of Lancaster. It stands on a hill, and appears, from its style of architecture, to have been erected about the thirteenth century. In the chancel is a monument of the Lowther family, once possessors of Ackworth-park; and a tablet to Frances, wife of Dr. Bradley, daughter of John Lord Savile. Dr. Bradley was rector of this parish, and chaplain to king Charles I., in which capacity he attended the king in his last moments. Near the church is a hospital, founded and endowed by Mary Lowther, about the year 1741. The neighbouring country is very fertile, and the estates consequently valuable. Near the village are Ackworth-park, the seat of John Gulley, esq. M.P.; Ackworth-house, the seat of John Goldsworthy, esq.; Ackworth-villa, the seat of Thomas St. Quintin, esq.; Ackworth-lodge, the seat of the Rev. George Maddison; Ackworth-moor-top, the seat of Thomas Gee, esq.; Ackworth-grange, the seat of Richard Wilson, esq., and at Ackworth is the seat of D'Oyley Sanders, esq. The name of the parish is said to be derived from the abundance of oak trees in the neighbourhood.

BADSWORTH, 5 miles S. from Pontefract, contains 35 houses and 200 inhabitants. The parish includes the townships of Thorp, Audling, and Upton, and the entire population is 728 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the earl of Derby. Badsworth-hall is the seat of Joseph Scott, esq.

KIRK BRAMWITH, on the river Don, 5 miles W. from Thorne, contains 43 houses and 252 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the king, as duke of Lancaster.

BURGH WALLIS, 7 miles N.W. from Doncaster, and 9 miles S.E. from Pontefract, contains 37 houses and 237 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Haywood and Sutton. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of M. Tasburgh, esq. Burgh Wallis-hall, the seat of M. Tasburgh, esq., was erected at the commencement of the present century; it was previously the seat of the family of Ann. Near Robin Hood's well, in this parish, Robin Hood is said to have robbed the bishop of Hereford, and made him dance round a tree; the spot is marked by Bishop's-tree root, about a quarter of a mile from the well.

CAMPSALL, 8 miles N. from Doncaster, contains 65 houses and 389 inhabitants, and including the townships of Askerne, Fenwick, Moss, Norton, and Sutton, the entire parish contains 1918 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Campsall-hall is the seat of the Rev. B. Frank. Richard Frank, of Campsall, F.R.S., who died in 1762, was recorder of Pontefract and Doncaster. Camps mount is in the vicinity of the village. At Askerne is a mineral spring of some repute; and near it is Askerne-pool, a lake covering about seven acres of ground, well supplied with fish, and bordered with plantations, and a walk for the accommodation of visitors to the spa. The hotel is on the side of a gently sloping hill, amidst a fine shrubbery, interspersed with picturesque scenery.

CASTLEFORD, on the river Aire, near its junction with the Calder, 3 miles N. from Pontefract, contains 228 houses and 1022 inhabitants, and including the hamlet of Glass Houghton, the entire parish contains 1434 inhabitants. There is a local couplet, which refers to the peculiar situation of this village at the confluence of two rivers,

> Castleford women must needs be fair,
> Because they bathe in Calder and Aire.

It is the Legiolum of Antonine's Itinerary, and traces of the Roman road are visible from Doncaster by Castleford, Aberford, and Tadcaster, to York, in its course from Lincoln to the wall of the emperor Antonine. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the king, as duke of Lancaster. It is cruciform in plan, with a tower in the centre; the windows were formerly bordered with the arms of Castile and England, in stained glass, whence it is concluded, that John of Ghent rebuilt the church: it was rebuilt in 1830. Southward of the church is a pasture, called Castle-garth, but the Roman castrum is supposed to have been where the church now stands. The bridge over the Aire was built in 1805.

DARRINGTON, 3 miles S.E. from Pontefract, contains 115 houses and 619 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Stapleton. The church, dedicated to St. Luke and All Saints, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York; it is a good specimen of the architecture of the 15th century. Darrington-hall is the seat of R. Oliver, esq. Stapleton-hall, situated in an extensive park, watered by a branch of the river Went, was built by Edward Lascelles, who was created Lord Harewood in 1796: it was afterwards the residence of Ellis Leckonby Hodgson, and became the seat of the Hon. Edward Petre. The estate, containing upwards of 1700 acres, was advertised to be sold in 1833; it is in the midst of the most fertile part of the county, bounded by an expanded range of distant hills.

FEATHERSTON, on an eminence, 3 miles W. from Pontefract, contains 190 houses and 945 inhabitants, including the townships of Ackton, Peerston Jaglin, and Whitwood. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Christ church, Oxford. The Hippon family, hereditary keepers of Pontefract-park, formerly resided here; they held that office from the Conquest till the reign of Elizabeth. Ackton-hall is the seat of Sir E. M. Winn, bart.

FERRY FRYSTON, or *Water Fryston*, on the river Aire, one mile above Ferrybridge, and 3 miles N. from Pontefract, contains 161 houses and 777 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ferrybridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

Ferrybridge, a port town, 181 miles from London, is situated on the southern bank of the Aire, over which it has a stone bridge of three arches. This pass over the Aire was contested by the rival houses of York and Lancaster, in the reign of Edward IV.; and in Brotherton-marsh, and the adjacent fields, pieces of armour, &c. have been often found.

SOUTH KIRKBY, 8 miles S. from Pontefract, contains 126 houses and 633 inhabitants, but including the townships of Elmsall and Sherbrook, the entire parish contains 1314 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

KIRK SMEETON, on the river Went, 7 miles S.E. from Pontefract, contains 54 houses and 321 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitz-William.

OWSTON, or *Auston*, 6. miles N. from Doncaster, contains 94 houses and 452 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Skellow. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of P. D. Cooke, esq. of Owston-hall. Skellow-grange was the seat of Godfrey Higgins, the author of "Celtic Druids," who died on the 9th of August, 1833, æt. 62; he was grandson of Richard Higgins, of York, and Ann Copley, the heiress of blood to the Copleys, of Wadsworth and Sprotborough: his father purchased the estate at Skellow-grange. Skelbrook-park is the seat of the Rev. Charles Cator.

PONTEFRACT, or *Pomfret*, 9 miles E. from Wakefield, and 177 miles from London, contains 927 houses and 4447 inhabitants. The town crowns a beautiful eminence, and is approached by a considerable ascent on every side; as there are no particular manufactures carried on here, the air, uncontaminated with smoke, is perfectly pure and salubrious. The streets are open, spacious, and clean, and the town is noted for the cultivation of liquorice and for its gardens and nurseries, which are very extensive, and their produce has an excellent sale. Here is a plentifully-supplied market on Saturdays, which is also a corn market, very much frequented, and several annual fairs, on the first Saturday after the 13th of February, and the Saturdays before Palm Sunday, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday, the Saturday after the 12th of September, and the first Saturday in December, for horses, cattle, and sheep; fortnight fairs are also held on the Saturdays after York fortnight fairs. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and a council of twenty-four burgesses. The general quarter sessions for the West Riding are held annually, in Easter week, at which a return of the quantity of woollen cloths, milled in the clothing districts during the preceding year, is promulgated. The borough of Pontefract, with the Pontefract-park district, the castle precinct, and the townships of Tanshelf, Monkhill, Knottingley, Ferrybridge, and Carleton, return two members to parliament, who, at present, are Lord Pollington and John Gulley, esq. of Ackworth-park. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the king, as duke of Lancaster. It is cruciform in its plan, with a tower at the intersection, and was probably built in the reign of Henry III., a period when most of our parish churches were erected. This church has been suffered to become a ruin, and by an act of parliament, in 1788, St. Giles's church was constituted the parish church: the altar piece is a picture of the crucifixion, by *John Standich*, a native of the town.

The castle of Pontefract is built on an elevated rock, and commands an extensive and picturesque view of the surrounding country; its situation contributed greatly to its strength, as it was not commanded by any contiguous hills, and the only way it could be taken was by blockade. In its perfect condition the state rooms of the castle were large, and accommodated with offices suitable for the residence of a prince. The style of the building is Anglo-Norman, although it received various additions of a later date. The foundation was commenced by Ilbert De Lacy in 1068, and the castle was completed in 1080. A deep moat was cut on the western side of the castle, and another on the east; the wall of the castle yard or ballium was flanked with seven towers. On an

eminence, at the western extremity of the ballium, stood the keep, or round tower, 64 feet in diameter, the walls of which, being of an extraordinary thickness, remain more perfect than any other part of the castle. Here on the second story were the state rooms. In a very small chamber, formed in the thickness of the wall, near the round tower, it is traditionally reported that king Richard II. was murdered by Sir Piers Exton, with a battle-axe; but the account of his being starved to death is more consistent with the relation of his body having been exposed in public. It was shown openly, says Hollinshed, with the face uncovered, that all might know the person, in all the towns and places between Pontefract and London, where those that had the conveyance of it did stay all night. The whole area occupied by the castle of Pontefract seems to have been about seven acres, now principally converted to the purpose of garden ground. About a mile distant from the town northwards is the Park, an extra parochial district. The races are held here in September; the stand, and the ridge above the course, afford a fine prospect. At Pontefract Robert De Lacy founded a Benedictine priory, in the reign of William Rufus, which was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; its yearly revenue was valued at 472*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; and after the dissolution the site was granted to William Lord Talbot in 1553. Nothing remains to give an idea of the extent of the priory excepting the name of Monkhill. Here are several hospitals, that of St. Nicholas was originally founded by an abbot of St. Oswald; Knolles's hospital was founded by Sir Robert Knolles, in the reign of Richard II.; there are also Perfect's hospital, Thwaites's hospital, Cowper's hospital, Matthews and Franks's hospital, and Watkinson's hospital; the last founded in 1765.

Near the castle, at the foot of a hill, on the road towards Ferrybridge, is New-hall, bearing over the porch the arms of Edward Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and the date 1591; it is now in a state of dilapidation. On the southern side of the town, in the grounds of Edward Trueman, esq., is a lofty obelisk, thus inscribed, "This monument was erected in September 1818, in commemoration of the splendid and decisive victory of Waterloo, achieved by British valour, under the immortal Wellington, on the 18th of June, 1815."

Coghill-hall, in this parish, was for several centuries the property of a family of that name, and was sold by Sir John Coghill, bart. in 1796; it is now the residence of Dr. Harrison.

The entire parish of Pontefract contains 8824 inhabitants, and consists of the several townships of Carleton, East Hardwick, Knottingley, Monkhill, and Tanshelf.

Carleton and Tanshelf adjoin Pontefract on the western side, and Hardwick and Monkhill are about a mile northward from the town.

Knottingley, on the banks of the river Aire, one mile below Ferrybridge, is a considerable township of this parish, containing 797 houses and 3753 inhabitants. It has long been noted for its trade in lime, which is facilitated by a branch canal from the Aire and Calder navigation to Goole, seventeen miles distant. At Knottingley were the corn mills of the duchy of Lancaster, where, and at the wind-mill, at Pontefract, the inhabitants of several towns and villages were formerly accustomed to grind all their grain. King James, in 1622, issued a proclamation prohibiting any of the inhabitants from grinding grain excepting at the mills of the Soke. The chapel here is dedicated to St. Botolph.

WRAGBY, 5 miles S.W. from Pontefract, contains 126 houses and 660 inhabitants, including the townships of West Hardwick, Hasle, Hill Top, Hurstwick with Nostell, Ryhill, and Winterset. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of C. Winn, esq. In the reign of Henry I. Ralph, one of the king's chaplains, founded, in 1121, a priory at Nostell, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. Oswald, the king and martyr. At the suppression, its revenues were valued at 492*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* per annum. The site was granted, in 1539, to Thomas Leigh, one of the visitors of the religious houses, and afterwards became the property of Sir Richard Gargrave. The estate was purchased by George Winn, esq., who was created a baronet by king Charles II. in 1660, and the present mansion was built by his successor, Sir Rowland Winn, bart., from designs by *Paine*, about 1762, near the site of the ancient priory, five miles S.W. from Pontefract, and the same distance S.E. from Wakefield. It stands on an eminence, in the midst of a fertile and well cultivated tract of country. The eastern front is of great length, extended by wings of irregular form. In the rooms is a good collection of pictures by the old masters, including that of Sir Thomas More and his family, by *Holbein*, which was removed from Well-hall, Eltham, the seat of the Ropers.

6. Skyrack Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by Claro Wapentake; on the east by Barkston Ash Wapentake; on the south by Morley Wapentake; and on the west by Staincliff Wapentake. It is in two divisions.

Lower Division.

ABERFORD, on the Cock beck, 11 miles N. from Pontefract, and 6 miles S.W. from Tadcaster, contains 126 houses and 579 inhabitants, but including the hamlets of Parlington and Sturton Grange, the entire parish contains 900 inhabitants. The town consists of a long street on the old Roman road, at the northern end of which is Castle Carey, a Norman remain; the western side of the town is designated Aberford cum Parlington; the eastern Lotherton cum Aberford, and northward of the river Cock is Aberford only. A market is held on Monday, and there are annual fairs on the last Mondays in April and May, the first Monday in October, and the first Mondays after St. Luke's and All Saints' days for cattle and sheep. The church is a rectory, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Oriel college, Oxford. Half a mile northward of the town is a farm house, formerly the Black Horse, public-house, frequented by Nevison, a notorious highwayman, who is commemorated by a ravine near Pontefract, now called Nevison's leap. Parlington-house, the seat of Richard Oliver Gascoigne, esq., is about a mile westward of the turnpike road; and Beca-hall, the seat of William Markham, esq. is about a mile northward, near which is Haslewood-hall.

BARDSEY, on a branch of the river Wharf, 5 miles S.W. from Wetherby, contains 69 houses and 372 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Rigton and Wothersome. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of George Lane Fox, esq. It is a fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture. "Such was the piety, such was the taste and skill of ancient times," says Dr. Whitaker, "that in the beginning of the twelfth century there was built for this little parish a beautiful church, with all its constituent parts, nave, aisles, porch, tower, and choir, all entire at this day, and, if let alone, likely to stand for centuries; whereas, if a place of worship were wanted in the same situation at present, a slight and shapeless mass of incongruities would be produced, without parts and proportion, which, in fifty years, would threaten to bury the congregation beneath its ruins." On the northern side of the village, and near the Grange, are large earthworks. William Congreve, the poet, was born at Bardsey, in 1669.

BARWICK IN ELMET, 2 miles W. from Aberford, and 7 miles S. from Wetherby, contains 342 houses and 1267 inhabitants, including the several townships of Barnbow, Kiddal, Potterton, Morwick, Scholes, and Roundhay. Hall-tower hill, a mount four furlongs in circumference, and encompassed by a double trench, is supposed to be the site of the residence of Edwin, king of Northumberland. The manor was afterwards part of the possessions of the Lacys, from whom it descended to the dukes of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the king, as duke of Lancaster. Potterton-lodge is the seat of Edward Wilkinson, esq. Roundhay contains several handsome houses; here the family of Lacy had a park, whence the name, implying a circular enclosure. A church has been erected here, from the designs of *Taylor*, of Leeds, at the expence of S. Nicholson, esq.

COLLINGHAM, on the banks of the river Wharf, 2 miles S. from Wetherby, contains 58 houses and 286 inhabitants. The

church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Wheler.

GARFORTH, 6 miles E. from Leeds, contains 150 houses and 731 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

KIPPAX, 8 miles N. from Pontefract, and the same distance E. from Leeds, contains 181 houses and 958 inhabitants, but including the hamlets of Allerton Bywater and Great and Little Preston, the entire parish contains 1765 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Kippax-park, the seat of Thomas Davison Bland, esq., is large and beautiful, rising towards the house, which was erected by Sir Thomas Bland, in the reign of Elizabeth. It was afterwards enlarged, and now extends 600 feet in extreme length.

SWILLINGTON, 6 miles E. from Leeds, contains 98 houses and 510 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of J. Lowther, esq. In the chancel are several monuments of the Lowther family, lords of the manor from the time of king Charles II. One of its more ancient possessors, Adam de Swillington, was summoned to the parliaments of Edward I. and II. Swillington-hall, the seat of John Lowther, esq., is situated on gently rising ground, near the river Aire: it was rebuilt in 1804, and contains a suite of spacious apartments, amongst which is a library, 60 feet by 26 feet 6 inches in dimension, exclusive of a recess in the room. The lawn and pleasure grounds are extensive, and well laid out.

THORNER, on a branch of the river Wharf, 8 miles N.E. from Leeds, contains 206 houses and 1010 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Scarcroft and Shadwell. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Scarcroft-hall is northward of the village.

WHITKIRK, 4 miles E. from Leeds, contains 474 houses and 2,227 inhabitants, including the several townships of Austhorp, Seacroft, Temple Newsam, and Thorp Stapleton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. In the chancel is a monumental tablet to John Smeaton, F.R.S., architect of the Eddystone lighthouse; he was born at Austhorp in 1724, and died in 1792.

At Temple Newsam was a preceptory belonging to the Knights Templars; after the suppression of that order, the site was granted by king Edward III. to Sir John D'Arcy. It remained in the possession of his descendants till the time of Thomas Lord D'Arcy, attainted for being concerned in the Pilgrimage of Grace. King Henry VIII. granted it to Matthew, earl of Lennox, and by his descendant it was sold to Sir Arthur Ingram, who erected the present mansion, the seat of the Marquess of Hertford. It is situated on the northern bank of the Aire, in the midst of a beautiful and extremely fertile country, and covers a large space. The house may be considered one of the finest specimens of the architecture of the reign of James I.; its most remarkable enrichment is the parapet of the roof, which is of open stonework, exhibiting these sentences in very large characters, "All glory and praise be given to God the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost, on high, peace upon earth, good will towards men; honour and true allegiance to our gracious king; loving affections amongst his subjects; health and plenty within this house." In a window of the kitchen is a long series of armorial bearings, from the first lords of the manor down to the Ingrams. The library, 24 feet square, is a very handsome room, but the finest apartment is the picture gallery, 109 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, containing a collection of pictures by celebrated masters, amongst which are portraits of Sir Arthur Ingram, the founder of the mansion, in a black suit; Henry Rich, earl of Holland, by *Vandyck;* and prince Maurice, by *Mireveldt.* In another room is a portrait of the late Marchioness of Hertford, by Sir *Joshua Reynolds.* Austhorp-hall is the seat of J. Fields, esq.

Upper Division.

ADEL, or *Adhill,* 6 miles N.W. from Leeds, contains 177 houses and 1028 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Eccup, Brearey, Cookridge, and Arthington. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of T. Arthington, esq.; the edifice, built about the year 1100, is one of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture in the county. A highly enriched portal, on the southern side, and the arch in the choir, are engraved in Dr. Whitaker's "Loidis and Elmetis."

Adel is supposed to be the Burgodunum of the Romans, and the site of the station, half a mile northward from the church, is made evident by the number of antiquities discovered at different times.

Cookridge-hall, the seat of Richard Wormald, esq., was formerly noted for its pleasant walks, in geometrical lines, contrived by Thomas Kirke, the friend of Thoresby, and owner of this estate; he died here in 1706. In the house is a portrait of John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, dictating a letter to his secretary. A number of coins, and fragments of Roman pottery, have been found here at different times.

Peter De Arthington, in the beginning of the reign of Henry II., erected here a small priory of Cluniac nuns, in honour of the Virgin Mary; their yearly income, about the time of the dissolution, was valued at 19*l.* The monastery was granted, in 1542, to Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, in exchange; not a vestige is now to be seen. A plain hall house was built on the site about the time of king Charles I.; the porch, dated 1585, has evidently been removed from some older structure. Arthington-hall is large and well built, on a fine elevation, above the river, and would be distinguished for the beauty of its situation in any other valley than that of Wharf. It was long the seat of a family of the name of Arthington, and is now a farm house, the property of the earl of Harewood. At Arthington is the seat of W. G. Davy, esq.

BINGLEY, on the river Aire, 6 miles N.W. from Bradford, contains 1187 houses and 6176 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Micklethwaite. The town is situated on a hill, between the river on the west and the Leeds and Liverpool canal on the east, and consists chiefly of one long street, the houses in which are all of stone. The worsted manufacture is carried on in this town and neighbourhood to a considerable extent, and there are several large spinning mills, both for worsted and cotton. A market is held on Tuesday, and fairs on the 25th of January and 25th of August, for cattle, sheep, and linen. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It was restored in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., the great era of enlarging and adorning the churches of this district. Here is a free grammar school, founded in 1540. In the reign of James I. there was a castle on Bailey-hill, with a park, near the church, but nothing more than the name of Castle field at present remains. The surrounding country, to the extent of about three miles, is pleasant and well wooded.

East and West Morton, situated at the foot of Rumbles moor, northward of the town, are additional townships of Bingley parish, and contain 223 houses and 1199 inhabitants. Etching chair, one of the highest points of Rumbles moor is opposite West Morton.

GUISELEY, 2 miles S. from Otley, and 8 miles N.W. from Leeds, contain 236 houses and 1213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 26*l.*, in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge; it is of great antiquity, but composed of a mixture of architectural style. The entire parish contains 8409 inhabitants, and consists of the following additional townships and chapelries:

Carlton, two miles eastward from Guiseley, contains 23 houses and 158 inhabitants.

Horsforth, 5 miles N.W. from Leeds, contains 573 houses and 2824 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. New-hall is the residence of the Rev. J. A. Rhodes. On the lofty ridge of Billinge, near Horsforth, was found, in 1780, a valuable remain of British antiquity, a torques of pure and flexible gold, perfectly plain, consisting of two rods twisted together: its intrinsic value was 18*l.*

Yeadon, on the banks of the river Aire, 6 miles N. from Brad-

YORKSHIRE.
WEST RIDING.



REFERENCE	
Ewcross	1
Staincliffe	2
Claro	3
Skyrack	4
Morley	5
Barkstone Ash	6
Osgoldcross	7
Agbrigg	8
Staincross	9
Tickhill	10
Ainsty of York	11

ford, contains 418 houses and 2455 inhabitants. The cloth manufactory and bleaching mills furnishing extensive employment.

Rawdon, or *Rawden*, a chapelry of Guiseley parish, 6 miles N.E. from Bradford, contains 335 houses and 1759 inhabitants; the manufacture of woollen goods is carried on here to a great extent. The family of Rawdon, now represented by the Marquess of Hastings, earl of Rawdon, is of very great antiquity, as appears by many deeds, but particularly by the title deed of this estate, granted by William the Conqueror to Paulyn de Rawdon. Francis, second earl of Moira, was, by patent, 5th March, 1783, created lord Rawdon, of Rawdon, and 7th December, 1816, Marquess of Hastings.

HAREWOOD, on the banks of the Wharf, 8 miles N. from Leeds, contains 149 houses and 849 inhabitants, but including the townships of Dunkeswith, Weeton, East Keswick, Alwoodley, Weardley, Wigton, and Wike, the entire parish contains 2348 inhabitants. The village of Harewood, one of the neatest in the county, consists of two streets, one north and south, the other in the road to the seat of the earl of Harewood. The houses are uniformly built of stone. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the earl of Harewood and Mrs. Wheler. In the chancel is a monument of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp, who died in 1412, and of his lady, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir William Mowbray, of Kirklington. Between the chancel and the northern aisle is a monument of Sir Richard Redman, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Aldborough, of Harewood; opposite to which is a contemporary tomb of Sir William Ryther, and Sybil his wife, the other daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Aldborough; there are also monuments of Sir Richard Redman, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne; and of Sir John Nevile, of Wormsley, who died in 1482; another is supposed to commemorate one of the Franks' of Alwoodley; all have recumbent statues, nearly entire, and in the most beautiful preservation.

On the acclivity of a hill, rising from the vale of Wharf, stands the remains of the castle of Harewood, built soon after the Conquest, by William De Meschines. The manor was purchased, about the year 1721, by Henry Lascelles, father of Edwin Lascelles, created Lord Harewood in 1790, at whose decease, in 1795, the estate devolved to Edward Lascelles, created Lord Harewood in 1796, and earl of Harewood in 1812.

Harewood-house was built from designs by *Carr*, of York, and *Adam*, in 1759; the stables were designed by *Sir William Chambers*, and the grounds were laid out by *Brown*. The southern front of the house is 250 feet in length, having in the centre a Corinthian portico. It stands on the top of a hill, commanding a rich home view, over fields and woods, nearly all the earl's own property. On the north, over a fertile vale, intersected by the Wharf, is seen Almias cliff, a rock which rises with much grandeur, and is visible at nearly forty miles distance.

Alwoodley-hall, three miles S. from Harewood, was formerly a seat of the Franks family, and afterwards the property of Sir Gervase Clifton, bart. who died in 1666.

ILKLEY, on the banks of the Wharf, 6 miles W. from Otley, and 10 miles E. from Skipton, contains 94 houses and 496 inhabitants, but including the townships of Middleton with Stockhill, and Nesfield with Langhbar, the entire parish contains 911 inhabitants. Ilkley was the Olicana of the Romans; a station placed on a steep and lofty bank, having the river Wharf on the north, and the deep channel of a brook immediately on the east and west; the southern boundary seems to have coincided with the street of the village. Foundations of the station are very conspicuous, and remains of Roman brick and pottery every where appear on the edges of the brow. Olicana had its summer camps and outposts, which appear on the surrounding heights of Castleberg, Counterhill, and Woofa bank. Ilkley is frequented during the summer months, for the benefit of a cold bath, formed by a stream which issues from a neighbouring hill. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of L. W. Hartley, esq. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Adam De Middleton, who died in 1312. In different parts of the churchyard are the remains of three very ancient crosses, of the same kind with those of Whalley, in Lancashire. Middleton-lodge is the seat of William Middleton, esq.

LEEDS, on the river Aire, 24 miles S.W. from York, and 189 miles from London, contains 17,419 houses and 83,796 inhabitants, within the town and liberty, which includes the chapelries of Armley, Beeston, Bramley, Chapel Allerton, Farnley, Headingley, Holbeck, Hunslet, and Wortley; all within the parish. The town of Leeds, the principal seat of the clothing manufacture in the north of England, is situated on the acclivity and summit of a hill, rising from the northern bank of the river Aire, over which is a fine stone bridge, leading to an extensive suburb on the opposite bank. Its extent, from east to west, is more than a mile and a half, and its breadth, from north to south, about a mile. The buildings of the town, in general, are of brick; the streets in the higher parts are narrow, but elsewhere they are broad and well arranged, particularly towards the new town, on the western side; some of the houses in Park-place and Park-square command fine prospects of the neighbouring hills. The most important public buildings are the two cloth halls, connected with the great staple trade of the town. Leeds is not only noted for the manufacture of woollen cloth in general, but as a mart for the two varieties of mixed and broad cloths. The mixed cloths are those which are made with dyed wool, and both kinds formerly were exposed for sale on the battlements of the bridge over the Aire, and afterwards in the Briggate, or principal street, in the open air. In 1758, the mixed cloth-hall was founded by the manufacturers; this is a quadrangular building, in West-street, surrounding an open area, whence it receives the light abundantly. The hall is 384 feet in length, and 198 in breadth, divided in the interior into six departments, or covered streets, each including two rows of stands, in number 1800, and marked with the name of the proprietor. The markets are held on the Tuesdays and Saturdays, for an hour and a half each day, at which period alone sales can take place. Similar in its plan to the above is the white cloth-hall, at which the markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, after the conclusion of those at the mixed cloth-hall, and are subject to the same regulations. Besides these principal halls, there is also a hall of recent erection, in Albion-street, appropriated to the use of clothiers not having served an apprenticeship to the trade. The manufacturing district extends about ten miles southward from Leeds, fifteen westward, and about ten northward. Mixed cloths are made chiefly in the neighbourhood of the river Aire, and white cloths in that of the Calder. Cloth is brought in a rough state to the halls, and dressed by the merchants, who, in dyeing and other operations, use steam engines, and furnish employment for a number of hands. Coarser kinds of cloth long constituted the staple manufacture of Leeds and its vicinity, but it has been superseded by that of superfine cloth, and large quantities of fancy goods have been recently made, as well as cloths of a thick coarse kind. Here also are manufactured blankets and carpets in great variety. Mills have been erected on a large scale, for the manufacture of tobacco and snuff; near the town are potteries, where quantities of earthenware are made and exported to Russia, Germany, Holland, Ireland, and Scotland. Here are manufactories of canvas, sacking, thread, and for the finer kinds of linen; and in or near Leeds are several cotton mills, chiefly worked by means of steam engines. Besides these numerous factories, there are iron and brass founderies, and establishments for the manufacture of various kinds of machinery; oil and mustard mills, paper mills, silk mills, and works for the preparation of oil of vitriol, aquafortis, and other chemical articles. Other buildings in Leeds, connected with trade, are the corn exchange, erected, in 1828, from designs by *S. Chapman*, at the top of the Briggate, one of the principal streets. On the front is a niche, with a statue of queen Anne, and beneath it the following inscription: "This statue of queen Anne was erected at the cost of Alderman Milner, in the front of the ancient moot-hall, A.D. 1712, and was restored at the expence of the corporation, and transferred to this site A.D. 1828, the moot-hall having been purchased by the town, and demolished A.D. 1825." The commercial buildings, or exchange news-rooms, near the mixed cloth-hall, were built in 1829, from designs by *Clarke*. The commercial prosperity of Leeds has arisen, in a great degree, from its advantageous situation, in the centre of one of the grand lines of inland navigation across the north of England. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, which joins the Aire and Calder navigation, was completed in 1816, and a branch to Manchester was finished in 1821, opening a communication between Liverpool and Hull, and furnishing the

means of transit for the produce of art and nature through districts noted for manufactures and trade. The Leeds and Selby railway, formed in 1830, has greatly increased the transit of goods. The central market, on the northern side of Duncan-street, in the eastern part of Leeds, was erected from designs by *F. Goodwin*, in 1826. There are two fairs held annually at Leeds, on the 10th of July, for horses, and on the 9th of November for cattle; on the last of these days persons from the country attend to be hired as servants, principally into the families of farmers.

Leeds received its first charter of incorporation in 1626, when Sir John Savile was made the first alderman; a second charter was given by king Charles II., in 1661, which was renewed by king James in 1684. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town clerk, and twenty-four common councilmen. The mayor and aldermen have the power of justices of the peace within the borough, and the chief magistrate, assisted by one or more of the aldermen attends at the rotation office every Tuesday and Friday, for the despatch for business. Sessions are held quarterly for the borough, at which the mayor presides, assisted by the recorder, but the jurisdiction of the court does not extend to capital offences. The general quarter sessions for the West Riding are also held at Leeds at Michaelmas.

The court-house, in Park-row, one of the principal public buildings, was erected in 1813, from designs by *J. Taylor;* meetings on the public business of the town are usually held here. The parish of Leeds, in consequence of the Reform Bill of 1832, returns two members to parliament, who, at present, are Edward Baines, esq. and the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, bart. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 38*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* The parish church of Leeds has few pretensions to elegance, but it has a solid substantial air of unpretending dignity, not ill suited to an opulent commercial town; the principal part of the fabric may be referred to the reign of Edward III. In plan it consists of a nave, with two northern aisles and one southern; a transept, chancel with aisles, and a massive tower in the centre, which rises 96 feet at the intersection of the nave and transept, and is embattled; the buttresses at the angles terminate in crocketed pinnacles. The total length of the church is 165 feet, and its greatest breadth is 97 feet. In the southern transept is a window of stained glass, by *Smith*, of Leeds, representing St. Peter, the patron saint; the arms of England; of the archbishop of York; of the borough of Leeds, and of the vicar. In the southern aisle of the chancel is a mural monument of John Thoresby, who died in 1679; he was father of the author of "Ducatus Leodiensis," a history of this town, published by Ralph Thoresby in 1715. In the northern transept is a monument, by *Flaxman*, to Captains S. Walker and R. Beckett, natives of Leeds, who fell at Talavera in 1809; and a tablet to the memory of Sir John Beckett, bart., who died in 1826. St. John's church, in Upper Head-row, was erected in 1634. Trinity church, in Boar-lane, was built in 1727; in it is a monument of the Rev. Henry Robinson, the founder, who died in 1736. St. Paul's church, in Park-square, was built in 1793. St. James's church, in York-street, was built about 1760. Christ church, in Meadow-lane, was erected, in 1826, from designs by *R. D. Chantrell;* it is in the architectural style of the fourteenth century, and is constructed with the Bramley-fall stone. St. Mary's church, on Quarry-hill, was built from designs by *Taylor*, in 1827. Mill-hill chapel, at the bottom of Park-row, built in 1672, is said to be the first meeting-house in the north of England erected after the general indulgence; Dr. Priestley presided here for a number of years.

The feudal rights of this borough are few in number and unimportant in their operation, with one exception, the right claimed by the occupiers of the king's mills compelling the inhabitants to grind their corn at the mills. From this restraint the houses situated in the manor of Whitkirk are exempt, the manor having been formerly part of the possessions of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. Amongst the immunities granted to the knights templars were the exemption of their lands from certain taxes and from the soke of the mills. The houses thus exempt are marked by iron crosses, of handsome form, on their fronts. On Mill-hill was the castle of Leeds, supposed to have been built by Ilbert De Lacy, during the reign of William the Conqueror; no remains of the structure exist. Near the mills is Wellington bridge, over the river Aire, designed and executed by *Rennie*. It consists of an elliptical arch 100 feet in span. A bridge on the suspension principle is erected between Knostrop and Hunslet.

Near Hunslet-lane is Brandling's coal staith, having a railroad two miles and a half to the mouth of the pit, on which are two locomotive steam engines, which draw about thirty-five wagons of three tons and a half each, at the rate of two miles an hour. The parish of Leeds, which is thirty miles in circumference, extending seven miles and a half from north to south, and seven miles and a quarter from east to west, is divided into ten townships, besides the township of Leeds, including the town and the village of Woodhouse, on its northern side, about a mile distant. St. Mark's church, at Woodhouse, was built, in 1826, from designs by *Atkinson* and *Thorp:* it is in the architectural style of the fifteenth century, and is constructed with Bramley-fall and Parkspring stone. There are but few manufacturers in the town of Leeds, most of them residing in the outskirts and in the villages belonging to the parish, westward of the town, and at Dewsbury and its vicinity, westward of Wakefield, in or near the vale of Calder. The first stages of the woollen manufacture are carried on in the villages and hamlets of the surrounding country, where the wool goes through the respective operations of spinning, weaving, and fulling; the scattered establishments cover a considerable tract of country westward of the town, a district in which wealth, trade, and increasing industry are concentrated.

Armley, 2 miles W. from Leeds, contains 855 houses and 4273 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was built in the reign of Charles I. Armley mills are the finest buildings devoted to the manufacture of cloth in the neighbourhood of Leeds. Armley-house, the seat of Benjamin Gott, esq. is built from designs by *Sir Robert Smirke;* a broad terrace, and portico of the Ionic order, give great effect to the front, which overlooks scenery of a beautiful description, the remains of Kerkstall abbey forming a striking feature in the view. It stands on an eminence, on the southern bank of the river Aire, which glides in a serpentine course through the valley; the grounds, having the natural advantage of undulation, were extended under the direction of *Repton*, and afford a display of his taste. Giant's-hill, a steep precipice, commanding the river, is cut through by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and has been planted with trees of various kinds.

Beeston, 3 miles S.W. from Leeds, contains 357 houses and 1670 inhabitants, including Beeston Shaw, Cottingley Hall, New Hall, Parkside, Royds, and Snickells. It is situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, but in the neighbourhood of coal mines, wrought as early as the reign of Charles II.

Bramley, 4 miles N.W. from Leeds, contains 952 houses and 4921 inhabitants. It was noted for an excellent delf of slate.

Chapel Allerton, 5 miles N. from Leeds, contains 337 houses and 1678 inhabitants, including Gledhow. Gledhow-hall, the seat of Lady Beckett, is adorned with beautiful plantations, in which the Gledhow pine was first introduced.

Farnley, 4 miles S.W. from Leeds, contains 265 houses and 1332 inhabitants. Farnley-hall is the seat of Edward Armitage, esq.; the old hall, erected in 1586, was pulled down in 1756, and the house built on its site was afterwards a residence of the Danby family.

Headingley, 3 miles N.W. from Leeds, contains 390 houses and 2154 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Burley. The village of Headingley is a favourite resort of invalids from the dense atmosphere of the town of Leeds. Headingley-hall, the seat of J. Marshall, esq. is a large low edifice; the grounds are not extensive, but command some pleasing views. Kirkstall abbey, in this chapelry, was founded by Henry De Lacy, in 1147, for monks of the Cistercian order, in honour of the most glorious Virgin Mary, the Mother of God. Under the act of Henry VIII. in 1539, sanctioning the surrender of all religious houses, John Ripley, the last abbot, surrendered Kirkstall to the crown, 22d November 1540. The estates of the foundation were then estimated at 512*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum; but it appears from documents in the Augmentation office, printed in the new edition of the Monasticon, that the income of the convent exceeded considerably the estimated amount. The site of this monastery, with some of its circumjacent estates, was granted, in 1542, to Archbishop Cranmer and his heirs, and were by that prelate settled upon Peter Hammond,

in trust for his grace's youngest son; but the whole property soon afterwards passed out of his family. At a later period, the site and demesnes of Kirkstall were purchased by the Saviles, of Howley, and passed, by marriage, with other estates of that family, through the duke of Montagu, to the Brudenell family. The remains of Kirkstall abbey, and part of the adjoining grounds, continue in the earl of Cardigan's possession; part of the estate is tenanted by Sir Sandford Graham, bart. of Edmund castle, in Cumberland.

The remains of Kirkstall abbey occupy a very considerable space, the length, from east to west, being 445 feet, and from north to south 340, and a quadrangle of 143 feet by 115, is enclosed within the walls; northwestward of the church is the principal gatehouse, now inhabited. The plan of the church is cruciform, and at the intersection of the transept, which is within 50 feet of the eastern end, stands part of what once was a square tower, but the southern side now only remains entire. The body of the church is divided into aisles, by a double row of massive clustered pillars, supporting pointed arches, over which is a range of semicircular headed openings, the windows of the clerestory. There is no trace of monuments in the church, and its Anglo-Norman architecture is admired for its elegant simplicity. The cloisters, preserved from intrusion, as an orchard, have an enriched lavatory in the south eastern angle; westward from which was the refectory. There is, perhaps, no monastic cloister in the kingdom so entire as this, with the exception of Fountains' abbey, which, although of much larger dimensions, is not in such good taste, or of such beautiful proportions. The great kitchen, together with offices, extending eastward from the south eastern corner of the cloister quadrangle, towards the site of the abbot's lodging, is of later date than the rest. It is to the neglect of two centuries and a half, the unregarded growth of ivy, and the maturity of vast elms, and other forest trees, which have been suffered to spring up amongst the walls, that Kirkstall abbey is become, as a single object, the most beautiful and picturesque ruin in the kingdom. The extent of area, formerly comprised within the abbey close, may be estimated at nearly thirty statute acres, in part of which, adjoining the north-western gatehouse, are at present to be seen some of the descendants of the fruit trees which graced and enriched the orchard of the spiritual fraternity. The architecture of Kirkstall abbey, it is observed, lies open to much observation. The great merit of this structure, as a study for those who are desirous of assigning, by internal evidence, a proper date to every ancient building, is its unity of design and execution. Kirkstall abbey is a monument of the skill, the taste, and perseverance of a single man. There are in the original fabric no appearances of after thought; no deviations from the first plan. Not only the arrangement, proportions, and relations of the different apartments are rigidly conformed to that peculiar principle which prevailed in the construction of religious houses, but every moulding and ornament appears to have been wrought from models previously studied and adapted to the general plan. A road from Kirkstall bridge towards Ilkley now passes beside the church walls, and the gatehouse is thus cut off from the abbey, and the former integrity of the place is destroyed. At the village of Kirkstall a church was erected, in 1829, from designs by *R. D. Chantrell*, and dedicated to St. Stephen. New-grange, eastward of the abbey, is the seat of Thomas Benyon, esq.; the house was built by Walter Wade in the year 1752.

Holbeck, one mile S.W. from Leeds, contains 1477 houses and 7151 inhabitants. Here are a great number of manufactories on a very extensive scale. The ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a small edifice; but a church was erected, in an early style of architecture, from designs by *R. D. Chantrell*, in 1830.

Hunslet, one mile S. from Leeds, contains 1709 houses and 8171 inhabitants. This chapelry abounds in various woollen manufactures. The chapel, dedicated to the blessed Virgin, was erected in 1636, and enlarged in 1744. Knowsthorp is a pleasant hamlet, in which is an old house, the seat of the Baynes' family; in the hall is perhaps the latest specimen of the dais, or raised step, for the lord's table, to be found in England. Knowsthorp New-hall is the seat of Mr. Rhodes.

Potter Newton, 2 miles N. from Leeds, contains 132 houses and 664 inhabitants. The villages of Potter Newton and Chapel Allerton constitute the most beautiful portion of the parish of Leeds, with the exception of Headingley; dry, elevated, and beautiful, they form the Montpelier of the neighbourhood. Black-moor, which surmounts them all, affords a pleasing example of the power of cultivation over what once appeared hopeless sterility. Upon the moors in this vicinity are remains of Anglo-Roman and Anglo-Saxon antiquities: in this neighbourhood are the Mosses, where, at a good depth in the peat pits, are found oaks and other trees. Harehills-house, near Gipton, is the seat of G. Wright, esq.

Wortley, 3 miles W. from Leeds, contains 607 houses and 3179 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, which is here carried on to a considerable extent; earthenware and tobacco pipes are also made with clay found in this chapelry, which retains its whiteness after it is burned. The chapel was erected in 1795 by John Smyth, esq. of Bramham, lord of the manor, but was not consecrated till 1813, in consequence of the interference of the vicar of Leeds.

OTLEY, on the river Wharf, 10 miles N.W. from Leeds, and 205 miles from London, contains 633 houses and 3065 inhabitants. The market, on Friday, is well supplied and numerously attended; great quantities of corn are brought here weekly and sold into the manufacturing districts. There are also fairs on the first Monday after the 2nd of August, the Friday between new and old Martinmas-day, and fortnight fairs on Fridays, noted for fat cattle and sheep. The manor of Otley was given to the archbishop of York by king Athelstan, and the archbishop has civil as well as spiritual jurisdiction, the present magistrates holding their commission under the metropolitan, for the liberty of Otley, Wiston, and Cawood. A manor house at the northern end of the town has been erected on the site of the archbishop's palace, the kitchens of which were built by Archbishop Bowett. A grammar school was founded here by Thomas Cave in 1611. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel are monuments of the families of Fairfax, Fawkes, Vavasour, Palmes, and Pulleyn. At the southern end of the town, is Otley Chevin, a bold and craggy cliff, which hangs over the road leading to Leeds, and extends to the river Wharf, at Pool; the views, from its summit, of the vale and of the river meandering through it, are very beautiful. The river Wharf, which runs amidst the Craven hills, flows through Wharf-dale, an extensive valley, passes Otley and Tadcaster, and forms a confluence with the Ouse above Cawood.

Otley is one of the great Anglo-Saxon parishes, the parent of several others, which were separated in the spirit of church building after the Norman conquest; at that time it was of great extent, and contained eighty-one square miles, comprehending the present parishes of Otley, Wiston, Guiseley, and Ilkley. It now includes, besides Otley, twelve additional townships, and the entire parish contains 9358 inhabitants.

Denton, 5 miles W. from Otley, on the northern banks of the Wharf, was anciently a seat of the Fairfax family. Denton-park, the seat of Sir Charles Ibbetson, bart., is well wooded, and about 260 acres in extent. The house was rebuilt from designs by *Carr*, of York, and its front, including the wings, is 280 feet in length. In the rooms is a fine collection of pictures by the old masters; amongst which are portraits of Katherine of Arragon and the princess Mary, by *Holbein*.

Farnley, 2 miles N. from Otley, is situated on a lofty brow, commanding a view of the vale of Wharf, the windings of the river, and the wooded ridge of Otley Chevin. Farnley was in the possession of the Fawkes family, from the earliest period on record till 1786, when Francis Fawkes, at his death, left his estate to Walter Ramsden Beaumont Hawksworth, who assumed the name and arms of Fawkes. The house was built from designs by *Carr*, in front of the old hall, which was erected in the reign of Elizabeth. Besides a small collection of pictures, by the old masters, are some of the finest pictures by *J. W. M. Turner*, R.A., viz. View of Dort; a gale of wind, called the Red Cap; a Calm; a fresh Gale; and large picture of the chateau de Chillon, on the lake of Geneva. Amongst many curious memorials of the civil war preserved here, are several official documents, one is an instrument called, by the court party, a benevolence, to which king Charles I resorted, in 1626, for the purpose of obtaining money without consent of parliament; others are military commissions, signed by Cromwell and Fairfax. Here is also the hat and sword of

Cromwell, the swords which belonged to Generals Lambert and Fairfax, and the chair and orderly drum of the latter general.

Adjacent to Farnley-hall are some large Scottish firs, which impart a characteristic feature to the general aspect of the grounds, abounding in romantic scenery of wood and rock; the park is well stocked with red and fallow deer.

Lindley, on the river Washburn, is 4 miles N. from Otley, and New-hall is one mile N.W. from Otley. New-hall, a very old mansion, was the seat of Edward Fairfax, the poet, and translator of Tasso, in the reign of Elizabeth and James I., who died here in 1632. Little Thimble is another township of this parish.

Baildon, 4 miles N. from Bradford, contains 531 houses and 2679 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are engaged in manufactures. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles. Baildon-common is a very considerable eminence, rising from the banks of the river Aire. An annual fair is held here on the first Saturday in March and November. Bramhope, 4 miles S.E. from Otley, has a chapel, founded about 1649, by Robert Dyneley, a patron of the puritans. Bramhope-hall is the seat of W. Rhodes, esq. Burley, 2 miles W. from Otley, contains 187 houses and 1200 inhabitants.

Esholt, 4 miles S.W. from Otley, is situated on the banks of the Aire, the parish of Otley stretching over the high grounds, which separate the valleys of Wharf and Aire, descends towards Esholt, where Simon De Ward, in the middle of the twelfth century, founded a priory of Cistercian nuns, dedicated to God, the Virgin Mary, and St. Leonard, upon the fairest and most fruitful portion of his estate. The revenue was estimated at 19*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* per annum. and, after the dissolution, the site was granted by Edward VI. in 1547, to Henry Thompson, one of the king's gens d'armes, at Boulogne, in whose family the estate continued for more than a century, and was transferred to the family of Calverley, by marriage. Esholt-hall was built on the site of the nunnery by Sir Walter Calverley, bart. who died in 1749; he also planted the avenue of elms from Apperley bridge; along this approach the house is seen to advantage, rather too little elevated above the river, but backed by oak woods, with the distant hills of Upper Airedale beyond. Sir Walter Calverley, the son of the founder, who assumed the name of Blackett, sold the estate, in 1755, to Robert Stansfield, descended from a family who were long seated at Stansfield-hall, in the vale of Todmorden, near Halifax. At his death the estate devolved to his sister and heiress, Anne, wife of William Rookes, and whose daughter and heiress, Anna Maria, married Joshua Crompton, esq. of York, whose eldest son, William Rookes Crompton, esq will eventually take the name and arms of Stansfield. In front of Esholt-hall, the seat of Joshua Crompton, esq. the river Aire winds through the valley, backed by hills covered with hanging woods. The drive to Otley, through a fine wood, presents, at intervals, views of scenery not unlike that of Matlock, in Derbyshire. The Hawkstone, about two miles and a half from Esholt, is a remarkable projection of rock, very slightly supported at its extremity, and affording a romantic passage under it. From the elevated summit of the Hawkstone, is a fine prospect of the valley, with its surrounding hills crowned with wood, and the river meandering below.

Hawksworth, near Guiseley, 4 miles S.W. from Otley, and 6 miles N. from Bradford, is one of those few instances in which a manor has descended in the possession of one family from the Conquest to the present time, although not in the male line. At the death of Sir Walter Hawksworth, bart. in 1735, Frances, his daughter and heiress, married Thomas Ramsden, of Cawthorn; his son Walter assumed the name of Hawksworth, and the son of the last-mentioned took the names of Fawkes, and removed to Farnley-hall in 1786. At Hawksworth-hall, the residence of George Carroll, esq. is a room ornamented in plaster during the reign of James I.; this seat has a southern aspect, and commands extensive and beautiful views of Airedale.

Menston, 3 miles W. from Otley, and Poole, 3 miles E. from Otley, are townships of the parish. At Poole is a bridge, over the Wharf, erected in 1754; near which is Poole bank, the termination of a mountainous ridge, which extends to Otley Chevin, having its sides richly covered with wood. The whole of Otley Chevin is much altered by the division of property, and modern improvements; the crags have been removed for the construction of roads and fences; but it yet remains a beautiful feature in the landscape scenery of Wharfdale.

7. Staincliff and Ewcross Wapentake,

In the north western part of the county, is bounded on the north by Westmorland and West Hang Wapentake; on the east by Claro Wapentake; on the south by Morley Wapentake and Lancashire; and on the west it is bounded by Westmorland and Lancashire. Staincliff comprehends the whole of Craven district, although the deanery of Craven extends beyond the boundaries of the Wapentake. Ewcross is a mountainous district, in which are situated the greater part of those curiosities in nature, called "the caves in Craven." The Wapentake is divided into eastern and western parts.

Eastern Division.

ADDINGHAM, on the banks of the Wharf, 9 miles W. from Otley, 19 miles N.W. from Leeds, and 6 miles E. from Skipton, contains 319 houses and 1570 inhabitants, without including the hamlet of Beamsley, which is partly in Skipton parish. The village of Addingham contains several worsted and cotton manufactories. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Cunliffe; the edifice is very pleasantly situated. Beamsley was anciently the seat of the family of the Claphams. Here is a hospital, founded by Margaret, countess of Cumberland, in 1592; it stands by the road side, between Skipton and Knaresborough. Beamsley-hall is the seat of R. Cbippendale, esq. Fairfield-house was built from a plan of Lord Burlington.

BARNOLDSWICK, or *Gill Church*, on the borders of Lancashire, 9 miles S.W. from Skipton, and 5 miles N. from Coln, contains 259 houses and 1334 inhabitants, but including the additional townships of Brockden, Coates, and Salterforth, the entire parish contains 2350 inhabitants. On the margin of a brook, westward of the village, an abbey was founded in 1147, but was soon afterwards removed to Kirkstall. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy; it appears to have been built soon after the monks left this place, and is situated nearly a mile and a half from the village, upon the bank of a deep glen, whence it has obtained the name of Gill Church.

BRACEWELL, or *Brayswell*, 10 miles W. from Skipton, contains 30 houses and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 2*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Earl De Grey. Here are the remains of Bracewell-hall, formerly the principal seat of the Tempest family, erected about the time of Henry VIII.; the only specimen of a considerable brick building in Craven. Northward are the remains of a still older mansion, of stone; one of the retreats of king Henry VI.

BROUGHTON, in Airedale, 5 miles W. from Skipton, contains 73 houses and 427 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Elslack. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of Christ church, Oxford. It stands almost a mile from the village, and retains the original plain Anglo-Norman doorway and cylindrical font. At the east end of the northern aisle is the Tempest chapel, which contains monuments of that family. Broughton-hall, the seat of Stephen Tempest, esq. was erected in 1597, but has been new fronted; in the apartments are portraits of the Tempests; amongst which are those of Stephen Tempest, author of Religio Laici, and Francis Tempest, abbot of Lambspring, an English Benedictine monastery in Westphalia. At Elslack is Burwen castle, probably a Roman encampment.

BURNSALL, on the river Wharf, 8 miles N. from Skipton, contains 70 houses and 329 inhabitants, with the hamlet of Thorp sub Montin; but including the townships of Appletree-wick, Craco, Hartlington, and Hetton with Bordley, and the chapelries of Coniston with Kilnsay, and Rilsdon, the entire parish contains 1423 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a rectory, value 36*l.*, in the patronage of the earl of Craven and the archbishop of York. Over the door of the church is this inscrip-

tion, cut in stone: "This church was repaired and beautified at the onlie costes, and charges of Sir William Craven, knight, alderman of the citie of London, and late lord mayor of the same, A.D. 1612." Besides repairing the parish church and rebuilding the churchyard wall, Sir William Craven, who was born at Appletree-wick, erected and endowed a grammar school in the village; in addition to which he rebuilt four bridges in the neighbourhood, and, amongst them, that of Burnsall. On the rocky and romantic margin of the Wharf, northward from the church, burst out three springs; the parson's well, and two others, dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Helen: few springs or fountains were formerly dedicated to male saints, and, in the Pagan ritual, the nymphs exclusively enjoyed the same honour. Thorp is in a retired situation, enriched by high grounds; above the village is Knave-knoll-hole, a cave difficult of access. At Appletrec-wick is an annual fair, originally granted by king Edward II. to the canons of Bolton, on October 25th, for horses and cattle. Trollers-gill is a winding but nearly pependicular fissure in the rock, about half a mile in length, a very few yards in width, and about sixty feet high; the bottom forms the channel of a torrent, often dry, but when swoln by rains devolving huge masses of stone, which interrupt and exasperate its course.

Hartlington gave name and residence to a family of which Henry Hartlington, the father of the last, died in 1467; the manor house is only remembered by the name of Hall Garth, near which is Chapel-hill.

Rilston, 4 miles N. from Skipton, is situated on one of the many streams which fall into the Aire; here is a chapel dedicated to St. Peter. Wordsworth's "White Doe of Rylston" is founded on a ballad, entitled "The Rising of the North," and on a local tradition. In the insurrection, which took place in the reign of Elizabeth, under the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, Richard Norton, of Rilston, and eight of his sons, were taken prisoners and beheaded; Francis, the eldest son, was slain while bearing away a consecrated banner, which his father had commissioned him to deposit in Bolton priory. The tradition cited by the poet is, that, for years after the extinction of the Nortons of Rilston, a white doe, the favourite of Emily, the only daughter of Richard Norton, continued to make a weekly pilgrimage hence over the fells to Bolton priory, during divine service, and returned home as regularly as the rest of the congregation. Adjoining Norton tower are several large mounds, perhaps butts for archers; the situation is savagely wild, adapted to the use of a watch tower. Craco, or *Craghow*, the craggy hill, formerly belonged to the priors of Bolton.

Coniston, on the river Wharf, 11 miles N. from Skipton, has a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and Kilnsey, with which it is united as a township of Burnsall parish, is on the opposite bank of the river, and is remarkable for a lofty range of rock, the highest point of which, called Kilnsey crag, rises about 165 feet; the whole of this astonishing mass of limestone stretches nearly half a mile along the valley, and, as a feature in landscape, is superior to Gordale-scar. To this village the abbots of Fountain drove their immense flocks of sheep from the surrounding hills, for their annual sheep shearing. Here, too, they held courts for their manors in Craven: two arches of the old hall yet remain; the present hall-house is dated W. W. 1644. Chapel-house, southward of the village, was built by John Tennant, esq. on the site of the abbot's grange.

CARLTON, on the banks of the river Aire, 2 miles S.W. from Skipton, contains 222 houses and 1218 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christchurch, Oxford. Newbiggin, or Carlton-park, was built and enclosed by William Ferrand, of Skipton, in 1584: it was sold to Thomas Parkinson in 1651, and, by his deseendant, to Dr. Martin Lister, who resided here for some time; his son sold it to Lord Bingley. South-westward is Lothers-dale, a valley under Pinkhow-hill, extending as far as the confines of Whalley parish, in Lancashire.

GARGRAVE, on the river Aire, 5 miles miles N.W. from Skipton, contains 193 houses and 972 inhabitants. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes the village, and here is a large cotton manufactory. It is in the centre of the Craven district; and a court for the recovery of debt is held here under the duke of Devonshire; also annual fairs on the 27th February, the third Wednesday in June, the 13th of October, and 11th of December, for cattle and toys. The Aire abounds with good fish, and the vicinity is much frequented by sportsmen in the season. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of John Marsden, esq. In the chancel is a monument to Matthew Wilson, esq. of Eshton-hall, who died in 1802. Half a mile from Gargrave is Kirk Sink, the site of a Roman villa. Gargrave-hall is the seat of N. Coulthurst, esq. The parish contains the townships of Bank Newton, Cold Coniston, Eshton, and Flasby with Winterburn, and the entire number of inhabitants is 1659.

Bank Newton, about two miles westward from Gargrave, was a seat of the family of Banke; their mansion remains nearly entire, adjoining which is a chapel or oratory; more westward is Stainton.

Cold Coniston is so called from its exposed situation. On Steeling-hill, a high round knoll above the village, commanding one of the most extensive views in Craven, is an elliptical encampment, 522 feet in circumference, and on the northern side of Coniston-moor is Sweet-gap, the scene of a skirmish with the Scots.

Eshton-hall, 2 miles N. from Gargrave, is the seat of Matthew Wilson, esq.; the estate was purchased of Sir Robert Bindloss, in 1646, by the ancestor of the present possessor. The house was rebuilt, in 1825, from designs by *Webster*, of Kendal, and is situated on an eminence, commanding one of the richest and most diversified home views that perhaps this county can produce: it is built of white freestone, in the prevalent style of architecture in the reign of Elizabeth, and is entered by an enriched portal, consisting of massive piers, faced with Doric pilasters on the basement, and surmounted by others of the Ionic order, finishing at the summit with a pierced parapet and ornamental scroll work. The drawing room and library, adjoining rooms, contain 12000 volumes, in beautifully carved cases of oak. The classes of English history and topography are particularly complete, and were collected by Miss Richardson Currer; a catalogue of the library, compiled by Triphook, was printed in 1820, of which there is a new edition, by C. J. Stewart in 1833. Besides a collection of minerals, fossils and shells, and a cabinet of coins and medals, here are some good pictures by the old masters, and a series of family portraits, also portfolios of engraved subjects, classed according to the different schools. Various articles of virtù, in marble and bronze, antique sepulchral vases of earthenware, from Nola, and cabinets, one of which is of the scarce Florentine mosaic, ornament the different apartments; amongst these are the Ganymede and eagle, in white marble, by *Thorwaldsen*, and a sleeping cupid, in bronze, by *Fiamingo*. Eshton-hall stands on one of the most fertile and pleasing situations in Craven, on a gentle slope, with a foreground of the finest verdure, contrasted with the brown and rugged summits of Elso, and on the east a fine trout stream, running briskly along a retired and woody valley, which is augmented about half a mile above by St. Helen's well, one of the most copious springs in the kingdom, filling at its source a circular basin, twenty feet in circumference, from the whole bottom of which it bubbles up at all seasons. A remarkable circumstance about this spring is, that with no petrifying quality in its own basin, after a course of about two hundred yards, over a common pebbly channel, during which the stream receives no visible accession from any other source, it petrifies strongly where it is precipitated down a steep descent into the brook. More northward is Eshton-tarn, abounding with pike, which, although now less than a mile in circumference, seems to have been formerly of much greater extent.

Flasby is 2 miles N. from Gargrave. Flasby-hall is the seat of Cooper Preston, esq.; the grounds about it are laid out with great taste; the sides of Flasby-fell show what the forests of Crookrise and Elso once were, clothed with native oak, which, in its ascent, gradually dwindles to a fanlike shrub, till its fine mellow tints blend insensibly with the purple of the ling and grey moss which envelopes the craggs. Winterburn, at the N.E. extremity of the parish of Gargrave, is so called from a brook, which is swelled by winter rains, collected in many collateral torrents.

KEIGHLEY, 10 miles N.W. from Bradford, and about the same distance S. from Skipton, contains 1823 houses and 9223 inhabitants. It is situated in a valley, near the banks of the Aire, which is crossed by Stockbridge about a mile from the town. The manufacture of worsted is the staple trade of Keighley, large quan-

tities of which are sold at Bradford and Halifax, and to the merchants of Leeds. This is the north western extremity of the manufacturing district; cotton, linen, and worsted factories are established here, and the business is carried on with much spirit and industry, facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, affording at all times a ready conveyance. A weekly market is held here on Wednesday, and annual fairs on the 8th of May and 7th of November, for cattle, horses, and sheep, as well as for brass and pewter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the duke of Devonshire: it was nearly rebuilt in the year 1805. In the northern aisle are ancient tombs of the Keighleys, of Riddlesdale-hall; the last heiress of this family, Anne, daughter of Henry Keighley, married William Lord Cavendish, of Hardwicke, and conveyed the manor to the house of Cavendish, its present possessors.

It is affirmed that throughout this parish, which is six miles in length, and two miles in breadth, there is not half a mile of level ground, excepting the race course, on the eastern side of the town. Near Camel-cross, which is in Keighley parish, it has been observed, that all the springs on the eastern side run into the German Ocean, and those on the western side of the hill to the Irish sea; this is also said of the springs in the Lickey hill, near Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire.

KETTLEWELL, on the river Wharf, 14 miles N. from Skipton, and the same distance N.E. from Settle, contains 141 houses and 663 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Starbottom. The town is situated in the wildest and most romantic part of the West Riding, at the foot of a very steep hill, in a narrow part of Wharfdale. A market is held here on Thursday, and fairs on the 6th of July, 2nd of September, and 23rd of October, for sheep. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of R. Tennant, esq.; the edifice was rebuilt in the year 1820.

Starbottom, or *Stanerbotom*, higher up, on the river, derived its name from the stony course of the Wharf, here a rapid mountain torrent. The northern boundary of Skale-park, which is also that of Craven and the West Riding, has been a deep and broad trench, cut out of the rock, and seems to have been intended as a defence of this important pass, between valley and valley. At the bottom of this park, and on the margin of a brook, is Dove-cove, the finest cavern in the district. The height of Whernside, a hill northeastward of Kettlewell, is only 1305 feet from its immediate base, but its whole height, above the level of the sea, is 1710 feet.

KILDWICK, on the river Aire, 4 miles S. from Skipton, contains 32 houses and 175 inhabitants in the village alone; but the parish, which is extensive, consists of the several townships of Bradley, Cowling, Farnhill with Cononley, Glusburn, Silsden, Steeton with Easburn, Stirton with Thorlby, and Sutton in Airedale, and contains 9595 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christchurch, Oxford. It stands on a hill, and is called "The Lang Church in Craven;" the choir being of an unusual length. In the nave is a monument and recumbent cross-legged effigy of Sir Robert De Steeton, or Stiveton, who lived in the reign of Edward I. The northern chapel and chancel contain several monuments of the Currer family. Kildwick-hall, the seat of Miss Richardson Currer, was built about the reign of James I.; it stands high, with a very steep descent in front, but sheltered by plantations.

Steeton-hall, in the most southerly part of the parish, is the seat of W. Sugden, esq.

Cowling, or *Collinge*, about 4 miles E. from Kildwick, on the borders of Lancashire, a place of some trade, contains 1870 inhabitants. This district forms the upper part of a valley, extending to the confines of Blackburnshire, and was probably named from some appearances of coal, which abounds a little beyond. In this valley is Carhead, the seat of W. Wainmore, esq.

Farnhill with Cononley, both on the Aire, about a mile N. from Kildwick, contain 1350 inhabitants. Cononley-hall is the seat of John Swire, esq.

Silsden, on the east, contains 1904 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in nail making, and weaving of cotton and worsted. A chapel, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1712. Near the chapel was Jennings-hall.

On the western side of Kildwick is Glusburne, which contains 787 inhabitants; and between that village and Easburn is Cross Hills, a considerable hamlet, on the road to Skipton; and southward is Sutton, containing 1092 inhabitants.

LINTON, in Wharf-dale, 9 miles N. from Skipton, contains 62 houses and 313 inhabitants. Here is a hospital, founded and endowed by Richard Fountain, of Enfield, in Middlesex, in 1721. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory in two medieties, value 16*l.* each, in the patronage of the crown. It is situated at some distance from the village on the banks of the Wharf. Paper garlands, carried at the funerals of young unmarried women, inscribed with the name and age of the deceased, are hung in this and most other churches of Wharf-dale, upon the choir screen.

> A garland fresh and fair
> Of lilies there was made,
> In sign of her virginitie,
> And on her coffin laid.
>
> *Old Ballad.*

The parish contains the additional townships of Grassington, Hebden, and Threshfield, and includes a total number of 1910 inhabitants. At Grassington, the largest township of the parish, is a market on Tuesday, and fairs on the 4th of March, 24th of April, 29th of June, and 26th of September, for cattle and sheep. In the neighbourhood are lead mines; the lead on Grassington-moor is extremely rich, a ton of ore sometimes yielding 1600 lbs. weight of metal. The Anglo-Norman churches and chapels in this valley are uniformly covered with lead, which, for such humble foundations, would scarcely have been purchased at a dear rate, or conveyed from any great distance. At Threshfield is a grammar school, founded by the Rev. Matthew Hewitt, rector of Linton, in 1674.

MARTON, 6 miles W. from Skipton, contains 65 houses and 382 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Heber. West Marton-hall, the seat of the Heber family, stands low, and is embosomed in wood. Westward is Gledstone-house, the seat of the Reverend William Roundell, which, with its woods, crowns the summit of a bold elevation, and commands the most extended and at the same time the most characteristic view in Craven. Gledstone has a beautiful and irregular foreground, spotted with aged hawthorns, beyond which stretches a variegated extent of rich pasture, while the whole is encircled by a wild horizon of brown and rugged fells.

SKIPTON, on a branch of the river Aire, 41 miles W. from York, and 216 miles from London, contains 667 houses and 3411 inhabitants. This town, the capital of Craven, is entirely built of stone, and consists principally of one spacious street; its trade has increased of late years, and is now considerable, having been facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Here is a mill for silk twist, and cotton manufactories, and a weekly market on Saturday, to which great quantities of corn are brought, chiefly from Knaresborough and its vicinity, and dispersed hence into different parts of Craven, and into the north-eastern parts of Lancashire. By its cattle and sheep markets and fairs, Skipton forms a connecting link in trade between the two counties of York and Lancaster. Skipton, or town of sheep, is a name acquired from the vast tracts of sheepwalk which anciently lay around it. The fairs are held on the 25th of March, Palm Sunday eve, Easter eve, the first, second, and third Tuesdays after Easter, Whitsun eve, the 5th of August, the 20th and 23rd of November, for cattle, sheep, horses, linen cloth, mercery, and broad cloth. Here is a well endowed grammar school, founded in 1548, by William Ermystead, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, London. The town is governed by a constable, elected annually at the manorial court-leet, and the general quarter sessions for the West Riding are held in the Town-hall. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory and a vicarage; the former value 4*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, and the latter 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Christchurch, Oxford. It is a spacious building, rebuilt at very different periods; the roof, about Henry the Eighth's time, is extremely handsome, flat, but with light flying springers. At the eastern end are the arms of Bolton priory. On one of the pinnacles of the tower is this inscription:

"This church steeple was repaired by the Lady Clifford, countess dowager of Pembroke, A.D. 1655." The windows of the church seem to have been restored by the same benefactress, for the cypher A. P., in a quarry of stained glass, remains in almost every window. Beneath the altar, unusually elevated on that account, is the vault of the Cliffords, the place of their interment from the dissolution of Bolton priory to the death of the last earl of Cumberland. In the chancel are monuments of Henry, the first earl, who died in 1542, and Margaret Percy, his wife, who died in 1570; of Francis Lord Clifford, infant son of George, third earl of Cumberland, who died in 1589; of George Clifford, third earl of Cumberland, who died in 1605, and of Henry, Francis, and Charles Henry, sons of the last earl; all of whom died in their infancy. At the west end of the church is a library, with this inscription over the door: "Sylvester Petit, gentleman, born at Storiches, in this parish, sometime Principal of Bernard's-inn, in London, and still a worthy member of the said society, was the munificent founder of this valuable library. This monument is in token of humble gratitude, 1719."

Skipton-castle, the seat of the earl of Thanet, was originally built by Robert De Romille, about the latter end of the reign of William the Conqueror. Alice De Romille, heiress of the castle and honour of Skipton, married William Fitz-Duncan, and their daughter Cicely married William Le Gros, earl of Albemarle; their lineal descendant, Aveline De Fortibus, countess of Albemarle, married Edmund Crouchback, the first earl of Lancaster, at whose death, in 1295, the barony of Skipton was vested in the crown. One of the first acts of king Edward II. was to bestow this valuable inheritance on Piers De Gaveston, whose enjoyment of it was very short.

The next alienation transferred this estate to the Clifford family, who, with the exception of a single attainder, have held it more than five hundred years, during a long part of which they resided at Skipton-castle. It was granted, in 1311, to Robert, son of Roger De Clifford and Isabella, the heiress of the Viponts of Appleby and Brougham, in Westmorland. The great gallery in the castle was built by Henry, earl of Cumberland, the favourite of king Henry VIII., who granted him the priory of Bolton. The whole Percy fee, equivalent in extent to half of Craven, also became vested in the Cliffords, in consequence of this earl's marriage with Lady Margaret Percy, daughter of the earl of Northumberland. From Skipton-castle to Brougham-castle is a distance of seventy miles; the whole of this extensive district, excepting an interval of ten miles, between the top of Long Strothdale and Hellgill, then belonged to the Clifford family.

In one of the rooms of the castle is preserved a large family picture, representing George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, and his countess, Margaret, daughter of Francis, earl of Bedford, together with their two sons, who died young; on each side, in a folding frame, is a portrait of Anne, countess of Pembroke, when young and when a widow. The picture is 8 feet 4 in. high, exclusive of the frame; the portraits were copied from originals painted in 1589, and this picture was finished in 1646. A very beautiful reduced copy of this curious picture, made by G. P. Harding in 1834, is in the family collection, in the library at Woburn abbey.

On the death of the last earl of Cumberland, in 1643, all the estates belonging to the Clifford family descended to the countess of Pembroke. Lady Margaret, her daughter and coheiress, by her first husband, Richard Sackvile, earl of Dorset, married John Tufton, earl of Thanet, in 1629; the castle and manor of Skipton descended, on the death of the countess of Pembroke, to that noble family.

Over the entrance is an inscription, intimating that the castle was repaired by order of the countess of Pembroke, in 1658, after it had been reduced to ruin, by order of parliament. The most ancient part of the castle now remaining are seven round towers, partly on the sides and partly on the angles of the building, connected by rectilinear apartments, which form an irregular court within. The walls of the towers are from nine to twelve feet thick, and are supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward II.

The vale of Skipton, one of the finest and most fertile in England, contains little tillage, but displays the most luxuriant meadows and pastures. The parish is large, containing 5479 inhabitants, and consists of the townships of Barden, Bolton Abbey, Draughton, Embsay with Eastby, East Halton with Bolton, Haslewood, and Storiths.

Barden tower, 8 miles N.E. from Skipton, was one of six lodges belonging to the forest, erected for the keeper and protection of the deer. The forest of Skipton comprehended the central part of Craven, extending from the Wharf to the Aire, and bounded by the openings which connected those valleys. Barden tower was enlarged by Henry Lord Clifford, and his son occasionally resided here, but having become a ruin in 1657, it was repaired by the countess of Pembroke, and inhabited by the family; it is now dilapidated.

Bolton Abbey, or *East Bolton*, on the Wharf, 7 miles N.E. from Skipton, is a chapelry of this parish; the chapel is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert. Here is a free school, founded about 1700, by the Hon. Robert Boyle. Bolton bridge had anciently a chapel, like many others, for the benefit of travellers; the town field, a plain of inexhaustible fertility, stretched from the border to the priory wall; here prince Rupert is said to have encamped, on his way to Marston-moor, in 1644.

A priory was founded at Embsay by William De Meschines, and Cicely his wife, in 1121, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and continued there about thirty-three years, when it was transferred to Bolton. The priory was dissolved in 1540, its revenues being valued at 212*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum. In 1543 the site was granted to Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland, in whose family it remained till 1635, when Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Henry, last earl of Cumberland, married Richard, earl of Burlington, and conveyed the estate into that family, the heiress of which married into that of Cavendish, in which it still continues. The remains of Bolton priory, surrounded by high grounds, stand upon a beautiful curvature of the Wharf, on a level, sufficiently elevated to protect them from inundation. Opposite the eastern window of the priory church the river washes the rock nearly perpendicular. In front lies a smooth expanse of parklike enclosure, spotted with native elm, ash, &c. of the finest growth. Beyond are the aged groves of Bolton park, and more distant are the barren and rocky moors, Simonseat and Barden fell. One of the gatehouses of the priory has been converted into a dwelling-house, the occasional residence of the duke of Devonshire. The principal remains of the priory are the walls of the church, but the want of a tower detracts much from the beauty of the building.

About half a mile above Bolton abbey the valley closes, and on either side the Wharf is overhung by deep woods, from which huge perpendicular masses of rock jut out at intervals; at this point a tributary stream rushes from a waterfall, and bursts through a woody glen, to mingle its waters with the Wharf; the Wharf itself is nearly lost in a deep cleft of the rock, called "The Strid." This chasm being incapable of receiving the winter floods, has formed on either side a broad strand, full of rock basins, or pots of the Lin, which bear witness to the restless impetuosity of so many torrents.

At Embsay, 2 miles N. from Skipton, a priory was founded, which was afterwards translated to Bolton. Embsay-kirk, the seat of Mr. Preston, was erected on the site of the priory, by William Baynes, esq. in 1812. At Haslewood is a school, founded by J. Winterburn, esq.

THORNTON, 6 miles W. from Skipton, contains 310 houses and 1829 inhabitants. The village is situated on the slope and summit of a green hill, commanding views in every direction. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* It stands, like others in this part of Craven, at a considerable distance from the village.

Western Division.

ARNCLIFF, on the Skirfare, a branch of the river Wharf, 10 miles N.E. from Settle, contains 32 houses and 189 inhabitants; but including the several townships of Buckden, Haltongill, West Halton, Hawkswith, and Litton, the entire parish contains 1063 inhabitants, and is very extensive. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of University college, Oxford. It was lately taken down, says Dr. Whitaker, excepting the tower, and rebuilt, with all the attention to economy, and all the neglect, both of modern elegance and ancient form, which characterizes the religious edifices of the

present day. At the extremity of the parish of Burnsall the valley of Wharf forks off into two branches; one, in which Kettlewell stands, bears the name of Wharfdale; the other Littondale, or *Amerdale*, is watered by the Skirfare. The whole of this latter valley, together with part of Wharfdale, constitutes the parish of Arncliff. Doukbottom-cove is about two miles northward from Kilnsey-cragg, high up in the hills, and surrounded by cliffs. The entrance is an oblong chasm in the surface, overhung with ivy and fern. The view downward from the north is tremendous; on this side it is very lofty, and extends to a considerable distance. The rocks at the top, and particularly near the entrance, hang down in the most picturesque shapes, and both these and the side are covered with petrified moss, richly tinted. The western side of this valley extends to Penigent, on the skirts of which mountain are the "giants' graves," probably Danish places of interment. The upper part of Littondale stretches to the confines of Long Strothdale, a bleak and cold valley, with very little wood. At Greenfield, eight miles N.W. from Arncliff, near the source of the Wharf, the forest of Long Strothdale commences, and extends half a mile below Buckden; it is wholly within the manor of Buckden. This forest, originally vested in the kings of England, in the reign of Edward II. was granted to the earls of Northumberland, and, by family settlement, it was transmitted to Clifford, earl of Cumberland, from whom it passed to the earl of Burlington, and from him to the ancestors of the Cavendish family, and descended to the duke of Devonshire, who appoints a deputy to preserve the forestal rights. Since the year 1768 the keeping of deer has been given up; but the duke of Devonshire, in the year 1826, proved his right of free chase and warren as it existed in the feudal ages. This right has gradually been circumscribed, and there are now very few instances in the kingdom where it continues to be exercised. Free warren gives the right to the partridge, moor game, and other game of that description; a chace gives privilege to kill deer and the higher species of game; but a forest included both the others, and was of the highest description. The ancient lodges in Long Strothdale forest were Oughtershaw, Bekarmouth, Greenfell, Depdale, Yokenthwaite, Ramsgill, Middlemore, Kirkgill, Chapel, and Cray. The "Cold Keld Heads" of this district include some of the highest ground in Great Britain, and overlook southward as far as the confines of the Peak; beneath are the three valleys of Craven, with all their boundaries of rock and fell, their villages, rich pastures, and diversified landscapes. In another direction are the valleys and plains of Richmondshire.

BENTHAM, on the river Wenning and borders of Lancashire, 12 miles N.W. from Settle, and about the same distance N.E. from Lancaster, contains 392 houses and 2102 inhabitants. Here is a large flax mill, which employs many hands; and at High Bentham are four annual fairs for cattle, on the 25th of January, 22nd of June, on Saturday in Easter week, and on the 25th of October. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 35*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Lister Parker, esq.

Ingleton, at the foot of Ingleborough-hill, 11 miles N.W. from Settle, a township of this parish, contains 255 houses and 1302 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton-yarn; a fair is held here on the 17th of November. The chapel is on an elevation, commanding a fine view of Lonsdale; and in the neighbourhood of the village, amidst romantic scenery, are the caves of Craven, celebrated natural curiosities. The height of Ingleborough, above the level of the sea, is 2361 feet; the summit is a plain, almost a mile in circumference, on which are the remains of a beacon. The stone, on the summit, and for a great way down its sides, is of a sandy, gritty sort. From this elevation the prospects are extensive and romantic; eastward the Craven district presents an assemblage of hills, gradually diminishing in height. Penigent is at the distance of four miles, and towards the south are the rocks near Settle, and Pendle-hill. The northern prospect shows Whernside; within the distance of six miles, Snowdon and Cross Fell are also visible, and towards the west the flat country of Lancashire and the Irish sea.

Whernside, another hill, 2384 feet above the level of the sea, is about five miles northward, amongst Ingleton fells. There are several tarns, or small lakes, on the top.

Weathercote cave, one of the most surprising natural curiosities in the kingdom, is a subterranean cataract, within a large cave, the top of which is on a level with the adjoining land. The margin of the stream is surrounded by trees and shrubs, ornamenting the steep and rugged precipice. The cave is divided by a grotesque arch of rock, and the whole length is about 180 feet; the breadth about ninety feet. On the right of the passage into the lesser cave is the opening of the great cave, down which the cataract rushes in a fall of more than 70 feet on the rock at the bottom with a tremendous noise. The water disappears as it falls amongst the rocks and pebbles, running by a subterranean passage about a mile. The cavern is filled by the spray that arises from the water dashing against the bottom, and when the sun shines bright a small vivid rainbow appears.

Douk cave, near the foot of Ingleborough, somewhat resembles Weathercote, but the stream of the cascade only falls about 18 feet. The subterranean passage, out of which it issues, is very curious, and, with the help of a ladder and candles, may be explored.

Hurtlepot, at Chapel le Dale, or Ingleton Fell, is a round deep cavern, about 90 or 100 feet in diameter, surrounded by rocks, more than 30 feet in perpendicular height, rising above the darkened water; round the top the branches of the trees above almost meet, and spread a gloom over the chasm. Here large black trout may be frequently caught in the night.

Gingle Pot, about four miles northward from the village of Ingleton, is thirty feet across, and about sixty feet deep.

The entire parish of Bentham including Langcliffe contains 3824 inhabitants.

BOLTON BY BOWLAND, or *West Bolton*, on the borders of Lancashire, 14 miles W. from Skipton, contains 216 houses and 1205 inhabitants. A fair is annually held in this village, on the 28th of June and the two following days. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, in the patronage of John Bolton, esq. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Ralph Pudsey and his family. Bolton-hall, formerly the seat of the Pudseys, of Craven, and situated on the banks of the Ribble, is one of the most ancient mansions in the kingdom. The connection of this family of Pudsey with Hugh De Pudsey, bishop of Durham, and earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Richard I. is confirmed by circumstantial evidence. After the settlement at Bolton-hall, Sir Ralph Pudsey afforded an asylum to king Henry VI. after the battle of Hexham. The relics of this monarch left at Bolton-hall are a pair of boots, a pair of gloves, and a spoon. An adjoining well still retains the name of "King Harry." Bolton-hall is now the seat of John Bolton, esq., who purchased the estate for 42,000*l.*

Bowland forest extends over a large tract of country, towards the borders of Lancashire.

CLAPHAM, 7 miles N.W. from Settle, contains 201 houses and 982 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Newby. Annual fairs are held here on Ash Wednesday, 2nd of May, 31st of July, and 2nd of October. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the bishop of Chester. Clapham-lodge is the seat of James Farrer, esq. Austwick and Lawkland are townships of Clapham, and the entire parish contains 1889 inhabitants. Austwick-hall, the seat of C. Ingleby, esq. is on the bank of the river Wenning, which rises on Moughton fell, about three miles northward from the village. At Austwick a fair is annually held on the Thursday before Whitsuntide, for cattle. Near Lawkland is Eldroth chapel.

GIGGLESWICK, on the river Ribble, one mile W. from Settle, contains 141 houses and 746 inhabitants. Here is a grammar school, founded by king Edward VI., in 1553, to which are attached six scholarships at Christ's college, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Alkald, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of J. Coulthurst and J. Hartley, esqrs. The environs of Giggleswick are romantic and beautiful; here a deep and rocky valley begins to be formed, which, allowing sufficient space for a very fertile tract of meadow and pasture, gradually expanding to the south, forms a bold and lofty rampart of grey limestone on the east and west, surmounted at a considerable distance by Penigent and Ingleborough. Immediately to the east, and almost overhanging the town of Settle, is Castle Berg, a conical rock, backed by a cluster of rugged and protuberant crags. The neighbourhood exhibits some singular phenomena: of these the most extraordinary

is an ebbing and flowing well issuing from the face of a long ridge of rock, skirting the road towards Clapham. The times of the flux and reflux of this singular spring are apparently unconnected with rain, drought, or any other external cause. Above the village of Giggleswick is a tarn, partly natural and partly artificial; and the opposite side of the road to Clapham is skirted by a long and hoary rock, finely relieving the deep green of the yew trees, which spring out of its clefts. In this parish was formerly a custom of kindling fires on the tops of the surrounding hills on St. Lawrence's eve, called Kennel night; the parish contains the townships of Settle, Rathmill, and Stainforth, including a population of 2817 inhabitants.

Settle, on the eastern bank of the Ribble, 235 miles from London, contains 281 houses and 1508 inhabitants. The town, the capital of Ribblesdale, is irregularly built at the base of Castle Berg, a conical rock, nearly 300 feet high, the summit of which commands a most extensive prospect. Here are several cotton mills, roperies, and a paper mill. The market day is Tuesday, and fairs are held on the Tuesday before Palm Sunday, on Thursday before Good Friday, and every alternate Friday till Whit Sunday, for cattle, the 26th of April for sheep and horses, the 2nd of June, and every alternate Monday, for fat cattle and sheep, the 18th of August and Tuesday after 27th of October, for cattle, sheep, lambs, wool, and leather. A constable is appointed annually at the court baron.

The luxuriant verdure of the low lands near Settle can no where be surpassed; they are principally used for grazing. Eastward from the town, on the fells, near Wardall knots, are two rocking stones, and in the neighbourhood are several vestiges of encampments. Beyond Kirkby Fell is Malham tarn, abounding with trout.

Rathmill, or *Rathmel*, 4 miles S. from Settle, on the opposite side of the Ribble, contains 65 houses and 328 inhabitants. Near this village are New-hall, Hollin-hall, and Catteral-hall.

Stainforth, or *Underbargh*, on the bank of the Ribble, 2 miles N. from Settle, contains 47 houses and 235 inhabitants. At this place is a very beautiful waterfall, called Stainforth force; although on a smaller scale, it may be compared with the celebrated force at Aysgarth.

GISBURN, on the banks of the Ribble, 10 miles W. from Skipton, contains 126 houses and 690 inhabitants. The town, pleasantly situated, contains no manufactories, or is any particular trade carried on here; but in the neighbourhood, consisting of rich meadows, immense flocks and herds are fatted for different markets. Monday is the market day, and in the course of the year the following fairs are held; on Easter Monday, Monday fortnight, and Monday month after Easter, and the Saturday following, for cattle; Monday five weeks after Easter, for pedlary; and 18th of September, for cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Jo. Assheton, bart. of Whalley-abbey, who died in 1697.

Gisburn-park, the seat of Lord Ribblesdale, is situated at the confluence of the Ribble and the Stockbeck. In the house is a series of portraits; amongst which are a curious picture of one of the Listers, dated 1563, æt. 55, General Lambert, and Cromwell, by *Lely*. Here is also preserved an ancient drinking horn, containing about two quarts. The park contains a herd of wild cattle, of a species differing from those of Lyme, in Cheshire, and Chillingham-castle, in Northumberland, in being without horns; they are white, save the tips of their noses, which are black.

The entire parish of Gisburn consists of eight additional townships, and contains 2530 inhabitants. Gisburn forest chiefly belongs to Thomas Brome, esq. of Burton-upon-Trent.

Middop, or *Midhope*, on the confines of Lancashire, is one of the most extensive and valuable grazing farms in Craven; the old house, deserted by the family of Lister, for Thornton, seems to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII.

Rimmington, on the borders of Lancashire, contains 127 houses and 698 inhabitants. It is remarkable for a rich vein of lead ore. The other townships of Gisburn parish are Horton, Nappa, Newsholme, Paythorn, and Swindon.

HORTON, in Ribblesdale, 6 miles N. from Settle, contains 123 houses and 558 inhabitants. Here is a grammar school, founded by Jo. Armstead, in 1725. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a perpetual curacy. The parish of Horton, stretching along a valley, about eight miles from north to south, and from the skirts of Ingleborough to the summit of Penigent, in the opposite direction, contains within its limits the sources of the Ribble and the Wharf, and is enclosed between two of the most distinguished mountains in the island. In tracing the course of the Ribble upwards, the woods gradually dwindle, the verdure of the fields diminishes, and the stream becomes a mountain torrent, hurrying along a shallow and desolate valley, from a spring in the ridge of Cam amongst Ingleton fells. The Wharf rises in Lang Strothdale, about six miles northward from Horton church, on the very boundary of this parish and Arncliff.

Penigent, about 2 miles N.E. from Horton, is a towering hill, 3220 feet above the level of the sea; on its base are Hulpit and Huntpit hobs, two large and deep orifices. Horton beck runs through one of these pits, and Bransil beck through the other; each passing underground for about a mile. Horton beck emerges at Dowgill scar, and Bransil beck at Bransil head. It is very extraordinary that these subterraneous streams cross each other in the earth without mixing their waters, the bed of one being one stratum above the other. On the base of Penigent, at its western side, are tumuli, called "giants' graves;" some of which have been opened, and were found to contain skeletons.

KIRKBY, IN MALHAMDALE, or *Malghdale*, on the banks of the river Aire, 6 miles S.E. from Settle, contains 45 houses and 204 inhabitants, but including its townships of Malham and Malham-moor, Kirkby, Calton, and Hanlith, and Airton, Scosthorp, and Otterburne, the entire parish contains 1005 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the duke of Devonshire. The church has one peculiar mode of enrichment, similar to those of Bracewell and Broughton; most of the pillars of the choir have on their western sides a niche and tabernacle, once containing the statue of a saint. In the southern aisle is a monument of John Lambert, of Calton, who died in 1701; he was the son of General Lambert, and last heir male of his family.

Malham, or *Malghham*, is on the Aire, about a mile higher up the stream than Kirkby: fairs are held here on the 1st of July and 15th of October, for sheep. The village is situated in a deep and verdant vale, terminated by Malham-cove, an immense crag of limestone, stretching in the form of a segment of a large circle across the whole valley. At the bottom of the cove is an outlet for the waters of the Aire, the source of which is in the lake above. In rainy seasons the overflowings of the lake or tarn spread themselves over the surface of the rock, and falling from the centre of the cove nearly 300 feet form a tremendous cataract. Malham tarn, above this rock, is a small lake nearly a mile in diameter, abounding with trout and perch of a large size; its water is supposed to find a vent by a subterraneous passage and to reappear at the bottom of Malham-cove, where it forms the head of the river Aire; and in great floods, this channel, not being sufficient to discharge the accumulated waters, they flow over the ridge of the crag.

Eastward from Malham-cove, and about a mile distant, is Gordale scar, a fissure in the same mass of rock, which appears to have been divided by a violent convulsion of nature. The Gor beck, a considerable stream flowing through this chasm, forms several striking waterfalls. Near the village of Malham is Jennet's cave, a spacious and dreary cavern, surrounded with evergreens. The hills which environ this township are named Heyside, Ryeleaf hill, Kirkby-fell, Fountains-fell, Coska-moor, Hard-flask, and Boardley Mostilles; all within three miles of Malham tarn.

Calton and Hanlith are villages on the eastern bank of the Aire, about two miles below Kirkby. At Calton the parliamentary general, Lambert, was born in 1619. His son, who afterwards resided at Calton-hall, was a gentleman of taste, who painted several of the portraits of the Thanet family in Skipton-castle, and others at Gisburn-park.

Aireton is on the western bank of the river Aire; a large current of water, which gushes out near this village, has given it some pretension to the source of the Aire; but the streams which descend from the environs of Malham are already become a moderate river before they arrive at Aireton.

LONG PRESTON, on the banks of the Ribble, 5 miles S. from Settle, contains 161 houses and 733 inhabitants, but including the

townships of Hellifield and Wigglesworth, the entire parish contains 1491 inhabitants. Fairs are annually held here on the 1st of March and 4th of September, for cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christchurch, Oxford. In the chancel is a monument of Lawrence Hammerton, who died in 1445. Hellifield peel or castle was built in the reign of Henry VI. by Lawrence Hammerton; it is supposed to have been originally moated, as, without the advantage of elevation, the walls alone would scarcely afford protection. Wigglesworth is on the opposite bank of the Ribble.

MITTON, on the borders of Lancashire and banks of the Ribble, 9 miles N. from Blackburn, and 3 miles S.W. from Clitheroe, contains 50 houses and 324 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* This south western point of Craven is at the confluence of the Ribble and the Hodder, and hence to Sawley about six miles; it is bounded by the northern bank of the Ribble. With Rimmington brook the parish of Whalley, in Lancashire, terminates, and the remaining course of the Ribble is wholly in Yorkshire. Of this six miles every step has its beauties; the broad and rapid channel of the river, hung on either side with luxuriant woods; the half monastic, half castellated form of Stonyhurst college; the insulated rock and castle of Clitheroe; the vast bulk of Pendle hill to the east, the fells of Bowland to the west, and the more distant but more majestic mountains of Penigent and Ingleborough to the north, combine almost every feature which is required to constitute a picture on a grand scale.

Aighton is a township with Bailey and Chaigley, in the parish of Mitton, but in the hundred of Blackburn, Lancashire, containing 1487 inhabitants. In this township is Stonyhurst college, which stands on an eminence, screened from the north by Longridge fell. The mansion was erected in 1593, by Sir Richard Sherburne, of whose family it continued long the residence; the estate afterwards came by descent to the family of Weld, and in 1795 the house was appropriated to its present purpose, as a Roman Catholic college, by Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth, in Dorsetshire, who granted a lease of the premises, then in a dilapidated condition. The size of the mansion, and general disposition of the apartments, with the long galleries and spacious hall, rendered it peculiarly suitable as a college; the additions are on an extensive scale, and the whole edifice, with its lofty turrets, presents an object of great interest. The eastern window of the chapel was painted by *Miller* of London.

Mitton and Aighton having been granted together by Robert Lacy, when the church was founded at Mitton, the latter, although in Lancashire, was included in the same parish, which accounts for a fact, not very common, that townships of the same parish are in different counties. Other townships of Mitton are Bashall Eaves, West Bradford, Grindleton, and Waddington, and the entire parish contains 5025 inhabitants.

Waddington, on the banks of the Ribble, two miles north from Clitheroe, in Lancashire, is a village in which spinning and the manufacture of cotton is carried on with increasing industry. The chapel, dedicated to St. Helen, is in the presentation of Thomas Lister Parker, esq. Waddington hall, constructed of strong old masonry, has nearly lost all appearance of antiquity; in the time of Edward I. the manor was in the possession of the Tempests, in which family it continued till the reign of Charles I.

Browsholm hall, about three miles northwest from Waddington, stands on an elevated situation in the forest of Bowland; it was built by Robert Parker, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, and was long the residence of this family. Thomas Lister Parker, esq. holds the office of bowbearer in the forest of Bowland; but in 1805 a fine herd of wild deer, the last vestige of feudal superiority in the demesnes of the Lacys, was destroyed here.

SAWLEY, or *Sallay*, 5 miles N. from Clitheroe, and 15 miles S.W. from Skipton, is an extra parochial district, containing 98 houses and 561 inhabitants, including Tosside. Here William De Percy founded, in 1147, a Cistercian abbey, in honour of the blessed Virgin, which, about the time of the general suppression, was endowed with estates of the annual value of 221*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* The Percy fee, in Craven, stretched at least twenty-five miles from north to south, embracing the whole of Ribblesdale within that district, and much of the valleys of Aire and Wharf; but no spot can be pointed out equally warm and fertile with the site of Sawley abbey. The site and demesnes of this monastery were granted by Henry VIII. in 1530 to Sir Arthur Darcy, to be held in capite, by knight's service. In the reign of James I. Sir James Hay, being possessed of this estate, was created Lord Hay of Sawley, in 1615, and afterwards earl of Carlisle. By his descendant it was sold to the Weddell family, and is now the property of earl De Grey. The remains of the abbey church show that it was cruciform in plan; great part of the nave and transept is standing; the choir and chapter-house are only to be traced by the foundation, but the abbey gatehouse is entire. The remains of the wall of the close includes the richest feeding pasture in this rich valley.

SEDBERGH, on the river Rother and borders of Westmorland, 10 miles E. from Kendal, and the same distance N. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 328 houses and 2022 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated in a secluded vale, at the north-western extremity of the county, and has cotton and woollen factories, but its chief trade is in the manufacture of iron articles. Sedbergh is divided into the four hamlets of Froston and Soolbank, Marthwaite, Cantley and Dowbiggin, and Howgill and Bland. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and annual fairs, for cattle, on the 20th of March and 29th of October. A grammar school was founded and endowed here, in the reign of Edward VI., by Dr. Lupton, provost of Eton. The town is governed by a constable, elected annually, and a court for the recovery of debts is instituted. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Sedbergh includes the townships of Garsdale and Dent, and the entire parish contains 4483 inhabitants. Ingmire hall is the seat of J. Upton, esq. Northward are Howgill fells.

Dent is a market town, on the banks of the Dee, a river which, after being fed by numberless streams in its course through the valley, escapes by a narrow gorge, and mingles its waters with the Rother and the Lune. The town is 5 miles S.E. from Sedbergh, and contains 372 houses and 1782 inhabitants: its market is held on Friday; there are also fairs for cattle on the first Friday after the 15th of February, and every Friday fortnight till the 12th of May. The chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the presentation of twenty-four sidesmen. It is not a century since Dent dale was inhabited by a race of yeomanry, provincially called statesmen; each of whom resided on his freehold; their houses, rude structures, exhibited a style of architecture of which hardly any other examples are to be found. They were built of sufficient magnitude to contain two or sometimes three families inhabiting different floors. Between the upper and lower stories, a communication was obtained by stone steps, usually on the exterior of the building, which conducted to long wooden galleries in front of the houses. These, however, are rapidly falling to decay, and a few years will probably obliterate every vestige of these remarkable edifices. Dent dale is entirely surrounded by high hills, and has only one opening from the west where a carriage can enter with safety. The valley is about twelve miles in length, and about two miles in breadth; when viewed from the higher grounds it presents a scene of rural beauty.

Garsdale, at the foot of Bow fell, eastward from Sedbergh, contains 126 houses and 679 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is in the presentation of the crown.

SLAIDBURN, or *Sladeburn*, on the river Hodder and borders of Lancashire, 8 miles N. from Clitheroe, contains 156 houses and 904 inhabitants, but including the townships of Easington and Newton, and the district of Bowland forest, which extends into Whalley parish, in Lancashire, the entire parish contains 2583 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 28*l.*, in the patronage of J. Wrigglesworth, esq. At Newton fairs are held annually, on the 14th of March, 14th of April, and 16th of September. Newton hall is the seat of Thomas Parker, esq. Bowland forest extends over a large tract of country, and is divided into two townships, denominated High and Low Forest of Bowland.

THORNTON, in Lonsdale, 12 miles N.W. from Settle, and 6 miles

E. from Kirby Lonsdale, contains 109 houses and 535 inhabitants, and including the township of Black Burton, the parish contains 1281 inhabitants. Here is a cotton manufactory. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. Near the village is Thornton Scar, a tremendous cliff, about 300 feet high, partly clothed with wood and partly exhibiting the bare rock; at a short distance from the scar is Thornton force, a beautiful cataract, rushing from an aperture in the rocks, with a fall of about 90 feet, in one sheet of water, 16 feet wide. The tops and sides of the rocks are fringed with ivy and other shrubs, a few yards higher than the cascade, and when viewed from the basin below forms a fine picture. Under the mountain of Grey Garth, on the confines of Lancashire, three miles north from Thornton, is Yorda's cave, an excavation about 180 feet in length, 40 broad, and 47 high. On the upper side of this natural curiosity is a quarry of black marble.

At Black Burton, or *Burton in Lonsdale*, on the river Greta, two miles west from Thornton, and on the borders of Lancashire, is a market, held weekly, on Monday.

8. Staincross Wapentake

Is bounded on the north by Agbrigg Wapentake; on the east by Osgoldcross Wapentake; on the south by Strafforth and Tickhill Wapentake, and on the west by Cheshire.

CAWTHORN, 5 miles N.W. from Barnsley, contains 293 houses and 1518 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the freeholders. Westward of the village is Cannon hall, the seat of Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq., in a country of fine and commanding outline, embellished by rich cultivation and luxuriant woods. The house is surrounded by a park and *ferme ornée* of about three hundred acres. The park is very pleasantly varied, shaded by fine old timber, and embellished by a lake, formed by a branch of the river Dearne, flowing at the foot of two sloping hills. In the library is preserved the bow of Little John, the companion of Robin Hood; the bow was brought from Hathersage, in Derbyshire, and is of of yew, measuring 6 feet 7 inches in length.

DARTON, on the river Dearne, 3 miles N.W. from Barnsley, contains 241 houses and 1340 inhabitants, but including the hamlets of Barugh and Kexborough, the entire parish contains 2176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of G. W. Wentworth, esq. In the chancel is a monument of John Silvester, of Brithwaite-hall, who died in 1722. Darton hall was formerly the residence of the Beaumont family. George Beaumont founded a grammar school here in 1675. Brithwaite hall is the seat of Thomas Rishworth, esq.

FELKIRK, 5 miles N.E. from Barnsley, is a parish, consisting of the townships of Brierley, Havercroft with Cold Hiendley, South Hiendley, and Shafton, containing 194 houses and 1042 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. Its site is centrical, but it is literally the field kirk, a church in the fields.

HEMSWORTH, 7 miles S. from Pontefract, contains 204 houses and 963 inhabitants. Robert Holgate, archbishop of York and lord president of the council in the North, was born at Hemsworth, and founded and endowed a grammar school here in 1546, the entire patronage of which is vested in the archbishop of York; he also founded and endowed a hospital in 1555, which was only recovered from the fraudulent depredations of the trustees in 1816. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of W. Wrightson, esq. Hemsworth hall, environed by pleasant grounds, is the seat of Sir Francis Linley Wood, bart.; and Elmsall lodge, which is in the adjoining parish of South Kirkby, is the seat of C. Cholmeley, esq.

HIGH HOYLAND, 6 miles N.W. from Barnsley, contains 49 houses and 268 inhabitants, but including West Clayton, a populous township, this parish contains 1122 inhabitants, exclusive of Skelmanthorp, a hamlet. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory in medieties; each value 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Colonel Beaumont: it stands on a lofty eminence on the banks of the Dearne.

PENISTONE, on the banks of the river Don, 7 miles W. from Barnsley, and 12 miles N.W. from Sheffield, contains 134 houses and 645 inhabitants. The town is situated in a barren country, particularly towards the west, and the moors on the confines of Derbyshire. The only branch of manufacture is that of linen; but it is noted for the number of moor sheep sold at its markets and fairs: a market is held every Thursday, and fairs on the last Thursday in the months of February, March, and May, and on the Thursday after old Michaelmas-day, for horses and cattle. Here is a well-endowed grammar school. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Major-General G. Bosville. The parish of Penistone includes the townships of Gunthwaite, Hunshelf, Ingbirchworth, Langsett, Oxspring, and Thurleston, and the chapelry of Denby, the entire parish contains 5042 inhabitants.

Denby is three miles northward from Penistone, and contains 1412 inhabitants. Gunthwaite hall is the seat of J. Hargrave, esq. Thurlston contains 1524 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth and hair cloth. In the vicinity of this township are several fulling mills and scribbling mills. Here Nicholas Saunderson, the mathematician, was born in 1682.

ROYSTON, 4 miles N.E. from Barnsley, contains 103 houses and 549 inhabitants, but including the additional townships of Monk Bretton, or *Lunda*, Carlton, Chevett, Cudworth, Notton, Woolley, and Emley, the entire parish contains 3126 inhabitants. At Royston is a well-endowed grammar school, founded in the reign of James I. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York; the roof of the choir, a fine specimen of carved work, is said to have been brought here from the priory of Monk Bretton. Adam Fitz Swain founded a cluniac priory at Monk Bretton, on the northern side of the river Dearne, early in the reign of Henry II. in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, which, at first, was subordinate to the priory of St. John, at Pontefract. The revenue belonging to the prior and monks of Bretton amounted, in 1534, to 323*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* per annum. After the dissolution the site was granted, in 1540, to William Blithman. A catalogue of the library of this priory was printed by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.; it was originally written fourteen years after the dissolution of the monastery, when the books were at Worsborough, in the custody of some of the members of the dissolved institution. The preface, by Mr. Hunter, contains remarks on the probable losses caused by the destruction of monastic libraries. The catalogues of the libraries at Glastonbury, Peterborough, Leicester, Reading, and Deeping, are also printed; those of Ramsey and Dover are yet in manuscript. Mr. Hunter has contributed considerable information on English monastic libraries; an important part of literary history which had not received sufficient attention from the learned.

Chevet hall was the seat of Sir William Pilkington, bart.; and Woolley park of G. W. Wentworth, esq.

SILKSTONE, 4 miles W. from Barnsley, contains 130 houses and 807 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the linen manufactory, the iron founderies, and wiredrawing works; the collieries in the vicinity having increased. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York; it is the mother church of the Wapentake of Staincross. The parish is large, and includes the several townships of Barnsley, part of West Bretton, Cumberworth, Dodworth, Hoyland Swaine, Stainbrough, and Thurgoland. The entire parish of Silkstone contains 13,728 inhabitants.

Barnsley, a market town, on the road from Sheffield to Leeds, 14 miles N. from Sheffield, 19 miles S. from Leeds, and 172 miles from London, contains 1441 houses and 8284 inhabitants; it was called Bleak Barnsley, from its exposed situation, which has gradually been corrupted into Black Barnsley. The town occupies the acclivity of a hill, amidst coal pits and iron works. Wire

drawing is here carried on to a very considerable extent, and this town is supposed to supply the best wire for needles in the kingdom; but the chief trade of the town is the manufacturing of flax, bleaching of linen yarns, weaving linen cloth, ducks, diapers, damasks, &c.; there being upwards of three thousand looms employed in the town and the neighbouring villages. Here are also extensive iron founderies for casting and making steam engines, pots, grates, &c.; quantities of freestone and grindstones are obtained in the vicinity, which also supplies plentiful veins of coal. Barnsley is well situated for trade, and in addition to an ample supply of fuel for manufactories, it has the advantage of canal navigation, communicating with all parts of the kingdom. The Barnsley canal, opened in 1799, is connected with a railroad to Silkstone, which facilitates the conveyance of coal from the mines in this district. The canal extends from the river Calder, near Wakefield, to the north-eastern side of this town, and thence to Barnby bridge, near Cawthorn; at Haw-park wood is a feeder, communicating with Hiendley reservoir, which covers one hundred and twenty-seven acres of ground. Near Monk Bretton the canal crosses the river Dearne by an aqueduct of five arches, and in the latter part of its course it forms a junction with the Dearne and Dove canal to the river Don at Swinton. A market is held at Barnsley every Wednesday, and annual fairs on the Wednesday before the 28th of February, 13th of May, and 11th of October, for horses and cattle, pigs, and cheese. The chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has lately been rebuilt, and a district church has been erected here on the authority of the parliamentary commission. The land in the vicinity of Barnsley is distinguished for its fertility, and famed for its growth of wheat.

Dodworth, 3 miles S.W. from Barnsley, contains 1227 inhabitants, employed in the linen manufacture.

Stainbrough, 2 miles S. from Barnsley, contains 194 inhabitants. Wentworth castle, which stands on an eminence, was built in the year 1730 by Thomas, earl of Strafford, whose arms appear on the tympan of the pediment of the northern front; the eastern front was erected by William, earl of Strafford, about 1770. A gallery here, which is 180 feet in length by 24 feet in breadth, and 30 feet high, is one of the most beautiful rooms in England; the gallery is in three divisions, the largest being in the centre, separated by marble columns with gilt capitals, and statues of Apollo, Bacchus, Ceres, and an Egyptian priestess, between the columns and the wall: the various apartments contain a select collection of pictures by the old masters, as well as several interesting portraits. The grounds are disposed with much taste, and enclosed by a fine piece of water; groves of oak fill up the curves of the stream, which give it a very picturesque appearance.

Thurgoland, 5 miles S.W. from Barnsley, contains 819 inhabitants, who are employed chiefly in the manufacture of woollen cloth and wire. At Field Head John Charles Brooke, Somerset herald, was born in 1748. As an antiquary he illustrated an inscription in Kirkdale church, and another in Aldborough church, in this county; he died in 1794.

TANKERSLEY, 5 miles S. from Barnsley, contains 103 houses and 625 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitz-William. The parish includes the chapelry of Wortley, containing 173 houses and 904 inhabitants, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Don, surrounded by woods. Wortley hall is the seat of Lord Wharncliffe. Wortley is on many accounts a singularly interesting portion of the deanery of Doncaster, so ably described by Mr. Hunter. In its general topographical character it admits of division into two portions of nearly equal extent: one of cultivated land, which is, however, opened in some places for the sake of the mineral riches, coal and iron, which it contains; on this are found a number of farm-houses and hamlets, and the village of Wortley; near which is Wortley hall, with its outhouses, gardens, and park, on a site, where, from the first century after the Conquest, has resided the family who, without interruption, have enjoyed this and other fair domains.

The other portion is known by the name of Wharncliffe. This is a chase of the lords of Wortley; some of it is open ground, but the greater part is covered with wood, remains of that primeval forest which once covered the whole of the southern parts of Yorkshire. The slope of a mass of mountain limestone, at the foot of which runs the Don, is nearly covered with wood, forming, perhaps, one of the finest native forests in the kingdom, and when laid down in a map appears a narrow tract of land, about five miles in extent. On the rocky summit of a hill in this forest Sir Thomas Wortley, in 1510, built a lodge "for his pleasure, and to hear the harts' bell." Westward from this lodge the grandeur of Wharncliffe is best seen, the view hence consisting of woods and rocks and sky, deep valleys, and distant moors. This was the scene of a song, called "The dragon of Wantley;" and a cliff in the rock is known by the name of the Dragon's den. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was not insensible to the beauties of this romantic spot, and compared it to the scenery in the neighbourhood of Avignon.

9. Strafforth and Tickhill Wapentake

Comprises the south-western part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Osgoldcross Wapentake; on the east by Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire; on the south by Derbyshire, and on the west by Staincross Wapentake.

Northern Division.

ADWICK LE STREET, on the Skell brook, a branch of the river Don, 4 miles N.W. from Doncaster, contains 68 houses and 346 inhabitants, but including the hamlets of Hamphall and Stubbs, the entire parish contains 486 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of J. Fullerton, esq. In the chancel is a tomb of John Fitz-William, who died in 1470, and another of Leonard Wray, who died in 1590; there is also a tomb, with the effigy of a man, inscribed Hic Jacet Jacobus . . . . On the northern side of the chancel is a monument of one of the Washington family in the sixteenth century. Adwick hall is the seat of George Wroughton, esq. At Hampall, or *Hamphall*, about two miles westward, a priory of Cistercian nuns, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, was founded by William De Clairfait, and Avicia De Tany his wife, about the year 1170, or perhaps earlier: the yearly income of the nuns, in 1534, was valued at 85*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* The site and demesnes of Hampall priory, after the dissolution, were granted, in 1552, to Francis Aislaby; there still remain parts of the priory inhabited by cottagers.

ADWICK UPON DEARNE, 7 miles N. from Rotherham, contains 34 houses and 168 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Wath. The church is the purest specimen of an original village church remaining in the deanery of Doncaster, being simply a nave and chancel, with a tabernacle on the roof, in which two bells are hung. The narrow lancet-shaped windows prove its antiquity. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor, which is partly in the liberty of Tickhill.

BARNBROUGH, or *Barnborough*, 6 miles W. from Doncaster, contains 89 houses and 466 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 23*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendaries of Southwell. On the northern side of the chancel is a monument of Percival Cresacre, of Barnbrough hall, on which lie his effigies carved in oak. It is highly enriched with shields of arms, and when viewed from the choir the end of the tomb presents the form of a cross, on the shaft of which a rosary is carved. On the head of the cross is an inscription, and on other parts of the tomb are other moral sentences.

Barnbrough hall, the residence of Mrs. Griffith, was formerly the seat of the Cresacre, and afterwards of the More family. A life of Sir Thomas More, by his great grandson, Cresacre More, was reprinted with notes by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, in 1828, in which an account is given of the several members of the family connected with literature. In the house are three curious pictures; one is a copy of Holbein's large picture of the More family, now at Nostell priory. Another is of the family of Cresacre More, but concealed by paper pasted over the panel on which it is painted; the third is the portrait of a priest, in the reign of Charles I. with the arms of More upon the picture.

The Grange, the seat of Francis Fawkes, esq. is finely situated in a pleasant and fertile valley.

BENTLEY, 2 miles N.W. from Doncaster, contains 232 houses and 1171 inhabitants, including Arksey. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Sir William Bryan Cooke, bart. of Wheatley hall. It is situated in Arksey, and is cruciform in its plan, with a tower and low spire in the centre. In the windows are many coats of arms in stained glass, tolerably perfect. Here is also a grammar school, built by Sir George Cooke, bart. in 1683. Mote hill, at Bentley, is the site of an ancient manor house, one of the most considerable tenancies of the honour of Tickhill.

BOLTON UPON DEARNE, 7 miles N. from Rotherham, contains 124 houses and 623 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of W. Marsden, esq.

BRODSWORTH, 6 miles W. from Doncaster, contains 71 houses and 216 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Pickburn and Scansby. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. The manor and principal estates in this parish became, in 1713, the property of the earl of Kinnoul; his grandson sold the whole to Peter Thelluson, a merchant, of London, who died at Plaistow, in Essex, in 1797, and was buried in the church here. The estates he left at Brodsworth, Marr, and Hampall, were made subject to extraordinary provisions in his will. These provisions have been contested in every form and in every court. In Vesey's Reports, Trinity term, 1805, the argument upon it is perspicuously detailed. Brodsworth hall has since been the residence of the receiver appointed by the trustees under the will, and considerable purchases have been made in several different counties; about 1500 acres were bought at Amotherby, near Malton, but the rest of the Yorkshire purchases have been in this vicinity, at Bilham, Thorp, Pickburn, and Adwick. At Scawsby Lees, in this parish, "The Pilgrimage of Grace" encamped in October, 1536.

CLAYTON IN THE FIELD, or *in the Clay*, 8 miles E. from Barnsley, contains 69 houses and 360 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Frickley. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy to the vicarage of Hooton Paynell. Frickley hall is the seat of R. K. Dawson, esq.

DARFIELD, on the banks of the Dearne, 5 miles E. from Barnsley, contains 110 houses and 512 inhabitants, but including the six townships of Billingley, Great and Little Houghton, and Wombwell Ardsley, and the chapelry of Worsborough, the entire parish contains 3820 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory and vicarage; the former valued at 53*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* and the latter 14*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. Houghton hall is the seat of R. Milnes, esq.; and Middlewood hall of the Hon. H. Savile. Ardsley hall is the seat of J. Micklethwaite, esq.; and Park-house of B. Taylor, esq. Wood hall was anciently a seat of the Fitz-William family. Worsborough or *Washingburgh* chapel stands on a hill; it has a low tower and spire, and a fine eastern window; the whole appears to have been erected about the middle of the fifteenth century. In the chancel is a monument of Thomas Elmhirst, who died in 1632. Here is a free school, founded in 1714, by William Skiers. Worsborough hall is the seat of F. Edmunds, esq.; near it is Darnley hall, the seat of W. Newman, esq. Rockley abbey, in this vicinity, is a farm house, the property of the Wentworths. Obadiah Walker, a learned divine, was born at Worsborough in 1616. One of his best works is "The Greek and Roman History, illustrated by Coins and Medals," 1692.

ECCLESFIELD, 5 miles N. from Sheffield, contains 1356 houses and 7163 inhabitants. The manufactures peculiar to Sheffield are also carried on here; all the nails manufactured in Hallamshire are made in this parish, which produces coal and ironstone. In the village is also a cotton factory; but the general character of Ecclesfield is rather that of an agricultural than a manufacturing district. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of T. Ryder, esq. It is called the "Minster of the Moors," and consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, and a fine tower; the roof, stalls, and screens, are fine specimens of carved wood work. In the chancel are monuments of the Greens of Thundercliff; the Shiercliffs of Whitley hall, and the Foljambes of Aldwork. Soon after the Conquest a Benedictine priory was erected at Ecclesfield, probably by Roger De Busli of Tickhill castle, and made dependant on the abbey of St. Vandrille, near Rouen, in Normandy. King Richard II. granted this priory, in 1386, to the Carthusian monastery of St. Ann, near Coventry. In the neighbourhood of Ecclesfield are several old mansions. Barnes hall was the residence of the descendants of Archbishop Scott, who was born at Rotherham. Howsley hall is the property of John Mackneth Freeman, esq. Thundercliff grange, which belonged to Kirkstead abbey, near Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, is the seat of Lord Howard of Effingham; the old house was in the parish of Ecclesfield, but the present is in that of Rotherham. Shiercliff hall is the seat of W. Bingley, esq. The entire parish contains 12,496 inhabitants, and includes the townships of Aldwarke and Bradfield.

Aldwark, or *Aldward*, 12 miles N. from Rotherham, was an ancient seat of the Foljambes, Clorells, and Fitz-Williams. Aldwark hall is the residence of S. Walker, esq. Wheatcroft is a hamlet adjoining.

Bradfield, on the borders of Derbyshire, is a high and mountainous tract of country, lying between the Riveling or Wrangsly river and the Don, containing 5298 inhabitants. Several roads have been made within the last few years, one of which, from Sheffield to Manchester, follows the course of the Don for many miles, and is singularly picturesque and romantic: the whole district is now passing into a state of general cultivation. In the north-western parts of this extensive chapelry are several remains of very high antiquity. Near the chapel is Bailey hill, an Anglo-Saxon encampment, in a perfect state, but overgrown with bushes. On the opposite side of the village is Castle hill, another earthwork; Bar dike, the boundary between Broomhead moor and Smallfield common, is an immense trench; and on the adjacent moor is a vast cairne, called "the Apron-full of Stones." Near Handsome cross is an elliptical enclosure of twelve stones, 24 feet by 20 in extent. The other remarkable objects on the confines of the county are Dean-head stones, Bull stones, Crow stones, and Hays stones; Lost-lad and Lord's seat are high hills on the boundary.

Broomhead hall was erected by Christopher Wilson, in the reign of Charles I.; it stands at the head of Ewden, a valley, along which flows one of the tributary streams of the Don, commanding a view of the woody steep of Wharncliffe. In the hall are preserved the manuscripts of John Wilson, born here in 1719, and died in 1783; these collections are illustrative of the ancient history of Hallamshire. At Balterstone is a chapel, founded and endowed by Sir Robert Rockley in 1412; and at Midhope is an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. James. At Stannington a district church was erected, in the pointed style of architecture, in 1830.

More hall is a farm-house connected with the story of the Dragon of Wantley.

HICKLETON, 6 miles W. from Doncaster, contains 27 houses and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of G. W. Wentworth. Hickleton hall is the seat of F. Hawksworth, esq.

HOOTON PAYNELL, 7 miles N.W. from Doncaster, contains 67 houses and 326 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the governors of Wakefield grammar school: it is an Anglo-Norman edifice. Hooton Paynell hall is the seat of Saint Andrew Ward, esq.; at some distance from the house is a Belvidere tower, commanding one of the most extensive and richest prospects in the West Riding, including the cathedrals of York and Lincoln, and even Southwell minster, with nearly seventy parish churches. Hooton Paynell comprises the small townships of Stotford and Bilham, and the entire parish contains 409 inhabitants.

MARR, 4 miles N.W. from Doncaster, contains 32 houses and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the earl of Kinnoul. In the

chancel is a monument of the Lewys family, ancestors of the charitable Lady Elizabeth Hastings.

MELTON ON THE HILL, or *High Melton,* 5 miles W. from Doncaster, contains 27 houses and 137 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq. In the windows of the church are many subjects in painted glass, partly executed by *Peckitt* of York, and partly collected by Dean Fountayne, from the old churches in the city of York. One of the subjects is a portrait of William De Melton, provost of Beverley and archbishop of York, in the reign of Edward II. In the chancel are several monuments of the Fountayne family. Melton hall, the seat of Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq. is surrounded by extensive grounds, and commands a delightful prospect.

RAWMARSH, 3 miles N. from Rotherham, contains 255 houses and 1259 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in a manufacture of coarse earthenware. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Kilnhurst hall is the seat of W. Turner, esq.

SPROTBOROUGH, 3 miles W. from Doncaster, contains 57 houses and 318 inhabitants, but including the township of Cateby, the parish contains 487 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 44*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Joseph Copley, bart. In the chancel are several monuments of the families of Fitz-William and Copley; and on the roof of the nave and northern aisle is a singular collection of shields of arms.

Sprotborough hall, the seat of Sir Joseph Copley, bart., built in the reign of Charles II., is advantageously situated so as to command a wide prospect of the surrounding country, enriched with wood, and watered by the windings of the river Don, which takes its course at the foot of the eminence on which the house stands. In the distance is seen Conisborough castle, rising in the midst of a most beautiful country. Sir William Fitz-William, who lived in the reign of Henry I. by his marriage with Eleanor, the daughter and heiress of Sir John De Elmley, obtained this estate, which remained in possession of the Fitz-William family till the reign of Henry VII. when Sir William Copley married Dorothy, the daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Fitz-William of Sprotborough. The Copleys held it for six generations, when, on the death of Sir Godfrey Copley in 1709, the estate descended to Joseph Moyle, who married Katherine his daughter and heiress. His son succeeding him assumed the name of Copley, and it has continued in the same family to the present time.

In the village of Sprotborough formerly stood a cross, erected by Sir William Fitz-William, in the reign of Henry V., and bearing this inscription on a brass plate:

> Whoso is hungry and liste to eat,
> Let him come to Sprotbro to his meate;
> And for a night and for a daye
> His horse shall have both corn and hay,
> And no man shall ask him, when he goeth away.

THURNSCOE, 8 miles E. from Barnsley, contains 46 houses and 205 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitz-William. Thurnscoe hall is the seat of Charles Palmer, esq.

WATH UPON DEARNE, 6 miles N. from Rotherham, contains 196 houses and 1001 inhabitants; but the parish is large, and consists of four additional townships, in which are extensive potteries, furnaces, and collieries, and 4812 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Christchurch, Oxford. William Radclyfe, Rouge Croix Pursuivant, was born at Wath in 1770; he died in 1828.

Brampton Byerlaw, 7 miles N. from Rotherham, contains 1263 inhabitants. Byerlaw is a term by which the district regulations are implied in the townships of Hallamshire.

Nether Hoyland, 5 miles S.E. from Barnsley, is a chapelry, containing 1229 inhabitants. A district church was erected here in 1831.

Swinton, 5 miles N.E. from Rotherham, contains 1050 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an Anglo-Norman edifice, originally erected in the eleventh century; the southern doorway is beautifully enriched, and deserving the particular attention of the architectural antiquary; but a considerable part of the chapel has been rebuilt in modern times.

Wentworth, 5 miles N. from Rotherham, is a chapelry of Wath parish, containing 1269 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, contains several monuments of the Wentworth family; on the north side of the chancel is that of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, K.G. who was beheaded 12th of May, 1641, for high treason. In the centre of the burial ground is a mausoleum constructed by Earl Fitz-William, in 1827, for the Wentworth branch of his family.

Wentworth house, the seat of Earl Fitz-William, for extent and magnificence is not excelled by any in the kingdom. The principal front, in a line of 600 feet, consists of a centre and wings, with a noble Corinthian portico, projecting 20 feet. The park, upwards of fifteen hundred acres in extent, is richly clothed with wood and adorned with water. On an elevated situation, about a mile from the mansion, is a mausoleum, erected in 1788, to the memory of Charles, marquess of Rockingham. The house was built by Thomas, marquess of Rockingham, who died in 1750. A column, on an eminence, is erected to commemorate the acquittal of Admiral Keppel.

Southern Division.

ANSTON, or *Anstan,* on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 6 miles W. from Worksop, and 12 miles E. from Sheffield, contains 152 houses and 776 inhabitants, including North and South Anston, situated on opposite eminences, between which flows one of the streams, which, united, form the river Ryton; this rivulet afterwards passes into a glen, where stands Woodmill, in a beautiful spot. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the chancellor of the archbishop of York.

ARMTHORP, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 4 miles N.E. from Doncaster, contains 70 houses and 359 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It is a specimen of what the original small country parish churches were, and is the only church in the deanery of Doncaster without a tower. On the northern side is a large pew for the family of Cooke of Streethorp.

ASTON, on the borders of Derbyshire, 6 miles S. from Rotherham, contains 126 houses and 556 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Aughton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the duke of Leeds. In the chancel is a monument of John, the last Lord Darcy, who died in 1635, and a mural tablet to the Rev. William Mason, the poet, and rector of this parish, who died in 1797. Aston hall, the seat of Henry Verelst, esq., was built from designs by *Carr* of York, about 1770, on the site of the mansion of the earls of Holderness. George Lord Darcy, in the reign of Edward VI. married Dorothy, the daughter and heiress of Sir John Melton of Aston; his descendants were called lords Darcy of Aston, in distinction from the lords Darcy of Chiche, St. Osyth, in Essex.

BARNBY UPON DON, 6 miles N.E. from Doncaster, contains 110 houses and 617 inhabitants, including the township of Thorp in Balne. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of J. Gresham, esq. In the chancel is a monument of R. Marshall, who died in 1505. Thorp chapel is an interesting remain of Anglo-Norman architecture.

BAWTRY, on the river Idle, and borders of Nottinghamshire, 9 miles S.E. from Doncaster, and 153 from London, is a chapelry of the parish of Blythe, containing 203 houses and 1027 inhabitants. It is situated on the side of an eminence, sloping towards the river, which being navigable for small craft to Gainsborough, is a considerable advantage to the trade of the town. Here is a market on Saturdays, and annual fairs, for horses and cattle, on Whit Tuesday

and 22d of November. The chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is subordinate to the vicar of Blythe, in Nottinghamshire. Shooters hill is the seat of S. C. Hilton, esq.

Austerfield, 2 miles N.E. from Bawtry, is also a chapelry of Blythe, in Nottinghamshire, and contains 47 houses and 242 inhabitants. Finningley park, the seat of George Broadrick, esq. is about two miles northward, on the road to Thorne.

BRAITHWELL, 7 miles S.W. from Doncaster, contains 91 houses and 438 inhabitants, but including the township of Bramley, the parish contains 739 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the north wall of the chancel is a magnificent founder's tomb of unusually large dimensions, and there is also in the chancel a monument of Thomas Sheffield, of Braithwell, who died in 1406. In the village is a shaft of an ancient cross inscribed in old characters—

Jesu le fiz Marie.
Pense toy.
Le Frere no Roy.
Je vus prie.

Jesus, son of Mary, think upon the brother of our king, I beseech you. 1191. Langcote grange, formerly belonging to the abbot of Roche, after the dissolution, became the property of a family of Spencer. Bramley hall is the seat of J. Fullarton, esq.

CANTLEY, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 3 miles S.E. from Doncaster, contains 114 houses and 577 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of J. W. Childers. A monument, of the fifteenth century, representing the head and shoulders of the person commemorated, is built up in the eastern wall. In the chancel is a monument of J. Childers, who died in 1802, æt. 64. Cantley lodge is the seat of John Walbanke Childers, esq.

CONISBOROUGH, or *Coningsburgh*, on the banks of the river Don, 5 miles S.E. from Doncaster, contains 233 houses and 1142 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. This edifice belongs to an early era in church architecture, and was probably built by Hameline, earl of Warren, in the reign of king John. It consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower on the western front. The only monumental effigy is a mutilated figure of a knight, one of the Vesci family, or some early constable of the castle. Hameline, earl of Warren, was much in this part of Yorkshire, and to him, with great probability, is attributed the erection of the keep and of most of the other parts of the castle of Conisborough as it now appears. In 1347, after the death of John, the last earl of Warren, all his northern possessions were granted to Edmund of Langley, son of the king, earl of Cambridge and duke of York; his son Richard, born in this castle, was surnamed of Conisborough, and, succeeding to the title of duke of York, was slain at the battle of Wakefield in 1460; soon after which his son Edward, earl of March, was seated on the throne as King Edward IV., and Conisborough was kept as a private fief of the crown; the castle, the residence of the early princes of the house of York, fell into a gradual state of decay. Queen Elizabeth granted the site of the castle and part of the honour of Conisborough to Henry Carey Lord Hunsdon, and the estate descended to Edward Coke of Longford, who sold it, in 1737, to the duke of Leeds, in whose family it now remains. The site of Conisborough castle is a natural eminence, overlooked by a still higher hill, on which is the town and church on the west, but at too great a distance to be annoyed by such missiles as were in use at an early period. The valley, between the two eminences, is a deep ravine, made deeper by art; across it a drawbridge appears to have been formerly thrown, which led to the only entrance of the castle. The northern side of the hill is very steep, and the walls of the castle are placed so exactly on the verge that it is difficult to walk round on that side; at the base of this cliff glides the river Don. The side of the hill, and the area within the walls of the castle, have been planted with elm and oak, now of great size, which add to the picturesque beauty without much injuring the character of the scene. The height of the keep, or great tower of the castle, as it remains, is 86 feet; its form is cylindrical, about 21 feet diameter in the interior, and six square buttresses are carried the whole height. In the lower part the walls diverge from the perpendicular as well as the buttresses. There are also remains of two large round towers, and part of the gatehouse, besides a curious postern. Within the parish of Conisborough are the hamlets of Firsby, Clifton, and Crookhill. The ground rises at Clifton, and overtops most of the elevated points around; hence it became one of the stations in the trigonometrical survey of England; the height above the level of the sea is 417 feet and the longitude of the beacon is 1° 12′ 52½″ west from the meridian of Greenwich.

DINNINGTON, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 7 miles N.W. from Worksop, contains 36 houses and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. It was rebuilt about the year 1770. Dinnington hall is the seat of J. C. M. Athorpe, esq.

DONCASTER, on the river Don, 37 miles S.W. from York, and 162 miles from London, contains 1789 houses and 8544 inhabitants. One of the great Roman roads traversed the river at the point where this town now stands, and connected the two great stations, Lincoln and York. This ford required the protection of a castle, and that Danum is Doncaster is proved by the Itinerary, in which the road from Lincoln to the wall is laid down. The town is one of the most picturesque in the county, and remarkable for its beauty and cleanliness. The High-street, with Hall-gate, French-gate, and Marsh-gate, extends nearly a mile in length from the hall cross to the mill bridge, and from the eastern extremity of the town to the west end of St. Sepulchre-gate, on the road to Rotherham, the distance exceeds half a mile. Water is supplied by pipes from the river Don, over which there are two stone bridges, and beyond them a causeway, extending over the low lands, subject to occasional inundations of the river. Attempts have been made to introduce the clothing manufacture at Doncaster, and some persons find employment in spinning wool and cotton, and in knitting gloves and stockings. The weekly market, on Saturday, is one of the principal corn markets in the north of England, and in the months of June, July, and August great sales of wool take place. The river Don supplies the means of communication with several towns in the south of Yorkshire and the northern part of Lincolnshire. Here are also annual fairs on the Monday before old Candlemas-day, on the 13th of February, 5th of April, 5th of August, and 26th of November, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common councilmen, with a recorder and town clerk; the mayor and three aldermen having the authority of justices of the peace. Quarter sessions for the borough and soke of Doncaster are held in the town hall, where sessions for Strafforth and Tickhill Wapentake are held once a year in January, and a court of requests is held the first Thursday in every month. In 1712 the seal of the corporation, charged with a cross fleury between four fleurs de lis, was changed, and the present seal bears a sejant lion, supporting a banner, charged with a castle, situate on a river, inscribed with the letters D. O. N.

The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 32*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the archbishop of York. It is a fine specimen of the architecture which prevailed in the reign of Edward III., and is large and cruciform in the plan. The church is principally remarkable for its tower, the details of which exhibit some of the richest exterior work in the kingdom, particularly the canopies of the buttress stages. It was built in the time of Archbishop Kemp. The roof of the nave is divided into square compartments, in each of which is painted a device. All the old stained glass has been removed, but the eastern window contains figures of the apostles and prophets, executed by *Miller* of London, and put up in the year 1822; it was the gift of T. J. L. Baker, esq. of Longford, near Gloucester, executor of Miss Sharpe, a lineal descendant of Dr. Sharpe, archbishop of York. There are several curious monuments in this church.

Christchurch, built and endowed by John Jarrett, esq., in 1828, stands at the point where the Thorne road branches from the north road. It is erected in the style of architecture prevalent in the

fourteenth century, of Roche abbey stone, from designs by *Woodhead* and *Hurst*.

Here was, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., a hospital, dedicated to St. James, which, before the general suppression, degenerated into a free chapel, with a chantry in it; it stood on the side of the road from Sepulchre-gate to Balby. Of the hospital of St. Nicholas little can be discovered but the fact of its existence. A house of Carmelite or white friars was founded by John Nightbroder of Eyam, in 1350; it stood in Hall-gate. The Franciscans or Grey friars had also a house in this town.

The cross of Ote De Tilli is an interesting relic of antiquity. It consists of a cylindrical shaft, eighteen feet in height, with four half cylinders of smaller diameter attached to it; each pillar was originally surmounted by a cross, raised on a slender rod. Around the cross, at about the height of seven feet, is an inscription in the Lombardic character:—

ICEST . EST . LA . CRVICE . OTE . D . TILLI .
A . KI . ALME . DEY . FACE . MERCI. AMEN.

Otho De Tilli lived in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II., and was steward of Conisborough, under Hameline, earl of Warren. The original position of this cross was at the beginning of Hall-gate, but, in 1793, it was removed to its present site, on a little eminence, at the entrance of the town from the southward, which was called Hobcross hill, long before this cross stood upon it.

About a mile south-eastward from the town is the race ground, on which is a stand erected by the corporation. The earliest notice of the Doncaster races is in 1703. In 1716 the town's plate was run for on Doncaster moor, and in 1776 the St. Leger stakes were founded, the first race being won by the marquess of Rockingham's horse, Sampson. In 1803 the king's plate was removed here from Burford, when another day was added to the three during which the races had been held. In 1825 the time of the races was prolonged to five days, and in 1826 a building was erected in Doncaster for persons resorting to the races. The new betting room is near the Mansion-house. Near the grand stand is Earsfield house, the seat of the Rev. Dr. Inchbald; and about a mile northward is Wheatley hall, the seat of Sir William Bryan Cooke, bart. Belle vue is the seat of J. H. Maw, esq., and near it is Carr house, the seat of George Cooke, esq., on the northern edge of the Carr. Here the famous horse, Flying Childers, the fleetest racer ever known, was bred by Leonard Childers, esq., who died in 1748. *See* vol. i. page 171. Close to the town is the residence of T. Copley, esq.

In the level and low lands near Doncaster are several large morasses. Pottery Carr lies to the south of the town, extending towards Loversall and Rossington. Various attempts have been made, and at last not unsuccessfully, to render this tract of ground, about four thousand acres in extent, profitable.

The townships included in the parish of Doncaster are Balby with Hexthorp, containing 392 inhabitants; Long Sandall with Wheatley, containing 160 inhabitants, and Langthwaite with Tilts, containing 21 inhabitants; they are mostly agricultural districts.

EDLINGTON, 5 miles S.W. from Doncaster, contains 25 houses and 141 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Molesworth. The ancient entrance on the southern side remains entire; it is enriched with a zig-zag moulding, within a second of the bird's head and beak, common in the earliest churches; these mouldings are continued to the ground. At the springing of the roof is a series of heads sculptured in the rudest style of art. The interior contains a few monuments of curiosity and interest, and the font bears the date of 1590. Edlington hall, built by Sir Edward Stanhope, and the residence of the Bosviles, Whartons, and Molesworths, has been taken down; the manor is now the property of W. Wrightson, esq. of Cusworth. The wood remains, and is divided by ridings, which diverge from a centre, where is a house for a woodman; and a monument, erected in 1714 by Lord Molesworth, to commemorate a favourite greyhound. In Edlington wood is Blow hall, a conical pile of unhewn stones, and Double dyke, a bank of earth and stone, about three feet in height and as many in breadth, which may be traced the whole extent of the wood, in a strait line, from north-west to south-east. Its resemblance to Wans dyke, as it appears in the grounds of Prior park, near Bath, is very exact. The fields on each side of Edlington wood have been long in tillage, and all trace of the dyke has disappeared in them, neither has it been observed in any other place. Crook hall, on an eminence, commanding a fine view, is the seat of J. E. Woodyear, esq.

FIRBECK, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 7 miles S.W. from Bawtry, contains 39 houses and 226 inhabitants. The village is situated in a sequestered and beautiful spot, deriving its name from a wood streamlet, or beck of the Frith. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the chancellor of the archbishop of York. It was rebuilt in 1820, and the old monuments carefully preserved. Park hill, on the southern side of the village, is the seat of A. B. St. Leger, esq.

FISHLAKE, on the river Don, 3 miles W. from Thorne, contains 159 houses and 723 inhabitants, but including the hamlet of Skyehouse, the entire parish contains 1274 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. On the southern side of this church is an enriched Anglo-Norman doorway; the outer semicircle contains twelve compartments representing the agricultural labours of each month in the year, and is very similar in its sculpture and design to the doorway of St. Margaret's church, in the city of York.

HANDSWORTH, on the borders of Derbyshire, 4 miles E. from Sheffield, contains 424 houses and 2173 inhabitants. The village is situated on an eminence, commanding extensive and beautiful views of the surrounding country. At Intake are collieries, which furnish employment to many hands, and many are engaged in the Sheffield manufactures. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the duke of Norfolk.

Ballifield hall, the seat of J. Jubb, esq., and Bramley hall, the seat of T. Weldon, esq., are in this parish.

HARTHILL, on the borders of Derbyshire, 9 miles S. from Rotherham, contains 114 houses and 650 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Woodall. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the duke of Leeds. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Edward Osborne, in the reign of Charles I., and in an adjoining chapel is a monument of Thomas, first duke of Leeds, K.G., who died in 1712. In the window of this chapel are the arms and quarterings of the family of Osborne in stained glass, executed by *W. Price* in 1705. All the deceased dukes of Leeds are buried in the vault beneath this chapel. Harthill hall is the seat of the duke of Leeds, and about two miles northward is Kiveton park, another seat of his grace, one of the titles of whom is Lord Osborne of Kiveton.

HATFIELD, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 4 miles S. from Thorne, and 8 miles N.E. from Doncaster, contains 409 houses and 1948 inhabitants, but including the chapelry of Stainforth and the hamlet of South Bramwith, the entire parish contains 2642 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Deerhurst. It is one of the very few churches in the deanery of Doncaster which are built in the form of a cross on the plan. The tower, which rises in the centre, is visible from almost every part of this extensive parish; it was erected about the end of the fifteenth century. In the chancel is an ancient altar tomb bearing the arms of the family of Wormley. The village was the birth place of William, son of king Edward III., who, from that circumstance, assumed the name of William of Hatfield.

Hatfield hall is the seat of W. Gossip, esq., and Hatfield park lodge the seat of William Pilkington, esq. Dunscroft formerly belonged to Roche abbey.

Hatfield chase is an extensive level, bounded on the east by the old river Don, containing 180,000 acres of land, half of which were covered with water. It was formerly the largest chase of red deer in England, and was sold by Charles I. to Cornelius Vermuiden, who drained and cultivated it. The surface consists of a variegated moss, which spreads itself indistinctly over the whole moor, making

a convenient covert for ducks, geese, and other wild fowl, which frequent the moor. In the middle of the chase, about three miles S.E. from Hatfield, is Lindholm, a farm house, which stands in the centre of about sixty acres of firm sandy ground, full of pebbles, surrounded by a deep morass, which cannot be passed on horseback, and, excepting in dry seasons, not without difficulty on foot. In almost every part of these extensive levels great numbers of trees are dug out of the boggy earth: these have undoubtedly grown on the spot; and the opinion here is that they were cut or burnt down by the Romans. More eastward is the Isle of Axholm, formed by the rivers Trent, Don, and Idle, and in which the bodies of oak, firs, and other trees are also found at a few yards from the surface.

Stainforth is two miles N. from Hatfield; a canal is cut from the river Don, near this village, to the river Trent, at Keadby, in the parish of Althorp, in Lincolnshire, passing in its course near Thorne and Crowle. Stainforth chapel was built in 1819.

HOOTON ROBERTS, 5 miles N.E. from Rotherham, contains 35 houses and 190 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitz-William. In the eastern window is a figure of Archbishop Melton, bearing an open book. Hooton Roberts hall was one of the principal seats of the earl of Strafford, beheaded for high treason in the reign of Charles I. It is now in the possession of Earl Fitz-William.

LAUGHTON EN LE MORTHEN, 7 miles S.E. from Rotherham, and about the same distance N.W. from Worksop, in Nottinghamshire, contains 135 houses and 652 inhabitants. The entire parish consists of the additional townships of Gilden Wells, Letwell, Throapham, and Woodsetts, and contains 1055 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the chancellor of York. The village stands on one of the highest points of ground in this vicinity, and the elegant spire of the church, rising to a great height, is visible in all directions to a great extent of country; the point of the spire is 185 feet from the base. The font is a very beautiful specimen of sculpture. In the chancel is a monument of Ralph Hatfield, about the time of king James I. Throapham chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was partly rebuilt by Dr. Covel Master, of Christ's college, Cambridge, and chancellor of York cathedral in 1709. Thurcroft hall, the seat of R. Buller, esq., commands a fine view of open country. Langold hall, near Letwell, is the seat of J. G. Knight, esq., author of "Eastern Sketches;" and Hooton Slade hall is the seat of W. Mirfin, esq. Walling Wells, the seat of Sir Thomas Wollaston White, bart., is on the very verge of the county, on the site of a nunnery, founded in the reign of Stephen, and called "St. Mary in the Park."

KIRK SANDALL, on the river Don, 4 miles N. from Doncaster, contains 23 houses and 192 inhabitants. A grammar school was founded here, in 1626, by the Rev. Robert Wood, rector of the parish, who endowed it with estates here, and at Fishlake and Barnby upon Don. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel are monuments of John Rokeby, archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1521, and of Sir Thomas Rokeby, who died in 1689. Kirk Sandall hall is the seat of George Martin, esq., and Streethorp is the seat of George Parker, esq.

LOVERSALL, 4 miles S. from Doncaster, contains 27 houses and 131 inhabitants. It is a curacy; the church was repaired in 1783. In a chapel, on the southern side of the chancel, built by John Wirrall, in the reign of Henry VIII., is a tomb of the founder, a monument of William De Middleton, and a mural tablet to W. Dixon, F.R.S., who died in 1783.

MALTBY, 9 miles W. from Bawtry, contains 132 houses and 679 inhabitants, but including the hamlet of Hooton Levett, the parish contains 774 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the earl of Scarborough. Maltby hall is the seat of J. Cooke, esq.

A Cistercian abbey was founded at Maltby by Richard De Builli and Richard Fitz Turgis de Wickersley, in the year 1147, and dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary. It was called Roche abbey; a natural phenomenon, probably heightened by art, contributed to the choice of this spot. Amongst the accidental forms which portions of the fractured rock had assumed there was discovered a resemblance of Christ upon the cross. This figure was held in reverence during the existence of the monastery, and devotees were accustomed to come in pilgrimage to "Our Saviour of the Rock." The yearly revenues of Roche abbey were valued, in 1534, at 271*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, and the site was granted, in 1546, to William Ramsden and Thomas Vavasour. Of the conventual buildings only a gatehouse, on the side towards Maltby, and some fragments of the transepts of the abbey church remain. The northern wall of the church must have been almost in contact with the perpendicular rock, and the whole of this side must have been darkened by that rock, which rises as high as the walls of the abbey church. The ponds in which the monks were accustomed to keep their fish, and the mill at which they ground their corn are still existing. Close adjoining to the demesnes of Roche abbey is Sandbeck, once an appendage to the monastery, and now a seat of the earl of Scarborough, to whom the site of the abbey and other estates in this neighbourhood belong. Sandbeck hall was built about 1790, of the Roche abbey stone; but being situated in a valley, and surrounded by high grounds, does not command any extensive prospects, although the scenery around is very beautiful. The house stands nearly in the middle of a very fine park, adorned with lofty trees, and well stocked with deer. Vistas are cut to the westward, and at the extremity of one of these the spire of Laughton church appears. On the southern front of the house is a lake, surrounded by beautiful plantations. Westward of Sandbeck is Hooton Levett hall, the seat of W. Hoyle, esq.

MEXBOROUGH, on the river Don, 6 miles N.E. from Rotherham, contains 170 houses and 865 inhabitants. Here is a considerable manufactory of earthenware, and a number of hands are employed in the lime kilns. Including the township of Dannaby, the parish contains 1006 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the archdeacon of York. The church is old, and in the windows are remains of stained glass; the large octagonal font is very ancient. In the chancel are monuments of the Savile family. Dannaby hall, an ancient seat of the Vavasours, is a specimen of the residences of the gentry in the sixteenth century: it is built partly of timber and plaster, on three sides of a court: the estate belongs to J. Fullarton, esq. Cusworth house, the seat of William Wrightson, esq., is beautifully situated upon an eminence in the centre of a fine park, four miles E. from Mexborough, and about two miles W. from Doncaster. It was built, in 1740, from designs by *Paine*, and commands an extensive prospect over a fine sporting country, with the towers of York and Lincoln cathedrals, each of which is about forty miles distant; the town of Doncaster, one of the most picturesque in the country, forming a foreground. The plantations contain a great variety of firs; the park is enlivened by a lake, and skirted by remarkably rich woods.

RAVENSFIELD, 4 miles N.E. from Rotherham, contains 35 houses and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, in the presentation of the archdeacon of York. It was rebuilt, in 1756, from a design by *Carr* of York. In the chancel is a monument of Mrs. Parkin, and another of Mr. Osborne, benefactors to the church. Ravensfield hall, the seat of Colonel Bosville, was rebuilt from designs by *Carr;* the old mansion was a seat of the Westbys. Near it is Hooton Roberts hall, now the property of Earl Fitz-William.

ROSSINGTON, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 4 miles N. from Bawtry, contains 58 houses and 383 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of R. Bowyer, esq. It is an Anglo-Norman edifice; and in the church-yard was the gravestone of Charles Bosville, king of the gipsies, who died in 1709. Rossington is a pleasant tract of land lying rather high in a country where there is little elevation. In the park, of about 1000 acres, was a seat of the lord Mauley, who had a grant of free warren here; the demesne was granted by king Henry VII. to the corporation of Doncaster. Shooters hill is the seat of S. C. Hilton, esq.

ROTHERHAM, on the river Rother, 6 miles N.E. from Sheffield, and 160 miles from London, contains 417 houses and 3548 inhabitants. The town is situated in a valley, near the confluence of the Rother with the Don, by which last river a considerable trade is carried on in coals and other articles, and a navigable communication is opened with the principal towns of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Over the Don is a stone bridge, connecting the town with the populous village of Masborough; and the neighbouring country, abounding with coal and iron mines, furnishes materials for the prosecution of the manufactures to which this town owes its prosperity. In 1746 Walker's iron manufactory was established at Masborough, which for many years rivalled, if it did not surpass, all similar undertakings in other parts of the kingdom. The Holmes, flat meadows near the water, were then covered with works, where was cast most of the cannon used in the wars of George the Third's reign, and the iron frame of the Southwark bridge, designed by *Rennie*, was here cast in 1816. The number of persons employed in these works is not equal to what it was; many of the furnaces are disused, and the establishment has been offered to public sale. Rotherham has a weekly market, on Monday, for corn, provisions, and cattle, and there is also a considerable cattle market held once a fortnight, besides annual fairs on Whit Monday and the 11th of December. A court leet for the manor is held annually, when constables are chosen for the regulation of the municipal police, and sessions for the West Riding of Yorkshire take place at Midsummer in the court house. On the centre pier of the bridge is an ancient chapel, now used as a gaol. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Howard, of Effingham. It is one of the finest specimens of the ecclesiastical architecture of the sixteenth century, in this part of England, and is cruciform in plan, with a tower and spire rising from the centre. In the chancel is a monument of R. Swift, who died in 1539; and a mural tablet, sculptured by *Flaxman*, to the memory of S. Buck, recorder of Leeds, who died in 1806. A college for a provost and priests was founded here by Thomas Scott, archbishop of York.

The townships of Rotherham are Brinsworth, Catcliff, Datton, Orgreave, Tinsley, Greasborough, and Kimberworth, and the entire parish contains 9633 inhabitants. At Greasborough a district church was erected in 1828; and in the township of Kimberworth is Thundercliffe grange, a seat of Lord Howard, of Effingham, formerly belonging to Kirkstead abbey, in Lincolnshire; the present house was rebuilt in 1777. In the neighbourhood of Rotherham are Clifton house, the seat of Mrs. S. Walker, and Gilthwaite hall, the seat of J. Outram, esq.

SHEFFIELD, on the borders of Derbyshire, 55 miles S.W. from York; from Doncaster and Worksop it is distant 18 miles, and is 162 miles from London; it contains 8726 houses and 42,157 inhabitants. This lively and opulent town, the capital of Hallamshire, derives its name from its situation on the river Sheaf, at its junction with the Don, a river which enters the parish of Sheffield at Wardsend. The Sheaf has its source in the woody vale in which Beauchief abbey stands, and, stealing silently along its low channel, receives in its passage the Porter, a rapid stream which rises near Fullwood Head. The Sheaf enters Sheffield at the park, and shortly unites with the Don.. The town stands at the point of union of many streams, which have their rise amongst the hills of its vicinity; these streams proved of consequence to the manufactures in many respects; the falls upon them furnished an easily-directed and immense power for machinery, and it is certain that without them Sheffield would not have attained its present celebrity as a mart for one of the staple articles of British manufacture.

Sheffield stands principally on a hill, but extends over the valley and occupies the hill at each end; the town is chiefly estimable in a commercial point of view, being celebrated throughout Europe for its unrivalled manufactures of cutlery and plated articles for the table and sideboard, which have been the chief source of its increasing prosperity. The river Don is navigable here, and forms a junction with the Aire near Snaith, communicating with other rivers and canals, it affords a water intercourse with all the principal towns in the county, as well as with those of Lincolnshire and Lancashire, conveying its produce to the ports of those districts and throughout the whole kingdom. The basin of the canal, which connects the town with the navigation of the Don, is capable of accommodating the vessels which are constantly arriving from Hull, York, Gainsborough, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, and Thorne. Over the river Don are two stone bridges and one of iron; one of the former is named the Ladies Bridge, from a monastic institution, formerly near the spot. There are two stone bridges, of one arch each, over the Sheaf; one of which was built by the duke of Norfolk in 1769, and the other was afterwards built for the purpose of opening a direct communication between the canal basin and the town. The markets of Sheffield are supplied from a very extensive circuit; the market days are Tuesdays and Saturdays. The butchers' market is between King-street and New Market-street, at the foot of the market place; at the bottom of this is the butter market. The market for vegetables is on the outside of the enclosure for the butchers' market. The fruit market is on the southern side of New Market-street. The fish market is in King-street, and communicates with Castle-street, near the other markets. In South-street a market for vegetables was erected in 1825, under the direction of Lord Milton. A corn market, on the site of the Shrewsbury hospital, was opened in 1830; and in the same year a new cattle market was opened. Two fairs are held annually in Sheffield, on the Tuesday in Trinity week and on the 28th of November; the fair is held in the Wicker, Waingate, and the Haymarket. A cheese fair, on the 28th of November, has not long been established, and large quantities of cheese are brought from the counties of Chester, Derby, Lancaster, and Stafford. Sheffield is without any additional arrangements for its government beyond what it anciently possessed; courts baron are established at Sheffield and Eccleshall, and a court is held every third Tuesday, at the town-hall, for the recovery of debts. The town-hall was originally erected in the year 1700, at the south-east corner of the church-yard, where the town business was transacted and the sessions held, but was rebuilt at the foot of the Haymarket in the year 1808 in a substantial manner. The company of cutlers, in Hallamshire, was incorporated in 1621. The hall, in which this company formerly transacted their business, was erected in 1726; it was rebuilt, in Church-street, in the year 1832, on a larger scale. The superintendence of the trade was first entrusted to twelve cutlers, appointed at the court leet held by the lord of the manor; but after their incorporation the government was invested in a master, two wardens, six searchers, and twenty-four assistants, who must be freemen, the whole amount of whom are about six hundred. These officers are elected annually, and the master, at the end of the year, nominates one of the wardens to succeed him; the latter are chosen from the searchers. They have power to make bye laws, for the regulation of the trade, throughout the whole of Hallamshire, and within six miles of the district. The town of Sheffield returns two members to parliament, agreeably to the Reform Bill of 1832; the present members for the town are John Parker, esq. and James Silk Buckingham, esq.

Sheffield, like other towns of the West Riding, has numerous charitable institutions, principally supported by the intelligent commercial community resident in the town and neighbourhood; but it cannot boast of much display of architectural enrichment in its public edifices; there appears to have been a deficiency of that public spirit which is necessary to give an outward air of importance and splendour to the public edifices of the town.

The music hall in Surrey-street, at the head of Eyre-street, was erected in 1824, and contains a library and other rooms for a Literary and Philosophical Society, a cabinet of minerals, and a collection of botanical specimens; here is a portrait of J. Montgomery, the poet, by *Barber* of Derby. The grammar school, founded in 1604, was rebuilt in 1826, by *Woodhead* and *Hurst* of Doncaster. The earl of Shrewsbury's hospital, founded in 1616, was rebuilt on a new site in 1824, under the direction of the duke of Norfolk, by the same architects.

Sheffield is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Philip Gell, esq. of Hopton, in Derbyshire. The parish is of great extent, stretching above ten miles in length, and is about three miles in breadth. "In population," says Mr. Hunter, the historian of Hallamshire, "it far exceeds the number of inhabitants in many of the Swiss Cantons, and of itself would form a sovereignty which many a foreign prince might envy. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, is very ancient, having a tower and spire in the centre, and was originally built in the form of a cross. The Shrewsbury chapel,

on the southern side of the east end, was founded by George Talbot, fourth earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Henry VIII., and is adorned by a noble monument of the founder, who died in 1538. There is also a monument of George, the sixth earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1590. In the chancel is a number of monuments and inscriptions, relative to families connected with Sheffield for the last two centuries; amongst these is a bust, the first monumental sculpture by *Chantrey*, in memory of the Reverend James Wilkinson, vicar of this parish, who died in 1805.

St. Paul's church, founded in 1720, stands between Norfolk-street and Pinstone-street. In it is a monument of the Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, who died in 1816, sculptured by *Chantrey*.

St. James's church, at the head of St. James's-street, was erected in 1788. The eastern window is of painted glass, representing the crucifixion, executed by *Peckitt*.

St. George's church, on an eminence at the western extremity of the town, was built, in 1825, by *Woodhead* and *Hurst* of Doncaster.

St. Philip's church, near the Infirmary, was erected, from designs by *Taylor* of Leeds, in 1829.

St. Mary's church, at the extremity of Brammall-lane, is in the style of architecture prevalent in the fourteenth century, from designs by *J. Potter* of Lichfield, in 1830.

Thomas Lord Furnival, of Hallamshire, had licence from king Henry III. to castellate his manor house at Sheffield, which devolved to the Neviles, from whom the estate descended to the famous Sir John Talbot. While it was possessed by this family Mary Queen of Scots was confined here many years. Scarcely a vestige is now left of the ancient building, which, by marriage, was conveyed to the Howards, whose descendant, the duke of Norfolk, is lord of the manor. The Park, Park hill, and the hamlets of Porto Bello and Leary Greave, north-westward of the town, are included in the township of Sheffield. The park contained 2461 acres, within a ring fence of eight miles, and is the property of the duke of Norfolk. The road to it from the town is over the Sheaf or *Shea* bridge.

The extensive parish of Sheffield consists of five additional townships, Attercliffe, Brightside Byerlaw, Eccleshall Byerlaw, Nether Hallam, and Upper Hallam. The entire parish contains 62105 inhabitants.

Attercliffe, on the banks of the Don, 2 miles N. from Sheffield, contains 680 houses and 3172 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Darnall and Carbrook. A canal from Sheffield to Tinsley, where the river Don becomes navigable, runs through the heart of the township, on the banks of which wharfs are erected for the delivery of goods. A district church, dedicated to Christ, was erected in 1828, from designs by *J. Taylor* of Leeds. It stands near the cliff, from which the village derives its name, overhanging the river Don, and presenting a precipice of nearly seventy feet in height from the bed of the river. Carbrook hall, the ancient seat of the Bright family, is now subdivided into different tenements. Darnall is on the summit of a hill eastward from Sheffield. Darnall hall, built in 1723, is the seat of Mr. Porter.

Brightside Byerlaw, 3 miles N.E. from Sheffield, contains 1344 houses and 6615 inhabitants. Here are considerable iron works, and various branches of cutlery are carried on in the manufactories of this village. Grimesthorp, a hamlet of this township, is situated on the acclivity of Wincobank hill, beneath the wood, with which the highest part of the eminence is covered.

Eccleshall Byerlaw, on the borders of Derbyshire, 3 miles S.W. from Sheffield, contains 1814 houses and 9113 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the different branches of Sheffield manufacture. The manor is extensive, comprising the land between the rivers Porter and Sheaf or *Shea*, with Broom hall and part of Crook's moor, on which races were formerly held. Broom hall, on the banks of the Porter, exhibits the remains of a half-timbered mansion, erected about the time of Henry VIII., with additions built by the late Rev. J. Wilkinson, vicar of Sheffield. Mount Pleasant, at Highfield, is the seat of S. B. Ward, esq.; and Tapton hill is the seat of William Shore, esq., commanding a fine view over the river Porter, of the hills of Eccleshall and Norton.

Nether Hallam, 2 miles W. from Sheffield, contains 628 houses and 3200 inhabitants; and Upper Hallam, about a mile distant, contains 189 houses and 1089 inhabitants. Fullwood hall and Stumperlow hall are in this township. The parish of Sheffield is rich in mineral productions, especially iron, coal, and stone, and it was doubtless the presence of the raw material which first led the inhabitants of this district to manufactures of iron. Evelyn remarked, that nature has thought fit to produce this wasting ore more plentifully in woodlands than any other ground, and to enrich the forests to their own destruction. The use of charcoal for the smelting of iron was one great cause of the destruction of so many forests. Sheffield manor house, with its towers and battlements appearing above the thick woods, in which it was embosomed, must have formed a striking object in the scenery from many points of the surrounding country. The founder, who took care to screen it from the winds by close and thick plantations, placed it on the highest point in the park. The fir crowned heights of Norton, the vale of Beauchief, the purple moor of Totley and the barren hills of the Peak, the thick woods of Wharncliffe and Wentworth, the widening vale of the Don, and the hills of Laughton and Handsworth, each distinguished by its spire, are all comprehended in the view from this elevation.

STAINTON, 7 miles S. from Doncaster, contains 38 houses and 218 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hellaby. The church, dedicated to St. Winifred, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of the earl of Scarborough. Holm hall is in this parish.

THORNE, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 11 miles N.E. from Doncaster, and 166 miles from London, contains 724 houses and 3463 inhabitants. The town is situated in a marshy but fertile country, near the banks of the Don. Since the cutting of the Stainforth and Keadby canal, which communicates with the river Trent, its trade has considerably increased, and ships are built at Thorne quay and Hangman's hill, which trade direct to London in grain and other commodities; many hands are also employed in the manufacture of ropes. A market is held every Wednesday, and two annual fairs, for horses and cattle, on the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday after the 11th of June and 11th of October. The castle, which formerly stood here, is entirely destroyed, but traces of the foundations yet appear on Pill hill. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the earl of Portmore. In the vicinity are seats of H. Ellison, esq. and R. Pemberton Milnes, esq.

THORP SALVIN, on the borders of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, 6 miles W. from Worksop, contains 40 houses and 199 inhabitants. The western boundary of the parish is Packman's-lane, on which, at the edge of the county, are Street Houses; this is supposed to be the ancient Rykenild-street. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the duke of Leeds. In the church is a very curious Anglo-Norman font, which has been described in the Archæologia, vol. xii. It is circular, and round it are sculptured compartments representing the ceremony of baptism, and the four seasons. Autumn, typified by a person employed in binding a sheaf of corn; Summer by a horseman passing a bridge under the shade of trees; Spring by a husbandman sowing corn, and Winter by an aged figure sitting in a chair before a fire-place. In the chancel are several ancient monuments of the Sandford family. Thorpe hall, the seat of the Sandfords, was erected in the middle of the sixteenth century, and is a very fine specimen of enriched domestic architecture, but is in a state of dilapidation. Walling Wells, on the north-east, is the seat of Sir Thomas Wollaston White, bart., and is extra parochial.

THRIBERGH, 3 miles N.E. from Rotherham, contains 60 houses and 315 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of John Fullerton, esq. In the chancel are monuments of the family of Revesley. Thribergh park is the seat of John Fullerton, esq.

TICKHILL, in a fertile valley on the borders of Nottinghamshire, 4 miles W. from Bawtry, contains 379 houses and 1830 inhabitants, but including the hamlets of Stancil, Wellingley, and Wilsick, the entire parish contains 1884 inhabitants. It has a well attended weekly market, and an annual fair, held on the 21st of August, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of J. S. Foljambe, esq. It was built in the reign of Richard II., and

contains proof that it was the work of merchants and clothiers. Close to the western entrance are the arms of Fitz-William, Eastfield, Sandford, and White; above these shields of arms are devices and rebusses of other benefactors. The tower is of moderate height, but its effect is imposing. In the windows, particularly those on the southern side, is a quantity of ancient stained glass; and in the chancel are numerous monuments: one is for Sir Richard Fitz-William, who died in 1478; others, of ancient date, are for the members of the family of Eastfield of Clarell hall.

In a retired valley, about a quarter of a mile west from Tickhill, stood a priory of Austin friars, founded by the ancestors of the Clarels. It was surrendered in 1537, and in 1553 the house and its demesne came into the possession of Thurstan Rawsthorne of Tickhill.

Near the church is a Maison Dieu, said to have been founded by John of Ghent, which was repaired by Sir Nicholas Saunderson; and there were also two other hospitals of ancient foundation, one of which was dedicated to St. Leonard.

Tickhill castle, with modern additions, is the seat of the Hon. Frederick Lumley; part of the ground within the walls is converted into gardens and shrubberies; the steep declivity of the hill is formed into winding walks, shaded with pendant wood, which afford, from various openings, views of the gardens and town below. From the top of the hill the prospect is not extensive, as the castle is situated in a valley, bordered on every side, excepting the north, by elevated grounds rising at a short distance.

Tickhill was granted by king William the Conqueror to Roger De Buisli, with forty-nine manors in this county, and the castle, from every circumstance attending it, seems to have been erected by him. A high mount, with a round keep at the top, covering nearly the whole of the surface, are the characteristic parts of this castle. There is extant a curious engraving from an old drawing of the ancient appearance of Tickhill castle, with its keep tower standing; but it represents the mount small in comparison with the tower, and in reality it is a very high hill; the print is inaccurate in other respects. The gatehouse is the only part of the ancient castle which has not been suffered to fall into decay. The area which was surrounded by the wall forming, with a moat, a defence of the whole, is of much greater extent than the area at Conisborough; but no two buildings can more nearly resemble each other than the castles of Conisborough and Tickhill, as they appear to have been left by their founders; in both instances advantage was taken of a natural hill, and round the base of the hill a moat was drawn. The Wick hill is probably the derivation of the name of this castle. The exact space of the whole hill, including the area, the ascent, and the moat, is six acres, three roods, and thirteen perches.

On the accession of Stephen to the throne, the earl of Eu, who claimed descent from Beatrice, sister of Roger De Buisli, asserted his right to the honour of Tickhill; but when Henry duke of Normandy had established himself on the throne as Henry II. that king obtained full possession of the castle and honour of Tickhill; his queen, Eleanor of Aquitaine, held it in dower, and founded the chapel of St. Nicholas within its walls.

In the latter years of king John, Robert De Vipont obtained possession of the castle, as descendant of a brother of Roger De Buisli. It again fell into the hands of the king, and became part of the demesne of the duke of Lancaster. It was assigned at different times to particular members of the royal house of Katherine of Braganza, queen of Charles II., held it at her death in 1705.

Wilsick hall is the seat of William Walker, esq., deputy recorder of Doncaster. Eastfield hall, the residence of a family descended from William Eastfield, lord mayor of London in 1386, has been modernized.

TODWICK, 7 miles S.E. from Rotherham, contains 39 houses and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the duke of Leeds. Todwick grange is the seat of George Fox, esq. Eastward from the village is Kiveton park, the seat of the duke of Leeds.

TREETON, 5 miles S. from Rotherham, contains 75 houses and 364 inhabitants; but the entire parish, including the hamlets of Brampton-en-le-Morthen and Ulley, contains 703 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the duke of Norfolk. In the chancel is the tomb of a knight, probably representing one of the Bernak family, who held the manor here under the Lords Furnival.

WADWORTH, 6 miles S. from Doncaster, contains 124 houses and 614 inhabitants. It is situated on the brow of a hill, commanding a fine view of the country towards Doncaster. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* In the chancel are two altar tombs; one of Edmund Fitz-William, who died in 1430, and the other of Edmund Fitz-William, who died in 1465. Wadworth hall is the seat of Sir George Scovell; and Alverley grange is the seat of B. W. D. Cooke, esq.

WALES, on the borders of Derbyshire, 8 miles S.E. from Rotherham, contains 59 houses and 277 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a curacy, in the presentation of the chancellor of the cathedral of York. The principal doorway has a semicircular arch, enriched with the birds head moulding alternately with grotesque heads in the earliest style of sculpture; an interval between the arch and the square top of the doorway is chequered work. In corresponding style is the interior; the nave is lined with cylindrical pillars, with Anglo-Norman capitals. In one of the windows is painted, "Orate pro anima Joannis Hewett et Isabella uxoris ejus qui is tam fenestram fieri fecerunt." Southward of the village is the Chesterfield canal, to the Trent, at Stockwith, in Nottinghamshire. It here passes through a tunnel at Harthill; on the estate, which came into the possession of Sir Edward Osborne, by marriage with Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir William Hewett, alderman of London, who died in 1566, and descended to the duke of Leeds.

WARMSWORTH, 3 miles S.W. from Doncaster, contains 65 houses and 335 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of W. Wrightson, esq. It has been rebuilt, about a mile from the village, on the banks of the Don, surrounded by trees in the midst of beautiful scenery. Warmsworth hall is the seat of F. O. Edwards, esq.

WHISTON, 3 miles S.E. from Rotherham, contains 188 houses and 859 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Howard of Effingham. Morthen hall is the seat of N. Timm, esq.

WICKERSLEY, 4 miles E. from Rotherham, contains 98 houses and 432 inhabitants. The parish is noted for a fine bed of stone, peculiarly adapted for grindstones, and hence the town of Sheffield is supplied with many thousands. The church, dedicated to St. Alban, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of H. Kater, esq. In the eastern window is the crucifixion, in old stained glass, and in the chancel is the tomb of Roger Wickersley, who died in 1472.

THE END.

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Alciston	Sussex	133	1
Alcomb, Dunster	Somer.	419	1
Alconbury or Alkmundbury,	Hunts.	205	1
Alconbury Weston	Hunts.	205	1
Alcumlow, Astbury	Cbesh.	285	2
Aldborough	Yorks.	463	2
Aldbrough	Yorks.	417	2
Aldbrough, Stanwick St. John,	Yorks.	441	2
Aldborough or Alburgh	Norfolk	219	1
Aldbury	Herts.	28	1
Aldbury	Oxon.	71	2
Aldcliffe, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Aldeburgh or Aldborough	Suffolk	269	1
Aldenham	Herts.	22	1
Aldenham Park, Morvill	Salop	113	2
Alderbury	Wilts.	452	1
Alderford	Norfolk	223	1
Alderholt, Cranbourn	Dorset.	361	1
Alderley	Glo'st.	28	2
Alderley	Chesh.	278	2
Aldermaston	Berks.	15	2
Alderminster	Worc.	153	2
Alderney	Worc.	408	1
Alderscombe, Kilkhampton,	Coruw.	307	1
Aldershott	Hants.	379	1
Alderley, Coddington	Chesh.	268	2
Alderton	Glo'st.	34	2
Alderton	Suffolk	279	1
Alderton or Aldrington	Nhamp.	219	2
Alderton or Aldrington	Wilts.	457	1
Aldery or Aldeburgh	Norfolk	215	1
Aldfield, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Aldford	Chesh.	269	2
Aldham	Essex	11	1
Aldham	Suffolk	262	1
Aldingbourn	Sussex	123	1
Aldingham	Lanc.	340	2
Aldington	Kent	49	1
Aldington, Badsey	Worc.	140	2
Aldreth or Alderhithe, Haddenham	Camb.	184	1
Aldridge	Staff.	127	2

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Aldridge St. Thomas the Apostle,	Devon	339	1
Aldringham	Suff.	257	1
Aldrington or Atherington, Portslade	Sussex	130	1
Aldro House, Birdsall	Yorks.	404	2
Aldstone or Alston Moor	Cumb.	304	2
Aldsworth	Glo'st.	23	2
Aldwark or Aldward, Ecclesfield	Yorks.	487	2
Aldwick, Blagdon	Somer.	449	1
Aldwick, Pagham	Sussex	123	1
Aldwinkle, All Saints	Nhamp.	225	2
Aldwork, Alne	Yorks.	436	2
Aldworth	Berks.	3	2
Alemouth or Alnmouth, Lesbury	Nthum.	368	2
Alexolodunum, Burgh	Cumb.	299	2
Alford	Linc.	206	2
Alford	Somer.	420	1
Alford	Surrey	98	1
Alfred's Cellar, Wantage	Berks.	16	2
Alfred's Tower, Dundry	Somer.	421	1
Alfreton	Derh.	166	2
Alfrick, Suckley	Worc.	142	2
Alfrington, Corfe Castle	Dors.	343	1
Alfreston	Sussex	133	1
Algarkirk	Linc.	190	2
Alhampton, Ditcheat	Somer.	445	1
Alington, Weare	Somer.	416	1
Alkerton	Oxon.	70	2
Alkerton, Eastington	Glo'st.	36	2
Alkham	Kent	49	1
Alkincoates, Colne	Lanc.	335	2
Alkington, Berkeley	Glo'st.	19	2
Alkington, Whitchurch	Salop	101	2
Alkmanton, Barton Blount	Derh.	156	2
Alkmonton, Longford	Derb.	157	2
Alkrington, Oldham	Lanc.	350	2
Allam, Batcombe	Somer.	445	1
Allam Chine, Holdenhurst	Hants.	396	1
Allarford, Hill Farence	Somer.	439	1
All Cannings	Wilts.	474	1
Allendale	Ntbum.	384	2
Allenheads	Nthum.	384	2
Allens, Teversham	Camb.	173	1
Allensmore	Heref.	45	2
Allenton or Alwynton	Nthum.	376	2
Aller	Somer.	437	1
Aller, Hilton	Dors.	352	1
Aller, Kentisbere	Devon	312	1
Allerby, Aspatria	Cumb.	296	2
Allerford, Selworthy	Somer.	420	1
Allerthorp	Yorks.	416	2
Allerthorp, Pick Hill	Yorks.	442	2
Allerton, Bradford	Yorks.	468	2
Allerton, Childwall	Lanc.	351	2
Allerton, Kippax	Yorks.	474	2
Allerton Chapel	Somer.	416	1
Allerton Stone	Somer.	416	1
Allerton Mauleverer	Yorks.	465	2
Allerston	Yorks.	451	2
Allerwash, Newbrough	Nthum.	383	2
Allesley	Warw.	264	2
Allestrey	Derb.	162	2
Alleys, Clithero	Lanc.	334	2
Allexton	Leic.	176	2
Allhallows	Cumb.	296	2
All Hallows	Kent	41	1
Allington	Dors.	349	1
Allington	Kent	41	1
Allington or Aldington	Wilts.	452	1
Allington	Devon	327	1
Allington, West	Linc.	201	2
Allington, All Cannings	Wilts.	474	1
Allington, Chippenbam	Wilts.	457	1
Allington, South Stoneham	Hants.	390	1
Alliston, Lydney	Glo'st.	21	2
Allithwaite, Cartmell,	Lanc.	340	2
Allonby or Alanby, Broomfield	Cumb.	297	2
Allonby Hall, Skelton	Cumb.	307	2
Allostock, Lower Tabley	Chesh.	273	2
Allownshay, Kingston	Somer.	440	1
All Saints, Fulbourn	Camb.	172	1
Almeley	Heref.	43	2
Almer or West Almer	Dors.	362	1
Almington, Drayton	Salop	100	2
Almington or Alkmonton, Maer	Staff.	132	2
Almington, Tamworth	Warw.	260	2
Almodington	Sussex	126	1
Almonbury	Yorks.	459	2
Almondsbury	Glo'st.	18	2
Almsford	Somer.	420	1
Aln, Lesbury	Nthum.	368	2
Alne	Yorks.	436	2
Alne, Great	Warw.	251	2
Alnham	Nthum.	375	2
Alnwick	Nthum.	373	2
Alphington	Devon.	334	1
Alpington	Norfolk.	244	1
Alphamstone	Essex	8	1
Alpbeton	Suffolk.	254	1
Alprabam, Bunbury	Chesh.	275	2
Alresford	Essex	13	1
Alresford	Hants.	371	1
Alresford, Old	Hants.	388	1
Alrewas	Staff.	122	2
Alrewas Hayes	Staff.	122	2
Alsa, Burian	Cornw.	292	1
Alsager or Auger Barthomley,	Chesh.	283	2
Alscot, Preston	Glo'st.	25	2
Alscote, Worfield	Salop.	104	2
Alsop le Dale, Ashbourne	Derb.	169	2
Alston, Buckland Monachorum,	Devon	320	1
Alston, Cheltenham	Glo'st.	23	2
Alston, Ribchester	Lanc.	338	2
Alston Maris, Huntspill	Somer.	430	1
Alston Moor or Aldstone	Cumb.	304	2
Alstone, Bradley	Staff.	121	2
Alstone, Overbury	Worc.	150	2
Alstonefield	Staff.	137	2
Altcar	Lanc.	351	2
Alternon	Cornw.	290	1
Altbam, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Althorne	Essex	5	1
Althorp	Linc.	214	2
Althorp, Brington	Nhamp.	228	2
Althorp, Fakenham	Norf.	233	1
Altofts, Normanton	Yorks.	458	2
Alton	Hants.	370	1
Alton or Alveton	Staff.	137	2
Alton or Alwinton, Rock	Worc.	141	2
Alton Barnes	Wilts.	474	1
Alton Pancras	Dors.	351	1
Alton Priors, Overton	Wilts.	474	1
Altrincham or Altringham, Bowdon	Chesh.	271	2
Altrynes, Clodoch	Heref.	38	2
Alvacot, North Tamerton	Cornw.	307*	1
Alvanley or Alvandley, Frodsham	Chesh.	277	2
Alvaston, Nantwich	Chesh.	284	2
Alvaston, Derby	Derb.	163	2
Alvechurch or Allchurch	Worc.	149	2
Alvediston	Wilts.	456	1
Alveley	Salop	112	2
Alverdiscott	Devon.	310	1
Alverstoke	Hants.	401	1
Alverthorp, Wakefield	Yorks.	458	2
Alvescot	Oxon.	67	2
Alveston	Glo'st.	31	2
Alveston	Warw.	252	2
Alvingham	Linc.	211	2
Alvington	Glo'st.	21	2
Alvington, Brimpton	Somer.	438	1
Alwalton	Hunts.	207	1
Alwington	Devon.	325	1
Alwoodley, Harewood	Yorks.	475	2
Amalibry, Towednack	Cornw.	296	1
Amalvear, Towednack	Cornw.	296	1
Amalwidden, Towednack	Cornw.	296	1
Amaston, Ahberbury	Salop	106	2
Amberly, Marden	Heref.	38	2
Amberley	Sussex	120	1
Ambersham, Steep	Hants.	372	1
Amble, Warkworth	Nthum.	379	2
Ambleside, Grasmere	Westm.	393	2
Ambrosden	Oxon.	71	2
Amcotts, Althorp	Linc.	214	2
Ammel, St. Kew	Cornw.	309*	1
Amersham or Agmondesham,	Bucks.	156	1
Amesbury or Ambresbury	Wilts.	452	1
Amotherby, Appletonle Street	Yorks.	454	2
Ampleforth	Yorks.	454	2
Ampney Crucis	Glo'st.	24	2
Ampney Down	Glo'st.	24	2
Ampney Down, Latton	Wilts.	464	1
Ampney, St. Mary	Glo'st.	24	2
Ampney, St. Peter's	Glo'st.	24	2
Amport Park, Monkston	Hants.	373	1
Amport or Aunport	Hants.	373	1
Ampthill	Beds.	144	1
Ampton	Suff.	274	1
Amrill Batheaston	Somer.	414	1
Amwell, Hertford	Herts.	29	1
Amwell, Little, Hertford	Herts.	30	1
Ancaster	Linc.	199	2
Anchor Head, Weston super Mare	Somer.	450	1
Ancroft	Dur.	328	2
Anderby	Linc.	205	2
Andersfield, Goathurst	Somer.	411	1
Anderson or Anderson, Winterborne	Dors.	342	1
Anderton, Great Budworth	Chesh.	372	2
Anderton, Staudish	Lanc.	339	2
Andover	Hants.	373	1
Andoversford, Dowdeswell,	Glo'st.	21	2
Andreas or Kirk Andreas	I. of Man	307	2
Anfield Lodge, Walton-on-the-Hill	Lanc.	362	2
Angallack, Pbillack	Cornw.	295	1
Angersleigh or Knightsleigh,	Somer.	438	1
Angerton, Hartburn	Nthum.	379	2
Anglesey, Botisham	Camb.	176	1
Anglezark, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Angram, Long Marston	Yorks.	425	2
Angram Grange, Coxwold	Yorks.	435	2
Anick, St. John Lee	Nthum.	384	2
Ank, Little, Clyst Hydon	Devon.	304	1
Ankerden, Doddenham	Worc.	141	2
Ankerwyke Priory, Wraysbury	Bucks.	168	1
Anketil Place, Shaftesbury	Dors.	363	1
Anlahy, Kirk Ella	Yorks.	416	2
Anmer	Norf.	229	1
Ann Ahbots, Abbots Ann	Hants.	373	1
Annesley	Notts.	240	2
Anningsley, Chertsey	Surrey	107	1
Ansley	Warw.	256	2
Anslow or Annesley, Rolleston	Staff.	127	2
Anstey	Herts.	29	1
Anstey	Warw.	255	2
Anstey	Wilts.	461	1
Anstey, Alton	Hants.	370	1
Anstey	Devon.	317	1
Anstey, Thurcaston	Leic.	181	2
Anston or Anstan	Yorks.	488	2
Anstey, Hilton	Dors.	352	1
Anthony Hill, Willingdon	Sussex	136	1
Anthony St. Jacob	Cornw.	284	1
Anthorn, Bowness	Cumb.	299	2
Antingham	Norf.	219	1
Antioch, Stalbridge	Dors.	367	1
Antrobus, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
Anwick	Linc.	196	2
Apedale, Audley	Staff.	130	2
Apethorp	Nhamp.	233	2
Apeton, Gnosal	Staff.	121	2
Apewood Castle	Staff.	137	2
Apley	Linc.	216	2
Apley, Bridgnorth	Salop	112	2
Apley, Ryde	Hants.	403	1
Apley, Stockton	Salop	104*	2
Apperley, Deerhurst	Glo'st.	25	2
Apperley Bridge, Calverley,	Yorks.	469	2

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Apperton, Harrow	Middx.	58	1
Appuldurcombe, Godsbill	Hants.	403	1
Appleby	Derb.	165	2
Appleby	Leic.	184	2
Applehy	Linc.	213	2
Appleby	Westm.	389	2
Appledon, South, Burlescombe,	Devon.	300	1
Appledon, St. Ives	Cornw.	282	1
Appledore	Devon.	325	1
Appledore	Kent	44	1
Appledram	Sussex	123	1
Appleford, SuttonCourtenay,	Berks.	11	2
Appleshaw	Hants.	373	1
Applesthorp or Aldlethorp	Notts.	238	2
Applethwaite, Windermere,	Westm.	396	2
Appleton	Berks.	10	2
Appleton, Catterick	Yorks.	443	2
Appleton, Great Budworth,	Chesh.	272	2
Appleton, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Appleton-le-Moors, Lastingbam	Yorks.	456	2
Appleton-le-Street	Yorks.	454	2
Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy	Yorks.	425	2
Appleton-upon-Wick	Yorks.	448	2
Appletree, Aston-le-Walls	Nhamp.	233	2
Appletree-wick, Burnsall	Yorks.	478	2
Apsley, Ecclesball	Staff.	131	2
Apsley Guise	Beds.	142	1
Aqualate Hall, Forton	Staff.	121	2
Arbor Close, Oakover	Staff.	137	2
Arborfield	Berks.	14	2
Arbor Low, Youlgrave	Derb.	162	2
Arbury, Wenwick	Lanc.	364	2
Arbury Hall, Chilvers Coton,	Warw.	256	2
Arbury Hill, Badby	Nhamp.	222	2
Archdeacon Newton, Darlington	Dur.	315	2
Arcleby Hall, Plumbland	Cumb.	299	2
Arclid or Arcliffe, Sandback,	Chesh.	286	2
Arcot House, Sidmouth	Devon	303	1
Arden Grafton, Temple Grafton,	Warw.	255	2
Ardingley	Sussex	129	1
Ardington	Berks.	16	2
Ardleigh	Essex	13	1
Ardley	Oxon.	78	2
Ardsley	Yorks.	457	2
Ardsley Hall, Darfield	Yorks.	487	2
Ardwick, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Areley	Staff.	136	2
Arely Kings	Worc.	142	2
Argam or Ergham	Yorks.	405	2
Arkendale, Knaresborough,	Yorks.	464	2
Arkengarth Dale	Yorks.	439	2
Arkesden	Essex	14	1
Arkholme, Melling	Lanc.	344	2
Arksey, Bentley	Yorks.	487	2
Arle, Cheltenham	Glo'st.	23	2
Arlecdon or Arlochden	Cumb.	292	2
Arley	Warw.	264	2
Arley, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
Arley Hall, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Arlescote, Warmington	Warw.	261	2
Arleston, Barrow	Derb.	162	2
Arlingham	Glo'st.	19	2
Arlington	Devon.	326	1
Arlington	Sussex	134	1
Arlington, Bihury	Glo'st.	23	2
Arlosh Newton or Kirkby Johan, Holme Cultram	Cumb.	298	2
Arlsey or Alnerichsey	Beds.	139	1
Armathwaite, Ainstahle	Cumb.	304	2
Armathwaite, Bassenthwaite	Cumb.	296	2
Armhoth House, Crosthwaite,	Cumb.	297	2
Armley, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Armin or Airmyn, Snaith	Yorks.	471	2
Arminghall	Norf.	240	1
Armitage	Staff.	128	2
Armscott, Tredington	Worc.	151	2
Armsthorp	Yorks.	488	2
Armston, Polebrook	Nhamp.	230	2
Armstone, Harewood	Heref.	50	2
Arncott, Ambrosden	Oxon.	71	2
Arncliff	Yorks.	481	2
Arncliff or Ingleby Arncliff	Yorks.	448	2
Arne	Dors.	344	1
Arnesby	Leic.	182	2
Arnside, Beetham	Westm.	392	2
Arnold	Notts.	240	2
Arnolds, Lambourne	Essex	12	1
Arram, Atwick	Yorks.	419	2
Arran Lodge, Felpham	Sussex	118	1
Arren Grove, Boarstall	Bucks.	150	1
Arreton	Hants.	402	1
Arrington or Ermington	Camb.	178	1
Arrow	Warw.	251	2
Arrow, Woodchurch	Chesh.	289	2
Arrowen, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Arrowthorn, Brompton Patrick,	Yorks.	443	2
Arstaff, Ault Hucknall	Derb.	167	2
Arston or Ashing, Chapel Allerton	Somer.	416	1
Arthingworth	Nhamp.	230	2
Arthuret or Arthur's Head	Cumb.	302	2
Arthur's Round Table, Caerleon	Mon.	64	2
Arundel	Sussex	118	1
Arundel Castle, Mileham	Norf.	244	1
Arwenack House, Falmouth,	Cornw.	287	1
Ashy or Askeby	Westm.	390	2
Ascot, Winkfield	Berks.	12	2
Ascot, Wing	Bucks.	161	1
Ascot under Whichwood	Oxon.	73	2
Ascott, Great Milton	Oxon.	80	2
Ascott, Whichford	Warw.	260	2
Asgarby	Linc.	191	2
Asgarby	Linc.	203	2
Ash, Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Ash, Sutton-on-the-Hill	Derb.	158	2
Ash, Halberton	Devon.	311	1
Ash Reigney or King's Ash,	Devon	330	1
Ashe, Netherbury	Dors.	348	1
Ashe, Stour Paine	Dors.	343	1
Ash or Esh, Lancbester	Dur.	313	2
Ashe	Hants.	393	1
Ash	Kent	39	1
Ash or North Ash	Kent	51	1
Ash Holm, Lambley	Nthum.	386	2
Ash, Whitchurch	Salop	101	2
Ash Priors	Somer.	433	1
Ash Bocking	Suff.	260	1
Ash High House, Campsey Ash,	Suff.	267	1
Ash	Surrey	114	1
Ash Grove, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Asbampstead	Berks.	9	2
Ashampstead, Lewknor	Oxon.	77	2
Ashborne	Derb.	169	2
Ashburnham	Sussex	127	1
Ashbury	Devon	300	1
Ashburton	Devon	331	1
Ashbrittle	Somer.	434	1
Ashby	Berks.	14	2
Ashby, Bottesford	Linc.	213	2
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Leic.	178	2
Ashby Folville	Leic.	176	2
Ashby Magna	Leic.	182	2
Ashby	Linc.	196	2
Ashby	Linc.	206	2
Ashby	Linc.	204	2
Ashby Puerorum	Linc.	209	2
Ashby	Norf.	245	1
Ashby	Norf.	227	1
Asbby Cold	Nhamp.	223	2
Ashby Ledgers	Nhamp.	222	2
Ashby	Suff.	268	1
Ashchurch	Glo'st.	34	2
Ashcomb, Wayford	Somer.	424	1
Ashcombe	Devon	308	1
Ashcombe, Batcombe	Somer.	445	1
Ashcombe, Donhead	Wilts.	461	1
Ashcombe, Weston super Mare	Somer.	450	1
Ashcott	Somer.	446	1
Ashdon	Essex	7	1
Ashdowne Park	Berks.	14	2
Ashdown Park, Baydon	Wilts.	472	1
Asheldham or Ashelden	Essex	5	1
Asheridge, Piglesthorne	Bucks.	159	1
Ashelworth	Glo'st.	19	2
Ashenden	Bucks.	150	1
Ashen or Esse	Essex	8	1
Ashfield	Suff.	278	1
Ashfield, Great	Suff.	256	1
Ashfield, Priors Ditton	Salop	117	2
Ashfield House, Honiton	Devon	298	1
Ashford	Devon	301	1
Ashford	Kent	45	1
Ashford	Middx.	63	1
Ashford, Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Ashford Bowdler	Salop	107	2
Ashford Burlescombe	Devon	300	1
Ashford Carbonell	Salop	107	2
Ashford, Ilton	Somer.	411	1
Ashford House, Petersfield,	Hants.	373	1
Ashfordby or Asfordby	Leic.	176	2
Ashfurlong Hill, Sutton Coldfield	Warw.	258	2
Ashill	Norf.	252	1
Ashill	Somer.	410	1
Ashingdon or Assingdon	Essex	12	1
Ashington	Somer.	438	1
Ashington	Sussex	122	1
Ashington, Botball	Nthum.	378	2
Ashley	Camb.	171	1
Ashley	Hants.	374	1
Ashley	Nhamp.	220	2
Ashley	Staff.	130	2
Ashley	Wilts.	467	1
Ashley, Bowdon	Chesh.	271	2
Ashley, Northbourne	Kent	35	1
Ashley, Tolpiddle	Dors.	355	1
Ashley Green, Chesham	Bucks.	157	1
Ashley Park, Tiverton	Devon	332	1
Ashley Park, Walton on Thames,	Surrey	104	1
Ashlins Hall, Gt. Berkhampstead,	Herts.	28	1
Ashmanhaugh	Norf.	250	1
Ashmans, Beccles	Suff.	278	1
Ashmansworth	Hants.	392	1
Ashmead, Cam	Glo'st.	19	2
Ashmore	Dors.	362	1
Ashorn, Newbold Pacey	Warw.	262	2
Ashover	Derb.	166	2
Ashow	Warw.	263	2
Asbperton	Heref.	42	2
Ashpriugton	Devon	304	1
Ashridge, Cbesham	Bucks.	157	1
Ashtead	Surrey	103	1
Ashton, Tarvin	Chesh.	277	2
Ashton-upon-Mersey	Cbesh.	271	2
Ashton	Devon	308	1
Ashton, Clifford	Glo'st.	34	2
Ashton-under-Hill	Glo'st.	35	2
Ashton, Eye	Heref.	47	2
Ashton, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Ashton, Preston	Lanc.	333	2
Ashton in Mackerfield, or in the Willows, Winwick	Lanc.	364	2
Ashton-under-Lyne	Lanc.	345	2
Ashton	Nhamp.	219	2
Ashton, Oundle	Nhamp.	230	2
Ashton, Ufford	Nhamp.	227	2
Ashton, Long	Somer.	427	1
Ashton Steeple	Wilts.	483	1
Asbton Keynes	Wilts.	464	1
Ashurst	Kent	44	1
Ashurst	Sussex	122	1
Ashwater	Devon	300	1
Asbway, Hawksbridge	Somer.	448	1
Ashwell	Herts.	31	1
Ashwell	Rutl.	244	2
Ashwell, Bishops Teignton,	Devon.	308	1
Ashwell, Ilminster	Somer.	411	1
Ashwell Hall, Morton	Notts.	238	2
Ashwell Thorp	Norfolk	216	1

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Ashwick	Somer.	432	1
Ashwick, Emborrow	Somer.	423	1
Ashwick, Marshfield	Glo'st.	35	2
Ashwicken	Norfolk	229	1
Ashworth, Middleton	Lanc.	350	2
Aske, Easby	Yorks.	440	2
Askerne, Campsall	Yorks.	472	2
Askerswell	Dors.	349	1
Askerton, Lanercost Priory,	Cumb.	303	2
Askham	Notts.	238*	2
Askham	Westm.	397	1
Askham Bryan	Yorks.	425	2
Askrigg, Aysgarth	Yorks.	444	2
Askwith, Weston	Yorks.	468	2
Aslackby or Aslaby	Linc.	192	2
Aslacton, Whatton	Notts.	240	2
Aslacton or Aslington	Norfolk	216	1
Asle, Martock	Somer.	434	1
Aspatria or Aspatrick	Cumb.	296	2
Aspeden	Herts.	29	1
Asphall	Suffolk	263	1
Aspley, Wootten Waven	Warw.	252	2
Aspleybury, Shitlington	Beds.	140	1
Aspull, Wigau	Lanc.	363	2
Asselby, Howden	Yorks.	422	2
Assenby, Topcliffe	Yorks.	436	2
Assendon, Pirton	Oxon.	77	2
Asshe Torre, Saltash	Cornw.	286	1
Assington	Suffolk	254	1
Asterby	Linc.	207	2
Astbury or Newbold Astbury	Chesh.	285	2
Asthall	Oxon.	67	2
Astle, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Astley	Warw.	264	2
Astley	Worc.	141	2
Astley, Leigh	Lanc.	355	2
Astley, Preston Gubbals	Salop	114	2
Astley Abbots	Salop	112	2
Astley Hall, Chorley	Lanc.	338	2
Astley House, Maidstone	Kent	42	1
Aston Terrold	Berks.	9	2
Aston, Upthorpe	Berks.	9	2
Aston, Ivinghoe	Bucks.	159	1
Aston Abbots	Bucks.	158	1
Aston Clinton	Bucks.	152	1
Aston Mollins, Dinton	Bucks.	152	1
Aston Sandford	Bucks.	150	1
Aston, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
Aston Grange, Runcorn	Chesh.	274	2
Aston in Mondrem, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
Aston Hope	Derb.	162	2
Aston upon Trent	Derb.	162	2
Aston Avening	Glo'st.	31	2
Aston Blank	Glo'st.	21	2
Aston Somerville	Glo'st.	29	2
Aston sub edge	Glo'st.	30	2
Aston upon Carron, Ashch.	Glo'st.	34	2
Aston, East, Long Parish	Hants.	376	1
Aston	Heref.	46	2
Aston Ingham	Heref.	39	2
Aston	Herts.	21	1
Aston Flamville	Leic.	184	2
Aston Lydham	Mon.	111	2
Aston le Walls	Nhamp.	233	2
Aston, Bampton	Oxon.	67	2
Aston House	Oxon.	77	2
Aston, North	Oxon.	80	2
Aston Rowant	Oxon.	77	2
Aston, Oswestry	Salop	109	2
Aston, Wem	Salop	101	2
Aston Botterell	Salop	112	2
Aston Chetwynd, Edgmond	Salop	101	2
Aston Eyre, Morvill	Salop	113	2
Aston Hall	Salop	104	2
Aston Piggotts	Salop	105	2
Aston, Seighford	Staff.	135	2
Aston, Muckleston	Staff.	133	2
Aston	Warw.	257	2
Aston Cantlow or Cantelnpe	Warw.	253	2
Aston Magna, Blockley	Worc.	151	2
Aston	Yorks.	488	2
Astrop, Sutton	Nhamp.	232	2
Astwoll, Wappenham	Nhamp.	232	2
Astwood	Bucks.	163	1
Astwood, Ault Hucknall	Derb.	167	2
Astwood, Claines	Worc.	146	2
Astwick, Evenley	Nhamp.	231	2
Astwick or Estwick	Beds.	139	1
Aswarby	Linc.	191	2
Aswardby	Linc.	209	2
Aswick Grange	Linc.	189	2
Atcham or Attingham	Salop.	102	2
Athelhampton or Admiston	Dors.	355	1
Athelington or Allington	Suffolk	264	1
Athelney, Lyng	Somer.	412	1
Atherfield Point, Niton	Hants.	403	1
Atherington	Devon	330	1
Atherston, Lackington White	Somer.	411	1
Atherstone	Warw.	256	2
Atherstone upon Stour	Warw.	261	2
Atherton, Leigh	Lanc.	355	2
Atterby, Bishop Norton	Linc.	202	2
Attercliffe, Sheffield	Yorks.	492	2
Atterton, Witherley	Leic.	186	2
Attingham Hall, Atcham	Salop.	102	2
Attington, Tetsworth	Oxon.	80	2
Attlebridge	Norf.	250	1
Attleburgh or Attleborough	Norf.	248	1
Atworth, Bradford	Wilts.	453	1
Atwick	Yorks.	419	2
Auberies, Bulmer	Essex	9	1
Auborn	Linc.	195	2
Auburn or Owborne, Fraisthorp	Yorks.	407	2
Auckland, St. Andrew	Durham	318	2
Auckland, Bishop	Durham	319	2
Audenshaw, Ashton	Lanc.	345	2
Audleby, Caistor	Linc.	218	2
Audley	Staff.	130	2
Audley Cottage, Sidmouth	Devon	303	1
Audley End, Saffron Walden	Essex	15	1
Audling, Badsworth	Yorks.	471	2
Auger or Alsager, Barthomley	Chesh.	283	2
Aughton	Lanc.	351	2
Aughton	Yorks.	409	2
Aughton, Aston	Yorks.	488	2
Aughton, Halton	Lanc.	342	2
Aukley, Finningley	Notts.	237	2
Aukborough	Linc.	213	2
Auler Long, Creech, St. Michael	Somer.	411	1
Ault Hucknall	Derb.	167	2
Aunsby	Linc.	191	2
Aust, Henbury	Glo'st.	28	2
Austerfield, Bawtry	Yorks.	488	2
Austerston or Alstanton, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
Austhorp, Whitkirk	Yorks.	474	2
Authorpe	Linc.	211	2
Auton, Black	Devon	304	1
Austonley, Almondbury	Yorks.	459	2
Austrey	Warw.	259	2
Austwick, Clapham	Yorks.	482	2
Autron, Sithney	Cornw.	289	1
Avebury or Abury	Wilts.	473	1
Aveley	Essex	3	1
Avenbury	Heref.	37	2
Avening	Glo'st.	31	2
Averham or Areham	Notts.	240*	2
Averley Grange, Wadworth	Yorks.	494	2
Aveton Gifford	Devon	307	1
Avill, Dunster	Somer.	419	1
Avington	Berks.	8	2
Avington or Abyngton	Hants.	388	1
Avisford Hill, Walberton	Sussex	118	1
Avon, Christian Malford	Wilts	459	1
Avon, Worle	Somer.	450	1
Avon Hill, Sopley	Hants.	397	1
Awbridge, Mitchelmersh	Hants.	383	1
Awliscombe	Devon	315	1
Awnby, Castle Bytham	Linc.	194	2
Awre	Glo'st.	21	2
Awstbwaite, Millom	Cumb.	295	2
Aycliffe	Durham	315	2
Aydon, Corbridge	Nthum.	381	2
Ayford, Marshfield	Glo'st.	35	2
Aylburton, Lydney	Glo'st.	21	2
Aylesbear	Devon	302	1
Aylesborough, Pershore	Worc.	154	2
Aylesbury	Bucks.	152	1
Aylesby	Linc.	204	2
Aylesford	Kent	41	1
Aylestone	Leic.	182	2
Ayleworth, Naunton	Glo'st.	33	2
Aylemerton	Norfolk	219	1
Aylesham	Norfolk	221	1
Aylton	Heref.	42	2
Aylwood, Corfe Castle	Dors.	343	1
Aymesfrey	Heref.	46	2
Aynho	Nhamp.	231	2
Ayott, St. Lawrence	Herts.	21	1
Ayre Point, Ramsey	I. of Man	309	2
Ayrholm, Hovingham	Yorks.	455	2
Aysgarth	Yorks.	444	2
Ayston	Rutl.	246	2
Ayton or Eaton, Davenham	Chesh.	286	2
Ayton, East, Seamer	Yorks.	453	2
Ayton, Little	Yorks.	449	2
Ayton, West, Hutton Bushel	Yorks.	451	2
Axbridge	Somer.	449	1
Axe, Bread Winsor	Dors.	350	1
Axford, Ramsbury	Wilts.	472	1
Axnoll, Beaminster	Dors.	348	1
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Axmouth	Devon	298	1
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Babington	Somer.	432	1
Babraham or Baburham	Camb.	172	1
Babworth	Notts.	236	2
Bach or Beach, Chester	Chesh.	269	2
Backbury Hill, Mordiford	Heref.	39	2
Backford	Chesh.	287	2
Backwall Gate, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Backwell	Somer.	427	1
Backwood Lodge, Neston	Chesh.	288	2
Backworth, Earsdon	Nthum.	368	2
Baconsthorp	Norfolk	221	1
Bacton	Heref.	45	2
Bacton	Norfolk	250	1
Bacton	Suffolk	263	1
Bacup, New Church	Lanc.	336	2
Badbury Kings, Shapwick	Dors.	358	1
Badby	Nham.	222	2
Badderley, North	Hants.	389	1
Baddesley Clinton	Warw.	259	2
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Baddington, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
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Badley	Suffolk	260	1
Badlingham, Chippenham	Camb.	176	1
Badminton	Glo'st.	28	2
Badminton, Sopworth	Wilts.	459	1
Badmondisfield or Bansfield Hall, Wickham Brook	Suffolk	272	1
Badsey	Worc.	140	2
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Baggy Point, Georgeham	Devon	302	1
Bagmton	Warw.	263	2
Baglake, West, Long Bredy	Dors.	349	1
Bagley, Wedmore	Somer.	416	1
Bagley Wood, Abingdon	Berks.	7	2
Bagnall, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
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Bagpath	Glo'st.	20	2
Bagshot	Surrey	114	1
Bagshot, Farnham	Surrey	105	1
Bagthorp	Norfolk	233	1
Baguley or Baggiley, Bowdon	Chesh.	271	2
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Baildon, Otley	Yorks.	477	2
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Bail Farm, Nauntou	Glo'st.	33	2
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Bailie, Bewcastle	Cumb.	302	2
Baiubridge, Aysgarth	Yorks.	444	2
Bainton	Yorks.	408	2
Bainton or Badington	Nhamp.	226	2
Bainton, Stoke Lyne	Oxon.	79	2
Bake, St. German's	Cornw.	285	1
Baker Street, Eufield	Middx.	56	1
Bakesdown, Week St. Mary	Cornw.	308*	1
Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Balby, Doncaster	Yorks.	489	2
Balcomb	Sussex	129	1
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Baldwin Holm, Orton	Cumb.	301	2
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Balke, Kirby Kuowle	Yorks.	436	2
Balkholme, Howden	Yorks.	422	2
Balkington, Tyneham	Dors.	345	1
Ballasalla, Castletown	I. of Man	307	2
Ballashury, Andreas	I. of Man	307	2
Ballaugh	I. of Man	307	2
Ball Green, Norton	Staff.	133	2
Ballingdon	Essex	8	1
Ballifield Hall, Handsworth	Yorks.	490	2
Ballingham	Heref.	50	2
Balls Park, Hertford	Herts.	30	1
Balne, Snaith	Yorks.	471	2
Balsall, Hampton in Arden	Warw.	259	2
Balscot, Wroxton	Oxon.	71	2
Balsdon, Whitstone	Cornw.	308*	1
Balsham	Camb.	175	1
Balterley or Batterley, Bar thomley	Chesh.	283	2
Balterstone, Ecclesfield	Yorks.	487	2
Baltonsborough	Somer.	426	1
Bamborough	Nthum.	366	2
Bamburgh or Baumber	Linc.	208	2
Bamford, Hathersage	Derb.	161	2
Bamford, Middleton	Lanc.	350	2
Bampton	Westm.	398	1
Bampton or Bathampton	Devon.	299	1
Bampton, Kirk Bampton	Cumb.	301	2
Bampton in the Bush	Oxon.	67	2
Banbury	Oxon.	69	2
Banham	Norf.	239	1
Bankfield, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Bank Hall or Bank Top, Burnley	Lanc.	334	2
Bank Hall, Chapel en le Frith	Derb.	160	2
Bank Hall, Croston	Lanc.	338	2
Bank Hall, Kirkland	Cumb.	305	2
Bank Hall, Walton on the Hill	Lanc.	362	2
Bank Hall, Warrington	Lanc.	362	2
Bankland, North Petherton	Somer.	435	1
Bank Newton, Gargrave	Yorks.	479	2
Banks, Lanercost Priory	Cumb.	303	2
Banks How, Douglas	I. of Man	308	2
Bankside, New Church	Lanc.	336	2
Banningham	Norf.	221	1
Bannister Lodge, South Stoneham	Hants.	390	1
Banstead	Surrey	103	1
Banwell	Somer.	449	1
Bapchild	Kent	47	1
Bapton, Fisherton de la Mere	Wilts.	480	1
Barbon, Kirkby Lonsdale	Westm.	397	1
Barbone Bevere, Claines	Worc.	146	2
Barbury Castle, Ogbourn, St. George's	Wilts.	474	1
Barby	Ntham.	222	2
Barcheston	Warw.	260	2
Barcomb	Sussex	129	1
Barden, Skipton	Yorks.	480	2
Bardfield, Great	Essex	7	1
Bardney	Linc.	216	2
Bardolfeston, Piddleton	Dors.	355	1
Bardon Park	Leic.	184	2
Bardsea, Urswick	Lanc.	342	2
Bardwell	Suffolk	256	1
Bare, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Barfeston	Kent	36	1
Barfield, Whitbeck	Cumb.	296	2
Barford	Nhamp.	230	2
Barford	Warw.	261	2
Barford or Bereford	Norfolk	227	1
Barford, Great	Beds.	138	1
Barford, Little, or Beckford	Beds.	139	1
Barford, Great	Oxon	80	2
Barford, Winston	Dur.	318	2
Barford House, Downton	Wilts.	460	1
Barford, St. John, Adderbury	Oxon	70	2
Barford, St. Martin	Wilts.	456	1
Barforth, Forcett	Yorks.	440	2
Barham	Hunts.	205	1
Barham	Suff.	260	1
Barham or Bereham	Kent	36	1
Barham, Linton	Camb.	172	1
Barham Court, Teston	Kent	44	1
Barholm	Linc.	200	2
Barkby	Leic.	176	2
Barkham	Berks.	3	2
Barking	Essex	2	1
Barking	Suffolk	260	1
Barkisland, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Barksford or Basford, Wybunbury	Chesh.	284	2
Barkston	Linc.	196	2
Barkston, Sherburn	Yorks.	462	2
Barkstone	Leic.	172	2
Barkway	Herts.	29	1
Barkwith	Linc.	216	2
Barlaston	Staff.	134	2
Barlavington	Sussex	119	1
Barlborough	Derb.	167	2
Barlby, Hemingbrough	Yorks.	423	2
Barley	Herts.	29	1
Barley Booth, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Barley Thorpe, Oakham	Rutl.	248	2
Barley Wood, Wrington	Somer.	417	1
Barleston, Market Bosworth	Leic.	185	2
Barling	Essex	12	1
Barlings	Linc.	210	2
Barlow, Brayton	Yorks.	460	2
Barlow Grange, Selby	Yorks.	461	2
Barmby, Howden	Yorks.	422	2
Barmby on the Marsh, Howden	Yorks.	422	2
Barmby upon the Moor	Yorks.	424	2
Barmer	Norfolk	233	1
Barming	Kent	42	1
Barmingham, Luton	Beds.	141	1
Barmpton, Haughton le Skerne	Durham	315	2
Barmston	Yorks.	419	2
Barmston, Washington	Dur.	311	2
Barn, Whitchurch	Dors.	350	1
Barn Elms, Barnes	Surrey	101	1
Barnacle, Bulkington	Warw.	264	2
Barnacle	Nhamp.	226	2
Barnacre, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Barnard Castle, Gainford	Dur.	316	2
Barnardiston	Suffolk	271	1
Barnbow, Barwick in Elmet,	Yorks.	473	2
Barnborough or Bamborough	Yorks.	486	2
Barnby	Suffolk	268	1
Barnby, Lythe	Yorks.	448	2
Barnby Moor, Blyth	Notts.	236	2
Barnby in the Willows	Notts.	235*	2
Barnby upon Don	Yorks.	488	2
Barnchil Priory, Brompton Regis	Somer.	447	1
Barnes	Surrey	101	1
Barnes, Worcester	Worc.	148	2
Barne's Hall, Ecclesfield	Yorks.	487	2
Barnet or Chipping Bergnet	Herts.	22	1
Barnet Fryern	Middx.	59	1
Barnetby le Wold	Linc.	218	2
Barnewalden, Tolleshunt Darcey	Essex	14	1
Barney or Berney	Norf.	235	1
Barnham	Suffolk	256	1
Barnham	Sussex	118	1
Barnham Broom	Norf.	227	1
Barnhorn, Boxhill	Sussex	127	1
Barningham	Suffolk	256	1
Barningham	Yorks.	439	2
Barningham, Little	Norf.	221	1
Barningham, Northwood	Norf.	219	1
Barnoldswick, or Gill Church	Yorks.	478	2
Barnoldby le Beck	Linc.	204	2
Barnside, Colne	Lanc.	335	2
Barnsley, Silkstone	Yorks.	485	2
Barnstaple	Devon	301	1
Barnston or Bernston	Essex	6	1
Barnston Church, Knowle	Dors.	344	1
Barnston, Langar	Notts.	239	2
Barnston, Woodchurch	Chesh.	289	2
Barnton, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
Barnwell, All Saints, or King's Barnwell	Nhamp.	225	2
Barnwell, St. Audrews	Nhamp.	229	2
Barnwood	Glo'st.	27	2
Barony, St. Andrew Auckland	Dur.	318	2
Barrasford, Chollerton	Nthum.	382	2
Barratt Poole, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
Barrells House, Wootton Waven	Warw.	252	2
Barren Down, Milverton	Somer.	434	1
Barrington	Camb.	178	1
Barrington or Barrington Stembridge	Somer.	436	1
Barrington, Great	Glo'st.	33	2
Barrington Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak	Essex	8	1
Barron's Park, Desford	Leic.	184	2
Barrow	Derb.	162	2
Barrow	Suff.	275	1
Barrow	Salop	117	2
Barrow	Chesh.	277	2
Barrow, North	Somer.	420	1
Barrow, Boddington	Glo'st.	36	2
Barrow, Cottesmere	Rutl.	245	2
Barrow, Hallyston	Nthum.	377	2
Barrow, Wincanton	Somer.	435	1
Barrow Gurney, or Minchin Barrow	Somer.	427	1
Barrow Hill, Arlington	Glo'st.	19	2
Barrow upon Humber	Linc.	217	2
Barrow upon Soar	Leic.	176	2
Barrowby	Linc.	201	2
Barrowden	Rutl.	249	2
Barrowford	Lanc.	334	2
Barrule, North, Concon	I. of Man	307	2
Barsby, Ashby Folville	Leic.	176	2
Barsham	Suffolk	278	1
Barsham, East	Norfolk	233	1
Barston	Warw.	259	2
Bartherton, Wybunbury	Chesh.	284	2
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Bartlow End, or Stevington Ashdon	Essex	7	1
Barton in the Clay	Beds.	140	1
Barton	Berks.	7	2
Barton Hartshorn	Bucks.	154	1
Barton or Berton	Camb.	178	1
Barton, Farndon	Chesh.	268	2
Barton Blount	Derh.	156	2
Barton Court, Doddescombleigh	Devon.	309	1
Barton, Cirencester	Glo'st.	24	2
Barton, Temple Guyting	Glo'st.	29	2
Barton, South Stoneham	Hants.	390	1
Barton House, Northwood	Hants.	406	1
Barton Stacey	Hauts.	374	1
Barton, Kington	Heref.	42	2
Barton, Halsall	Lanc.	354	2
Barton, Preston	Lanc.	333	2
Barton upon Irwell, Eccles	Lanc.	347	2
Barton in the Beans, Market Bosworth	Leic.	185	2
Barton upon Humber	Linc.	217	2
Barton Bendish	Norfolk	213	1
Barton Turf	Norfolk	250	1
Barton Segrave	Nhamp.	225	2
Barton	Notts.	236*	2
Barton, St. David	Somer.	420	1
Barton under Needwood	Staff.	127	2
Barton	Suffolk	274	1
Barton Mills, or Little Barton	Suffolk	266	1
Barton on the Heath	Warw.	260	2
Barton or High Barton	Westm.	398	2
Barton, Hawkswell	Yorks.	445	2
Barton, St. Cuthbert	Yorks.	439	2
Barton le Street	Yorks.	454	2
Barton le Willows, Crambe	Yorks.	437	2
Barton Hall, Barton le Street	Yorks.	454	2
Barugh, Darton	Yorks.	485	2
Barugh, Kirkby Misperton	Yorks.	451	2
Barway, Soham	Camb.	177	1
Barwell	Leic.	184	2
Barwell Court, Esher	Surrey	105	1
Barwick, Stainton	Yorks.	450	2
Barwick, or Berwick in the Brake	Norfolk.	249	1
Barwick, Ahhot's Roothing	Essex	12	1
Barwick, Basset	Wilts.	455	1
Barwick in Elmet	Yorks.	474	2
Baschurch	Salop	110	2
Baseldon, Laindon	Essex	2	1
Basford	Notts.	240	2
Basford or Barksford, Wybunbury	Chesh.	284	2
Basford, Cheddleton	Staff.	137	2
Basford Gate	Salop.	111	2
Bashall, Mitton	Yorks.	484	2
Basil, St. Clether	Cornw.	290	1
Basildon	Berks.	9	2
Basing	Hants.	377	1
Basingstoke	Hants.	377	1
Baslow, Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Basaleg or Basselech	Mon.	65	2
Bassenthwaite	Cumh.	296	2
Bassetlaw, Retford	Notts.	238	2
Basset's Court, Uley	Glo'st.	20	2
Basset's Cove, Illogan	Cornw.	293	1
Bassett House, Barwell	Leic.	184	2
Bassingbourn	Camb.	170	1
Bassingham	Linc.	195	2
Basingthorp	Liuc.	194	2
Bassiugton, Eglingham	Nthum.	375	2
Baston	Linc.	200	2
Baswich	Staff.	120	2
Bastwick, Repps	Norfolk.	227	1
Batavellan, St. Ives	Cornw.	293	1
Batchacre	Staff.	130	2
Batchcott	Salop	107	2
Batcombe	Dors.	366	1
Batcombe	Somer.	445	1
Bate's Island, Earsdon	Nthum.	368	2
Bath	Somer.	412	1
Bath Pool, West Moukton	Somer.	446	1
Bathampton	Somer.	415	1
Bathealton or Badialton	Somer.	434	1
Batheaston	Somer.	414	1
Batheley or Bale	Norf.	241	1
Bathford	Somer.	414	1
Bathley, North Muskham	Notts.	240*	2
Bathwick	Somer.	414	1
Batisford	Suff.	260	1
Batsford	Glo'st.	30	2
Battenbale	Worc.	148	2
Batterley, Audley	Staff.	130	2
Batterley or Balterley, Barthomley	Chesh.	283	2
Battersby, Ingleby Greenhow	Yorks.	449	2
Battersea	Surrey	101	1
Batley	Yorks.	457	2
Batrim, Mickleton	Glo'st.	30	2
Battle	Sussex	127	1
Battle Bridge, Campden	Glo'st.	30	2
Battle Bridge, Edlingham	Nthum.	875	2
Battle Bridge, Gatton	Surrey	109	1
Battle Cross, Elsdon	Nthum.	376	2
Battle Place, Carham	Nthum.	378	2
Battlefield	Salop	113	2
Battlesdon	Beds.	142	1
Batts, Taunton	Somer.	439	1
Baugherst	Hants.	392	1
Baukling, Shrivenham	Berks.	14	2
Baunton	Glo'st.	24	2
Baverlay Hall, Gnosal	Staff.	121	2
Baverstock	Wilts.	456	1
Bavington, Gt Kirk Whelpington	Nthum.	382	2
Bavington, Little, Thockrington	Nthum.	382	2
Bawburgh or Baber	Norfolk	228	1
Bawdeswell or Baldeswell	Norfolk	223	1
Bawdrip	Somer.	435	1
Bawdsey	Suff.	280	1
Bawsey	Norf.	230	1
Bawtry	Yorks.	488	2
Baxterley	Warw.	256	2
Bayard's Farm, Upway	Dors.	353	1
Baydon	Wilts.	472	1
Bayfield, Glanford	Norf.	242	1
Bayford, Stoke Trister	Somer.	435	1
Bayford	Herts.	29	1
Bayham or Beigham, Frant	Sussex	135	1
Bays Hill Lodge, Cheltenham	Glo'st.	23	2
Bayleham	Suffolk	260	1
Baylies, Stoke Poges	Bucks.	168	1
Baynard Castle, Cottingham	Yorks.	414	2
Baynton, Edington	Wilts.	483	1
Baythorne Park, Ashen	Essex	8	1
Bayton	Worc.	141	2
Beach, Bitton	Glo'st.	31	2
Beach Hill, Knaresborough	Yorks.	464	2
Beachampton or Bechampton	Bucks.	154	1
Beacham Well, Narburgh	Norfolk	237	1
Beachamwell	Norfolk	213	1
Beachfield, Worthen	Salop.	105	2
Beachley, Tidenham	Glo'st.	35	2
Beachy Head, Eastbourne	Sussex	133	1
Beacon Down, Pinhoe	Devon	388	1
Beacon Fell, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Beaoon Hill, Easington	Dur.	324	2
Beacon Hill, Exmouth	Devon	303	1
Beacon Hill, High Clere	Hants.	392	1
Beacon Hill, Newark	Notts.	236*	2
Beacon Hill, St. Winnow	Cornw.	312*	1
Beaconhill, Penn	Bucks.	158	1
Beaconsfield	Bucks.	157	1
Beadlam, Kirkdale	Yorks.	455	2
Beadlow, Cophill	Beds.	140	1
Beaduell or Bidnell, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Beaford	Devon.	325	1
Beakshourne	Kent.	35	1
Beal or Beaghall, Kellington	Yorks.	471	2
Bealbury, St. Millien	Cornw.	282	1
Bealings	Suff.	261	1
Beam Heath, Nantwich	Chesh.	284	2
Beaminster	Dors.	348	1
Beamish, Chester le Street	Dur.	312	2
Beamsley, Addingham	Yorks.	478	2
Beanlis, Eglingham	Nthum.	375	2
Bear, Seaton	Devon.	306	1
Beard, Glossop	Derh.	161	2
Bearden House, Boyton	Cornw.	306*	1
Bearidge Bridge, Badgington	Glo'st.	24	2
Bearl, Bywell	Nthum.	381	2
Bearley	Warw.	253	2
Bearn Back, Weston super Mare	Somer.	450	1
Bearstead	Kent.	40	1
Bearston Staff, Norton in Hales	Salop	100	2
Beate Hall, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Beauchamp's Court, Alcester	Warw.	251	2
Beauchamp's Court, Powick	Worc.	153	2
Beauchin, Marshwood	Dors.	349	1
Beaucliff	Derb.	167	2
Beaudesert or Beldesert	Warw.	252	2
Beaudesert Park, Cannock	Staff.	120	2
Beaufront, St. John Lee	Nthum.	384	2
Beaulieu	Hants.	394	1
Beaulieu Grove, Monmouth	Mon.	62	2
Beaumanor	Leic.	178	2
Beaumont	Cumb.	299	2
Beaumont	Essex	13	1
Beaumont Hall, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Beaumont Leys, Belgrave	Leic.	176	2
Beaumont, Mixbury	Oxon.	79	2
Beauport, Battle	Sussex	127	1
Beaupre Hall, Outwell	Camb.	182	1
Beaurepaire or Beare Park, Durham	Dur.	322	2
Beausall, Hatton	Warw.	253	2
Beauvais, Wedon Pinkeuey	Nhamp.	229	2
Beauvale, Greasley	Notts.	241	2
Beawortb, Cheriton	Hants.	388	1
Beaworthy	Devon	300	1
Behbington or Bebington	Chesh.	288	2
Bebside, Horton	Nthum.	368	2
Becca Hall, Aberford	Yorks.	473	2
Beccles	Suffolk.	278	1
Becconsall, Hesketh	Lanc.	338	2
Bechton or Betchton, Sandback	Chesh.	286	2
Beck, Billingford	Norf.	223	1
Beckkbury	Salop	117	2
Beckenham	Kent.	53	1
Beckering, Holton	Linc.	216	2
Beckermet, St. Bridget	Cumb.	294	2
Beckermet or Beckermont, St. John	Cumb.	295	2
Beckett, Shrivenham	Berks.	14	2
Beckford	Glo'st.	35	2
Beckham, East	Norfolk	219	1
Beckham, West, or Becham	Norfolk	221	1
Bechamptou, Avebury	Wilts.	473	1
Beckingham	Linc.	199	2
Beckingham	Notts.	238*	2
Beckington	Somer.	424	1
Beckley	Oxon.	71	2
Beckley	Sussex	128	1
Becmachen, Kirk Arbory	1 of Man	308	2
Bedale	Yorks.	442	2
Bedhurn, South, St. Andrew, Auckland	Dur.	318	2
Bedchester, Great Fontmel	Dors.	363	1
Beddingham	Sussex	136	1
Beddiugton	Surrey	113	1
Bedfield	Suffolk	265	1
Bedford	Beds.	137	1
Bedford, Leigh	Lanc.	355	2
Bedfords, Havering at Bower,	Essex	8	1
Bedfont or Belfound	Middx.	63	1
Bedgebury, Sandhurst	Kent.	47	1
Bedgrove, Weston Turville,	Bucks.	154	1
Bedhampton	Hants.	399	1

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Bedingfield	Suffolk	265	1
Bedingham	Norf.	245	1
Bedlam, Warw, Welford	Glo'st.	25	2
Bedlington or Bedlingtonshire,	Durham	310	2
Bedlington, Morpeth	Nthum.	380	2
Bedminster	Somer.	428	1
Bednall, Baswich	Staff.	120	2
Bedock, Ladock	Cornw.	299*	1
Bedstone	Salop	111	2
Bedwardine, St. John	Worc.	147	2
Bedwas	Mon.	66	2
Bedwelty or Bydwellty	Mon.	66	2
Bedworth	Warw.	264	2
Bedwin	Wilts.	466	1
Beeby	Leic.	176	2
Beech, Stone	Staff.	135	2
Beechen Cliff, Widcomh	Somer.	415	1
Beechingstoke	Wilts.	474	1
Beechwood, Plymstock	Devon.	319	1
Beechwood Park, Flamstead,	Herts.	28	1
Beeding	Sussex	121	1
Beedon	Berks.	4	2
Beeford	Yorks.	419	2
Beeley, Bakewell	Derh.	158	2
Beelshy	Linc.	204	2
Beeney, St. Juliot	Cornw.	291	1
Beenham	Berks.	11	2
Beer, Cannington	Somer.	418	1
Beer Alston	Devon.	320	1
Beer Crocombe	Somer.	410	1
Beer Hacket	Dors.	365	1
Beer Regis	Dors.	344	1
Beer West	Kent	35	1
Beerhall, Axminster	Devon	298	1
Beeshy, Hawerby	Linc.	204	2
Beeshy in the Marsh	Linc.	206	2
Beeston	Norfolk.	243	1
Beeston	Notts.	241	2
Beeston, Bunbury	Chesh.	275	2
Beeston, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Beeston, Northill	Beds.	148	1
Beeston Regis, or near the Sea	Norfolk.	219	1
Beeston St. Andrew	Norfolk.	250	1
Beeston St. Lawrence	Norfolk.	250	1
Beetham or Betholm	Westm.	392	2
Beetley	Norfolk.	243	1
Begbrooke	Oxon.	80	2
Beggars Bush or King's Bush, Godmanchester	Hunts.	209	1
Behan Park, Veryan	Cornw.	303*	1
Beighton	Derh.	167	2
Beighton or Boyton	Norf.	252	1
Beilhy, Hayton	Yorks.	410	2
Bejouans, Sancreed	Cornw.	296	1
Belaugh or Belhagh	Norfolk	221	1
Belbank, Bewcastle	Cumh.	302	2
Belbank, Stapleton	Cumh.	304	2
Belbroughton	Worc.	142	2
Belby, Howden	Yorks.	422	2
Belchalwell	Dors.	363	1
Belchamp St. Paul	Essex	8	1
Belford	Nthum.	367	2
Belgrave	Leic.	176	2
Belgrave, Eccleston	Chesh.	271	2
Belhuish, East Stoke	Dors.	346	1
Belhus, Aveley	Essex	3	1
Bellair, Heavitree	Devon	338	1
Bellamour Lodge, Colton	Staff.	134	2
Bellasis, Stannington	Nthum.	373	2
Bellasize, Eastrington	Yorks.	422	2
Bellaview, Whitegate	Chesh.	277	2
Belleau	Linc.	205	2
Belle Grange, Hawkshead	Lanc.	341	2
Belle Island, Windermere	Westm.	396	2
Bellerhy, Spenithorn	Yorks.	445	2
Belle Vue, Briningham	Norfolk	241	1
Belle Vue, Doncaster	Yorks.	489	2
Belle Vue, Plymstock	Devon	319	1
Bell Hall, Belhroughton	Worc.	142	2
Bellingham	Nthum.	383	2
Bellister, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Bellmount, Hawkshead	Lanc.	341	2
Bellrope Close, Shelfanger,	Norfolk	218	1
Bell's Hill, Bamhoro'	Nthum.	366	2
Belmont, East Barnet	Herts.	23	1
Belmont, Hillington	Norf.	230	1
Belmont, Knareshorough	Yorks.	464	2
Belmont, Warnford	Hants.	399	1
Belmont House, Gt. Budworth,	Chesh.	272	2
Belmont Lodge, Hanley Castle,	Worc.	152	2
Belmont, Flax Bourton	Somer.	437	1
Belmesthorp, Ryall	Rutl.	246	2
Belovely, Roche	Cornw.	299*	1
Belper	Derb.	156	2
Belridge, Kirkharle	Nthum.	282	2
Belsay, Bolam	Nthum.	379	2
Belshford	Linc.	208	2
Belstead	Suffolk	272	1
Belstead, Great, or Washbrook	Suffolk	273	1
Belstone	Devon	300	1
Belsyze, Hampstead	Middx.	60	1
Belthorp, Bishop Wilton	Yorks.	416	2
Beltingham, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Beltoft, Belton	Linc.	214	2
Belton	Leic.	178	2
Belton	Linc.	214	2
Belton	Linc.	196	2
Belton	Rutl.	248	2
Belton, Drayton	Salop	100	2
Belton	Suffolk	268	1
Belvoir	Leic.	172	2
Belvidere, Christchurch	Hants.	396	1
Bemerton, Fuggleston	Wilts.	454	1
Bempton	Yorks.	405	2
Benacre	Suffolk	257	1
Benagar or Benacre	Somer.	441	1
Benallack, Constantine	Cornw.	287	1
Bendish Hall, Barton Bendish,	Norfolk.	213	1
Benecombe, Uley	Glo'st.	20	2
Benefield	Nhamp.	229	2
Benenden	Kent	48	1
Benfield Side, Lanchester	Dur.	313	2
Benfields, Hangleton	Sussex	130	1
Benfleet, North	Essex	1	1
Bengeo	Herts.	30	1
Bengers, Iver	Bucks.	167	1
Bengrave, Beckford	Glo'st.	35	2
Bengworth, Evesham	Worc.	139	2
Benhall	Suffolk	270	1
Benham	Berks.	8	2
Bennacot, Boyton	Cornw.	306*	1
Bennets, Whitstone	Cornw.	308*	1
Benninghrough, Newton-upon-Ouse	Yorks.	438	2
Benningholm, Swine	Yorks.	418	2
Bennington	Herts.	21	1
Bennington	Linc.	190	2
Bennington, Long	Linc.	199	2
Benniworth or Benningworth,	Linc.	216	2
Benridge, Ponteland	Nthum.	373	2
Bensington	Oxon.	75	2
Bentfield, Stansted Mount-fitchet	Essex	15	1
Benthall, Ahherhury	Salop	106	2
Benthall	Salop	117	2
Bentham	Yorks.	482	2
Bentham, Badgeworth	Glo'st.	27	2
Bentinck Farm, Terrington,	Norfolk.	232	1
Bentley, Shustoke	Warw.	275	2
Benton, Long	Nthum.	369	2
Bentley	Hants.	379	1
Bentley	Suffolk	272	1
Bentley	Yorks.	487	2
Bentley, Longford	Derh.	157	2
Bentley, Aldridge	Stafford	127	2
Bentley or Benethley Priory, Stanmore	Middx.	58	1
Bentley or Fenny Bentley	Derb.	169	2
Bentley, Great	Essex	13	1
Bentley Green, Froyle	Hants.	370	1
Benvile, Corscombe	Dors.	348	1
Benwick, Doddington	Camh.	183	1
Bentworth	Hants.	381	1
Bepton	Sussex	125	1
Berden or Burrium, Usk	Mon.	64	2
Berdon	Essex	5	1
Bere Court, Pangbourn	Berks.	11	2
Bere Forest, Farlington	Hants.	399	1
Berechurch or West Donyland	Essex	10	1
Berghill, Whittington	Salop.	109	2
Bergholt, East	Suffolk	273	1
Bergholt, West	Essex	10	1
Berippa, Camborne	Cornw.	292	1
Beripper, Gunwalloe	Cornw.	287	1
Beristow Hall, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Berkeley	Glo'st.	19	2
Berkeley	Somer.	424	1
Berkeswell	Warw	259	2
Berkhampstead, Great	Herts.	28	1
Berkhampstead, Little	Herts.	30	1
Berkshire Island, Windermere	Westm.	396	2
Berley, Beighton	Derh.	167	2
Bermersley, Norton	Staff.	133	2
Bermondsey	Surrey	99	1
Bernwood Forest, Boarstall,	Bucks.	150	1
Berrick Prior, Newington	Oxon.	76	2
Berrier, Greystoke	Cumh.	305	2
Berrington	Salop	105	2
Berrington, Campden	Glo'st.	30	2
Berrington, Tenhury	Worc.	142	2
Berrington Park, Eye	Heref.	47	2
Berrow	Somer.	416	1
Berrow or Berga	Worc.	146	2
Berry Court, Jacohstow	Cornw.	307*	1
Berry Field Newport Pagnell	Bucks.	165	1
Berry Lodge, Hambledon	Hants.	399	1
Berrymead Priory, Acton	Middx.	61	1
Berryn Arhor	Devon	301	1
Berry Pomeroy	Devon	313	1
Berrystead, Ivinghoe	Bucks.	159	1
Bersted	Sussex	123	1
Berton, Narhurgh	Norf.	237	1
Berwick	Sussex	134	1
Berwick or Barwick	Somer.	429	1
Berwick Castle, Hawkshead,	Lanc.	341	2
Berwick Hill, Ponteland	Nthum.	373	2
Berwick Hills, Swyre	Dors.	358	1
Berwick House, Yeovil	Somer.	438	1
Berwick, Eglingham	Nthum.	375	2
Berwick, Salome	Oxon.	76	2
Berwick, St. Leonards	Wilts.	461	1
Berwick, St. James	Wilts.	454	1
Berwick, St. John	Wilts.	456	1
Berryfield, Quarrendon	Bucks.	151	1
Besford	Worc.	153	2
Besford, Shawbury	Salop.	100	2
Besham Ahhey, Wrayshury,	Bucks.	168	1
Beskahy Place, Croxton Keyrail	Leic.	173	2
Beskwood Park, Worksop	Notts.	237	2
Besselsleigh	Berks.	7	2
Bessingby	Yorks.	405	2
Bessingham or Bassingham,	Norfolk	219	1
Besthorp	Norfolk	248	1
Besthorp, Caunton	Notts.	239*	2
Besthorp on the Fleet, South Scarle	Notts.	235*	2
Bestwall, East Stoke	Dors.	346	1
Beswick, Kilnwick	Yorks.	409	2
Beswick, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Betchworth or East Beechworth	Surrey	109	1
Betteshanger	Kent	36	1
Bethersden	Kent	45	1
Betley	Staff.	130	2
Betton, Sutton	Salop.	117	2
Bettus	Salop	111	2
Bettus Newydd	Mon.	60	2
Bettws	Mon.	65	2
Beoley	Worc.	153	2
Bevercotes	Notts.	238	2
Bevere, Claines	Worc.	146	2
Beveridge, Cranbourn	Dors.	361	1
Beverley	Yorks.	411	2
Beverstone	Glo'st.	19	2

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Beverton Hill, Clatworthy	Somer.	447	1
Bevis Mount or Padwell, South Stoneham	Hants.	390	1
Bewaldeth, Torpenhow	Cumb.	299	2
Bewcastle or Buethcastre	Cumb.	302	2
Bewdley	Woro.	141	2
Bewholme, Nunkeeling	Yorks.	419	2
Bewerley, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Bewley Cowpen, Billingham	Durham	325	2
Bewsey Hall, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Bexhill	Sussex	127	1
Bexington, West Puncknoll	Dors.	357	1
Bexley	Kent	54	1
Bexton, Knutsford	Chesh.	273	2
Bexwell	Norfolk	213	1
Beyton or Beighton	Suffolk	274	1
Bezoam, Colan	Cornw.	304*	1
Bibury	Glo'st.	23	2
Bicester	Oxon.	78	2
Bichetone, St. Ives	Cornw.	282	1
Bickenhall	Somer.	410	1
Bickenhill	Warw.	259	2
Bicker	Linc.	190	2
Bickerstaffe, Ormskirk	Lanc.	359	2
Bickerton, Bilton	Yorks.	425	2
Bickerton, Malpas	Chesh.	268	2
Bickerton, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Bickford, Penkridge	Staff.	120	2
Bickham, Buckland, Monachorum	Devon	320	1
Bickington	Devon	331	1
Bickleigh	Devon	320	1
Bickleigh	Devon	312	1
Bickley, Malpas	Chesh.	268	2
Bickley, Shaugh	Devon	320	1
Bickmash, Bidford	Warw.	253	2
Bicknoller	Somer.	447	1
Bicknor	Kent	40	1
Bicks, Marshfield	Glo'st.	35	2
Bicton	Devon	302	1
Bidborough	Kent	44	1
Biddenden	Kent	44	1
Biddenham	Beds.	147	1
Biddescote, Tamworth	Staff.	129	2
Biddesden House, Ludgershall	Wilts.	453	1
Biddesham	Somer.	416	1
Biddeston or Bidston	Wilts.	457	1
Biddick, North, Washington	Durham	311	2
Biddlesdon or Bittlesden	Bucks.	154	1
Biddleston, Allenton	Nthum.	376	2
Biddulph	Staff.	130	2
Bideford	Devon	325	1
Bidfield, Bisley	Glo'st.	20	2
Bidford	Warw.	253	2
Bidick, South, Houghton le Spring	Durham	321	2
Bidston	Chesh.	289	2
Bierley, Bradford	Yorks.	468	2
Bierton or Burton	Bucks.	152	1
Bifrons, Barking	Essex	2	1
Bifrons, Bridge	Kent	35	1
Bigbury	Devon.	307	1
Bigby	Linc.	218	2
Bigger, Dalton	Lanc.	340	2
Biggin, Clifton upon Dunsmore	Warw.	265	2
Biggin, Kirk Fenton	Yorks.	462	2
Bigging, Fen Ditton	Camb.	172	1
Bigging, Fordham	Camb.	177	1
Biggleswade	Beds.	139	1
Bigfield Court, Compton Martin	Somer.	423	1
Bighton	Hants.	371	1
Bigland Hall, Cartmell	Lanc.	340	2
Biglands, Aikton	Cumb.	299	2
Bignall End, Audley	Staff.	130	2
Bignor	Sussex	118	1
Bignor Park, Duncton	Sussex	119	1
Bigrigg, Egremont	Cumb.	295	2
Bilborough	Notts.	241	2
Bilbrook, Old Cleeve	Somer.	448	1
Bilbrough	Yorks.	425	2
Bilby, Blyth	Notts.	236	2
Bildeston or Bilson	Suffolk	262	1
Bileigh Abbey, Maldon	Essex	6	1
Bilham, Hooton Paynell	Yorks.	487	2
Billericay, Great Burstead	Essex	1	1
Billesdon	Leic.	174	2
Billesley	Warw.	253	2
Billing, Great	Nhamp.	232	2
Billingbere, Warfield	Berks.	16	2
Billingborough	Linc.	192	2
Billinge, Wigan	Lanc.	363	2
Billingford	Norfolk.	218	1
Billingford	Norfolk.	223	1
Billingham	Durham	325	2
Billingham, Carisbrook	Hants.	404	1
Billinghay	Linc.	198	2
Billingshurst	Sussex	120	1
Billingley, Darfield	Yorks.	487	2
Billington, Blackburn	Lanc.	337	2
Billington, Chesham	Bucks.	157	1
Billington, Leighton Busard, Beds		143	1
Billingside, Lanchester	Durham	313	2
Billingsley	Salop	112	2
Billisborrow, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Billockby	Norf.	227	1
Billy Row, Brancepeth	Dur.	319	2
Billsdon, Holcombe Burnell, Devon		338	1
Bilney, East	Norfolk.	243	1
Bilney, West	Norfolk.	230	1
Bilsby	Linc.	206	2
Bilsdale, Helmsley Black Moor	Yorks.	454	2
Bilsdale, Hawnby	Yorks.	435	2
Bilsington	Kent	50	1
Bilsthorp or Bildesthorp	Notts.	238	2
Bilston, Wolverhampton	Staff.	136	2
Bilstone, Norton Juxta Twycross	Leic.	186	2
Bilston	Warw.	265	2
Bilton	Yorks.	425	2
Bilton, Lesbury	Nthum.	368	2
Bilton, Knaresborough	Yorks.	464	2
Bilton, Swine	Yorks.	418	2
Binbrooke	Linc.	214	2
Binbury, Coleshill	Berks.	14	2
Binchester, St. Andrew Ancland, Durham		318	2
Bincombe	Dors.	350	1
Binderton	Sussex	126	1
Bindon Abbey, East Lullworth, Dors.		346	1
Bindon, Great, Wool	Dors.	347	1
Bindon, Little, West Lullworth, Dors.		347	1
Binfield	Berks.	3	2
Binfords, Broomfield	Somer.	411	1
Bing, Petistree	Suffolk	280	1
Bingley	Yorks.	474	2
Bingham	Notts.	239	2
Binham	Norfolk.	235	1
Binham, Old Cleeve	Somer.	448	1
Binley	Warw.	264	2
Binley, St. Mary Bourn	Hants.	393	1
Binnegar, East Stoke	Dors.	346	1
Binnington, Willerby	Yorks.	408	2
Binscombe, Godalming	Surrey	106	1
Binsey, Woolvercott	Oxon	82	2
Binstead	Hants.	402	1
Binstead	Hants.	370	1
Binsted	Sussex	118	1
Binton	Warw.	253	2
Bintree	Norfolk.	223	1
Birbeck Fells, Crosby Ravensworth	Westm.	400	1
Birch	Essex	10	1
Birch, Much	Heref.	50	2
Birch, Membury	Devon	299	1
Birch Hall, Dean	Lanc.	346	2
Bircham	Norfolk.	249	1
Birchanger	Essex	14	1
Birchanger, Monksilver	Somer.	448	1
Bircher, Yarpole	Heref.	48	2
Birches, Lower Tabley	Chesh.	273	2
Birches, Madeley	Salop	117	2
Birchfield, Great Barford	Beds.	138	1
Birchington	Kent	37	1
Birchley Hall, Wigan	Lanc.	363	2
Bircholt	Kent	49	1
Birchover, Youlgrave	Derb.	162	2
Birdall, Wharram Percy	Yorks.	405	2
Birdbrook	Essex	8	1
Birdforth, Coxwold	Yorks.	435	2
Birdham	Sussex	126	1
Birdhope Crag, Elsdon	Nthum.	376	2
Birdenbury or Birbury	Warw.	266	2
Birdlip Hill, Cowley	Glo'st.	33	2
Birdsall	Yorks.	404	2
Birdwick, Abson	Glo'st.	32	2
Birkby or Bretby	Yorks.	434	2
Birkby, Cross Canonby	Cumb.	297	2
Birkby, Muncaster	Cumb.	295	2
Birkdale, North Meols	Lanc.	359	2
Birkenshaw, Birstall	Yorks.	468	2
Birkenhead or Birket, Bidston, Chesh.		289	2
Birker, Millom	Cumb.	295	2
Birker Force, St. Bees	Cumb.	292	2
Birkett House, Cartmell	Lanc.	340	2
Birkfield Lodge, Ipswich	Suffolk	265	1
Birkin	Yorks.	460	2
Birkrig, Urswick	Lanc.	342	2
Birley	Heref.	44	2
Birling	Kent	41	1
Birling, Warkworth	Nthum.	379	2
Birlingham	Worc.	153	2
Birmingham	Warw.	258	2
Birmington, Chesterfield	Derb.	167	2
Birstall	Yorks.	468	2
Birstall, Belgrave	Leic.	176	2
Birstwith, Hampsthwaite	Yorks.	463	2
Birthorpe, Semperingham	Linc.	193	2
Birtle, Middleton	Lanc.	350	2
Birtley	Nthum.	382	2
Birtley, Chester-le-Street	Durham	312	2
Birtles, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Birts Morton or Brutes Morton	Worc.	151	2
Bisbrooke	Rutl.	249	2
Biscathorpe	Linc.	216	2
Biscott, Luton	Beds.	141	1
Biscovey, St. Blazey	Cornw.	297*	1
Bisham	Berks.	1	2
Bishampton	Worc.	149	2
Bishop Wilton	Yorks.	416	2
Bishop Wood, Cawood	Yorks.	461	2
Bishop's Cannings	Wilts.	471	1
Bishops Caundle	Dors.	365	1
Bishop's Castle	Salop	111	2
Bishop's Court, Kirk Michael, I. of Man		303	2
Bishop's Dale, Aysgarth	Yorks.	444	2
Bishop's Fee, Leicester	Leic.	179	2
Bishops Fonthill	Wilts.	460	1
Bishop's Hull or Hill Bishops	Somer.	438	1
Bishops Thorp	Yorks.	425	2
Bishops Wood, Brewood	Staff.	120	2
Bishops Wood, Goodrich	Heref.	49	2
Bishops Wood, Walford	Heref.	40	2
Bishopsbourne	Kent	36	1
Bishopside, High, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Bishopston	Wilts.	460	1
Bishopston	Wilts.	472	1
Bishopston, Montacute	Somer.	440	1
Bishopstone	Heref.	40	2
Bishopstone	Sussex	133	1
Bishopstrow	Wilts.	480	1
Bishopton	Durham	327	2
Bishopton, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Bishopworth Arthur, Bedminster	Somer.	428	1
Bishton	Mon.	57	2
Bishton, Tidenham	Glo'st.	35	2
Bishton Hall, Colwich	Staff.	134	2
Bisley	Glo'st.	20	2
Bisley	Surrey	106	1
Bispham	Lanc.	332	2
Bispham, Croston	Lanc.	338	2
Bispham Hall, Wigan	Lanc.	363	2
Bistern, Ringwood	Hants.	397	1
Bitchfield	Linc.	194	2

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Bitchfield, Stamfordham	Nthum.	382	2
Bittadon	Devon	301	1
Bittering, Beeston	Norfolk	243	1
Bitterley	Salop	110	2
Bittern, South Stoneham	Hants.	390	1
Bitteswell	Leic.	182	2
Bittiscombe, Upton	Somer.	448	1
Bitton	Glo'st.	31	2
Bitton Grove, Teignmouth,	Devon.	310	1
Bix	Oxon.	69	2
Bixley	Norfolk	240	1
Bixley Decoy, Foxhall	Suffolk	261	1
Blaby	Leic.	182	2
Blachemwell, Kingston	Dors.	347	1
Black Bourton	Oxon.	68	2
Black Burton, Thornton	Yorks.	484	2
Black Comb or Combe Bootle.	Cumb.	293	2
Black Down, Haslemere	Surrey	106	1
Black Down Hills, Broad Hembury	Devon	312	1
Black Grounds, Wardon	Nhamp.	233	2
Black Halls, Hartlepool	Dur.	325	2
Black Heddon, Stamfordham,	Nthum.	382	2
Black Hill, Aymestrey	Heref.	46	2
Black Moor, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Black Park, Langley	Bucks.	167	1
Black Park, Whitchurch	Salop	101	2
Black Rock, Portscuett	Mon.	57	2
Black Torrington	Devon	300	1
Blackborough, Kentisbere	Devon	312	1
Blackbrook, Fareham	Hants.	398	1
Blackbrook, Kidderminster,	Worc.	144	2
Blackburn	Lanc.	337	2
Blackden, Sandbach	Chesh.	286	2
Blackdown, Broad Winsor	Dors.	350	1
Blackdown Hill, Broadway,	Somer.	410	1
Blacker's Hill, Chilcompton,	Somer.	422	1
Blackford	Somer.	446	1
Blackford, Selworthy	Somer.	420	1
Blackford, Wedmore	Somer.	416	1
Blackford House, Ibsley	Hants.	397	1
Blackgang Chine, Niton	Hants.	403	1
Blackhall, Carlisle	Cumb.	300	2
Blackland	Wilts.	455	1
Blackley, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Blackley, Harbone	Staff.	128	2
Blackmanston Steeple	Dors.	345	1
Blackmanstone, Dymchurch,	Kent	51	1
Blackmore	Essex	4	1
Blackmore, Churchill	Somer.	449	1
Blackmore Vale, Putham	Dors.	351	1
Blackney, Stoke Abbas	Dors.	349	1
Blackpool, Bispham	Lanc.	332	2
Blackpool, Stoke Fleming	Devon	305	1
Blackrock, Brighton	Sussex	132	1
Blackrode, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Blackstone, Kidderminster	Worc.	144	2
Blackthorn, Ambrosden	Oxon.	71	2
Blacktoft	Yorks.	422	2
Blackwall, Stepney	Middx.	63	1
Blackwell	Derb.	167	2
Blackwell, Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Blackwell, Darlington	Durham	315	2
Blackwell, Tredington	Worc.	151	2
Blackwells End, Hartbury	Glo'st.	26	2
Blackwood, Horton	Staff.	137	2
Blaen Avon, Pontypool	Mon.	53	2
Blaisdon	Glo'st.	35	2
Blaise Castle, Henbury	Glo'st.	28	2
Blaith's Court, Newnham	Glo'st.	35	2
Blakedown, Kidderminster,	Worc.	144	2
Blakemere	Heref.	45	2
Blakeney	Norfolk	241	1
Blakeney, Awre	Glo'st.	21	2
Blakenhall, Wybunbury	Chesh.	284	2
Blakenham	Suffolk	260	1
Blakiston Rock, Bewdley	Worc.	141	2
Blakesall, Wolversley	Worc.	148	2
Blakesley	Nhamp.	228	2
Blakesware Park, Widford,	Herts.	20	1
Blanchland, High, Shotley	Nthum.	382	2
Blanchlands, Kea	Cornw.	301*	1
Bland, Sedbergh	Yorks.	484	2
Blandford Forum or Chipping	Dors.	342	1
Blandford St. Mary or Parva,	Dors.	342	1
Blagdon	Somer.	449	1
Blagdon, Cranbourn	Dors.	361	1
Blagrave, Lambourne	Berks.	9	2
Blagdon, Pitminster	Somer.	439	1
Blagdon, Stannington	Nthum.	373	2
Blankney	Linc.	198	2
Blaston	Leic.	174	2
Blatchington, East	Sussex	134	1
Blatchington, West	Sussex	133	1
Blatchinworth, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Blatherwick	Nhamp.	220	2
Blawith, Ulverston	Lanc.	341	2
Blaxhall	Suffolk	270	1
Blaxland, Sturry	Kent	35	1
Blaxton, Finningley	Notts.	237	2
Bleadon	Somer.	449	1
Blean Forest, Dunkirk	Kent	38	1
Bleane	Kent	39	1
Bleak Hall, Edworth	Beds.	139	1
Bleashy	Notts.	238*	2
Bleasdale, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Bleatarn, Warcop	Westm.	392	2
Blechingdon	Oxon.	78	2
Bledington	Glo'st.	33	2
Bledlow	Bucks.	152	1
Blencarn, Kirkland	Cumb.	305	2
Blencogo, Broomfield	Cumb.	297	2
Blencow, Greystoke	Cumb.	305	2
Blencow, Great, Dacre	Cumb.	305	2
Blendon, Bexley	Kent	54	1
Blendworth	Hants.	372	1
Blenheim, Woodstock	Oxon.	82	2
Blenkinsop, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Blennerhasset, Torpenhow	Cumb.	299	2
Bletchingley	Surrey	110	1
Bletchley or Blechley	Bucks.	163	1
Bletshoe	Beds.	147	1
Blewberry	Berks.	11	2
Blickling	Norfolk	221	1
Blidesloe, Awre	Glo'st.	21	2
Blidworth or Blythworth	Notts.	238*	2
Blindbothel, Brigham	Cumb.	294	2
Blindcrake, Isall	Cumb.	299	2
Blintesfield, Shaftesbury	Dors.	363	1
Blisland	Cornw.	308*	1
Blisworth	Nhamp.	234	2
Blithefield	Staff.	134	2
Block House, Stoke Damerell	Devon	323	1
Blockley	Worc.	151	2
Blofield	Norfolk	212	1
Blo' Norton or Norton Bel Eau	Norfolk	239	1
Bloody Furlong, Caistor	Norfolk	225	1
Blore	Staff.	137	2
Blore, Drayton	Salop	100	2
Blore Heath, Battle of	Staff.	100	2
Blore in Tyrley, Maer	Staff.	132	2
Bloxham	Oxon.	70	2
Bloxham or Bloxholme	Linc.	196	2
Bloxwich, Walsall	Staff.	129	2
Bloxworth	Dors.	342	1
Blubberhouses, Fewston	Yorks.	468	2
Blundeston	Suffolk	268	1
Blunham	Beds.	148	1
Blunsdon, Broad, Highworth	Wilts.	464	1
Blunsdon, St. Andrew	Wilts.	464	1
Bluntisham	Hunts.	202	1
Blurton, Frentham	Staff.	133	2
Blyborough	Linc.	202	2
Blymhill	Staff.	121	2
Blyth	Notts.	236	2
Blyth, Earsden	Nthum.	368	2
Blyth, North, Bedlington	Durham	310	2
Blythburgh	Suffolk	257	1
Blythe, Shustoke	Warw.	257	2
Blythe Hall, Ormskirk	Lanc.	359	2
Blythford	Suffolk	258	1
Blyton	Linc.	207	2
Boarhunt	Hants.	399	1
Boarstall or Borstall	Bucks.	150	1
Bobbing	Kent	47	1
Bobbington	Staff.	136	2
Bobbingworth	Essex	11	1
Bochym, Cury	Cornw.	287	1
Bockerell, Heavitree	Devon	338	1
Bocking	Essex	9	1
Bockleton	Worc.	142	2
Boconnoc	Cornw.	309*	1
Bodden, Shepton Mallet	Somer.	446	1
Boddington	Glo'st.	36	2
Boddington	Nhamp.	233	2
Bodicott	Oxon.	70	2
Bodenham	Wilts.	460	1
Bodeve, Egloshayle	Cornw.	309*	1
Bodham or Bodenham	Norfolk	241	1
Bodiam or Bodyham	Sussex	129	1
Bodington, Staverton	Glo'st.	25	2
Bodiniel, Bodmin	Cornw.	308*	1
Bodmin	Cornw.	308*	1
Bodney	Norfolk	237	1
Bodrugan Castle, Gorran	Cornw.	298*	1
Bodwanic, Lanivet	Cornw.	305*	1
Bodwen, Helland	Cornw.	309*	1
Bofarnel, St. Winnow	Cornw.	312*	1
Bofindle, Warleggon	Cornw.	312*	1
Bogghall, Stanningtou	Nthum.	373	2
Bognor	Sussex	118	1
Bogullos, St. Mawes	Cornw.	302*	1
Bohelland, Penryn	Cornw.	289	1
Bohurra, St. Mawes	Cornw.	302*	1
Bohurtha, St. Anthony	Cornw.	300*	1
Boitwell Hall, Capel St. Mary	Suffolk	273	1
Bokenfield, Feltou	Nthum.	874	2
Bokiddick, Lanivet	Cornw.	305*	1
Bolam	Nthum.	379	2
Bolam, Gainford	Durham	316	2
Bolas, Great	Salop	101	2
Bold, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Boldon	Durham	310	2
Boldre	Hants.	304	1
Boldron, Bowes	Yorks.	439	2
Bole	Notts.	236	2
Bolebeck, Slaley	Nthnm.	382	2
Bolehall, Tamworth	Warw.	260	2
Bolesworth, Malpas	Chesh.	268	2
Bolham, Clareborough	Notts.	238	2
Bolingbroke	Linc.	203	2
Bolleit, Burian	Cornw.	292	1
Bollihope, Wolsingham	Durham	320	2
Bollin Fee, Wimslow	Chesh.	282	2
Bollington, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Bollington, Rosthern	Chesh.	274	2
Bolloe, Westbury	Glo'st.	35	2
Bolney	Sussex	129	1
Bolney, Lower, Harpsden	Oxon.	70	2
Bolnhurst	Beds.	146	1
Bolsover	Derb.	167	2
Bolt Tail, Thurlston	Devon.	329	1
Boltby, Felis Kirk	Yorks.	435	2
Bolton or Bothilton	Cumb.	296	2
Bolton, High, Gosforth	Cumb.	295	2
Bolton in the Moors	Lanc.	345	2
Bolton le Sands	Lanc.	342	2
Bolton, Urswick	Lanc.	342	2
Bolton, Edlingham	Nthum.	375	2
Bolton, Morland	Westm.	461	1
Bolton, Bishop Wilton	Yorks.	416	2
Bolton, Calverley	Yorks.	469	2
Bolton by Bowland, or West Bolton	Yorks.	482	2
Bolton upon Dearne	Yorks.	487	2
Bolton upon Swale	Yorks.	439	2
Bolton Abbey, Skipton	Yorks.	480	2
Bolton Castle, Wensley	Yorks.	445	2
Bolton Percy	Yorks.	425	2
Bonby	Linc.	217	2
Bouchurch	Hants.	403	1
Bonds, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Bonehill, Tamworth	Staff.	129	2

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Bongate	Westm.	390	2
Boningale or Boninghall	Salop	104	2
Bonnington	Kent	51	1
Bonnington, Sutton	Notts.	238*	2
Bonsall or Bonteshall	Derb.	169	2
Bonwick, Skipsea	Yorks.	420	2
Bonython, Cury	Cornw.	287	1
Bookham	Surrey	104	1
Booley, Stanton	Salop	101	2
Boome, North Petherton	Somer.	435	1
Boonwood, Gosforth	Cumb.	295	2
Booth, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Boothby	Linc.	195	2
Boothby, Paynell	Linc.	201	2
Boothby, Welton in the Marsh	Linc.	207	2
Bootben, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Booths	Lanc.	334	2
Bootle	Cumb.	293	2
Bootle, Walton on the Hill	Lanc.	362	2
Booton	Norfolk	222	1
Borough, Kings Stanley	Glo'st.	36	2
Bordean, East Meon	Hants.	372	1
Borden	Kent	47	1
Bordesley, Tardebigg	Worc.	146	2
Bordley, Burnsall	Yorks.	478	2
Boreford, Brampton Byran	Heref.	46	2
Boreham	Essex	4	1
Boreson, Gussage, All Saints	Dors.	362	1
Boreson, Gussage, St. Michael	Dors.	358	1
Borlase, St. Wenn	Cornw.	306*	1
Borley	Essex	9	1
Borley, Ombersley	Worc.	148	2
Borough, Fenn Ville, Newborough	Nhamp.	227	2
Borough Hill	Salop	111	2
Borough Hill, Daventry	Nhamp.	222	2
Borough Hill, Frensham	Surrey	105	1
Borough Hill, Hemyock	Devon.	315	1
Boroughbridge, Aldborough	Yorks.	463	2
Boroughbridge, Lyng	Somer.	412	1
Borrowby, Leak	Yorks.	434	2
Borrowby, Lythe	Yorks.	448	2
Borrowdale	Cumb.	297	2
Borrowden, Allenton	Nthum.	376	2
Borwick, Warton	Lanc.	344	2
Bosavern, St. Just	Cornw.	294	1
Bosbury	Heref.	42	2
Boscastle, Minster	Cornw.	291	1
Boscawen	Cornw.	292	1
Boscombe	Wilts.	453	1
Boscobel, Donington	Salop	104	2
Boseley, Westbury	Glo'st.	35	2
Bosham or Boseham	Sussex	123	1
Bosistow, St. Levan	Cornw.	294	1
Bosley, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Bossall	Yorks.	437	2
Bossiney, Tintagel	Cornw.	291	1
Bossington	Hants.	376	1
Bossington, Porlock	Somer.	419	1
Bossow, Towednack	Cornw.	296	1
Bostock, Davenham	Chesh.	286	2
Boston	Linc.	190	2
Boston, Bramham	Yorks.	462	2
Boston House, Brentford	Middx.	56	1
Bosvennen, Sancreed	Cornw.	296	1
Boswednack, Zennor	Cornw.	297*	1
Bosworth House	Leic.	185	2
Bosworth Market	Leic.	185	2
Boswringan, Gorran	Cornw.	298*	1
Botallack, St. Just	Cornw.	294	1
Botcbergate, Carlisle	Cumb.	300	2
Botcheston, Ratby	Leic.	186	2
Botesdale or Botolph's Dale	Suffolk	263	1
Botball or Bottle	Nthum.	378	2
Bothamsall	Notts.	236	2
Bothel, Torpenbow	Cumb.	299	2
Bothenhampton	Dors.	350	1
Both Hergests, Kington	Heref.	42	2
Bothom Hall, Mottram	Chesh.	278	2
Botisham	Camb.	176	1
Botley	Hants.	389	1
Botley, Cumner	Berks.	7	2
Botley, Chesham	Bucks.	157	1
Botley Hill, Titsey	Surrey	110	1
Botolph Bridge, Orton Longville	Hunts.	208	1
Botreah, Sancreed	Cornw.	296	1
Bottendown Hill, Wendover	Bucks.	154	1
Bottesford	Leic.	172	2
Bottesford	Linc.	213	2
Botteslaw, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Bottoms Hall, Taxall	Chesh.	282	2
Botus Fleming or Blo' Fleming	Cornw.	285	1
Botwell, Hayes	Middx.	57	1
Boughton, Great, Aldford	Chesh.	269	2
Boughton, Chester	Chesb.	269	2
Boughton, Aluph	Kent	49	1
Boughton, Malherb	Kent	40	1
Boughton under Blean	Kent	45	1
Boughton	Norfolk	213	1
Bougbton or Buckton	Nhamp.	232	2
Boughton House, Weekeley	Nhamp.	221	2
Boughton	Notts.	236	2
Boughwood, Harpford	Devon	303	1
Boulby, Easington	Yorks.	447	2
Boulden Farm, Weston Birt	Glo'st.	32	2
Bouldon, Holdgate	Salop	107	2
Boulge	Suffolk	280	1
Boulmer or Boomer, Long Houghton	Nthum.	368	2
Boulsdon, Newent	Glo'st.	21	2
Boulstone	Heref.	50	2
Boulsworth Hill, Bradford	Yorks.	468	2
Boulsworth Hill, Frawden Forest	Lanc.	336	2
Boultham	Linc.	195	2
Boulton, Derby	Derb.	163	2
Bounds, Tonbridge	Kent	43	1
Bourn	Camb.	173	1
Bourn Bridge, Little Abington	Camb.	171	1
Bourn Moor, Houghton le Spring	Durham	321	2
Bourn Parsonage, St. Mary Bourn	Hants.	393	1
Bourn Tythings, Farnham	Surrey	105	1
Bourne	Linc.	192	2
Bourne House, Bishopsbourne	Kent	36	1
Bourton, Buckingham	Bucks.	154	1
Bourton, Gillingham	Dors.	364	1
Bourton, Shrivenbam	Berks.	14	2
Bourton, Cropredy	Oxon.	69	2
Bourton on the Hill	Glo'st.	36	2
Bourton on the Water	Glo'st.	33	2
Bourton upon Dunsmore	Warw.	265	2
Boustead Hill, Burgh	Cumb.	299	2
Bovallan, St. Ives	Cornw.	293	1
Boveney, Burnham	Bucks.	157	1
Bovey House, Seaton	Devon	306	1
Bovey	Devon	331	1
Boveysand Bay, Stoke Damerell	Devon	323	1
Bovingdon, Hemel Hempstead	Herts.	28	1
Bovington, Wool	Dors.	347	1
Bow or Nymet Tracey	Devon	330	1
Bowcombe, Carisbrook	Hants.	404	1
Bowden, Henstridge	Somer.	423	1
Bowden, Great	Leic.	174	2
Bowden Hall, Whitcombe	Glo'st.	27	2
Bowden House, Lacock	Wilts.	458	1
Bowden, Little	Nhamp.	230	2
Bowdens Edge, Chapel-en-le-Frith	Derb.	60	2
Bowdon	Chesh.	271	2
Bower Chalk	Wilts.	456	1
Bower, East, Bridgewater	Somer.	435	1
Bowers Gifford or Bures Gifford	Essex	9	1
Bower Hall, Steeple Bumstead	Essex	9	1
Bower House Havering at Bower	Essex	8	1
Bowerhays, High Wycomb	Bucks.	163	1
Bowes	Yorks.	439	2
Bowes Lye, Cam	Glo'st.	19	2
Bowgyhere, Ludgvan	Cornw.	294	1
Bowhay, Exminster	Devon	309	1
Bowland, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Bowland Bridge, Haversham	Westm.	394	2
Bowland Forest, Slaidburn	Yorks.	484	2
Bowling or Bolling, Bradford	Yorks.	468	2
Bowlish, Shepton Mallett	Somer.	446	1
Bowness or Boulness	Cumb.	299	2
Bowood, Calne	Wilts.	455	1
Bowood, Netherbury	Dors.	348	1
Bowthorp, Bawburgh	Norfolk	228	1
Box	Wilts.	457	1
Box, Minchampton	Glo'st.	31	2
Boxford	Berks.	4	2
Boxford	Suffolk	254	1
Boxgrove	Sussex	123	1
Boxley	Kent	42	1
Boxstead or Boxsted	Suffolk	254	1
Boxsted	Essex	10	1
Boxwell	Glo'st.	28	2
Boxworth	Camb.	174	1
Boycutt, Finmore	Oxon.	78	2
Boyland Hall, Morning Thorp	Norfolk	217	1
Boylstone	Derb.	156	2
Boynton	Yorks.	405	2
Boythorp, Foxholes	Yorks.	407	2
Boyton	Cornw.	306*	1
Boyton	Suff.	280	1
Boyton	Wilts.	463	1
Bozeat	Nhamp.	224	2
Brabeuf House, Guildford	Surrey	115	1
Brabourne	Kent	49	1
Braceborough	Linc.	200	2
Bracebridge	Linc.	198	2
Braceby	Linc.	197	2
Bracewell or Brayswell	Yorks.	478	2
Bracken, Kilnwick	Yorks.	409	2
Brackenborough	Linc.	212	2
Brackenfield, Morton	Derb.	168	2
Brackenhill, Arthuret	Cumb.	302	2
Brackenholme with Woodall, Hemingbrough	Yorks.	423	2
Brackenthwaite, Lorton	Cumb.	295	2
Brackley	Nhamp.	231	2
Bracknell	Berks.	4	2
Bracon Asb	Norfolk	242	1
Bracondale, Trowse	Norfolk	247	1
Brada Head, Kirk Christ	I. of Man	308	2
Bradbury Hill, Farringdon	Berks.	5	2
Bradbury, Sedgefield	Durham	326	2
Bradby or Bretby, Repton	Derb.	166	2
Braddan or Kirk Salmon	I. of Man	307	2
Bradden or Bradeu	Nhamp.	228	2
Bradebusk, Gonaldston	Notts.	240*	2
Bradenham	Bucks.	161	1
Bradenham	Norfolk	237	1
Bradenstoke Priory, Lineham	Wilts.	465	1
Bradfield	Berks.	15	2
Bradfield	Essex	13	1
Bradfield	Norfolk	250	2
Bradsfield, Ecclesfield	Yorks.	487	2
Bradfield Combust	Suffolk	274	1
Bradford	Devon	300	1
Bradford	Wilts.	453	1
Bradford	Yorks.	468	2
Bradford or Broadford	Somer.	438	1
Bradford, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Bradford, Bolam	Nthum.	379	2
Bradford, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Bradford Abbas	Dors.	365	1
Bradford's Bridge, Marston Bigot	Somer.	425	1
Bradford Hall, Uffculme	Devon	300	1
Bradford Peverell	Dors.	354	1
Bradford West, Mitton	Yorks.	484	2
Bradgate Park or Broadgate	Leic.	178	2
Brading	Hants.	403	1
Bradiston	Norfolk	212	1
Bradle, Church Knowle	Dors.	344	1
Bradley, Cumner	Berks.	7	2
Bradley, Frodsham	Chesh.	277	2
Bradley, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
Bradley, Malpas	Chesh.	268	2

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Bradley	Derb.	156	2
Bradley, Crediton	Devon.	307	1
Bradley, Wolsingham	Dnrham	320	2
Bradley, Wotton-under-Edge	Glo'st.	20	2
Bradley	Hants.	393	1
Bradley, Holt	Leic.	175	2
Bradley	Linc.	204	2
Bradley, West	Somer.	426	1
Bradley	Staff.	121	2
Bradley in the Moors	Staff.	138	2
Bradley	Suffolk	271	1
Bradley Fieldham, Kendal,	Westm.	394	2
Bradley, Fladbnry	Worc.	150	2
Bradley, North	Wilts.	483	1
Bradley, Kildwick	Yorks.	480	2
Bradley Hall, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Bradmore or Bradmere	Notts.	236*	2
Bradness, Bassenthwaite	Cumb.	296	2
Bradninch	Devon	312	1
Bradnop, Leek	Staff.	137	2
Bradnor, Kington	Heref.	42	2
Bradon	Somer.	410	1
Bradpole	Dors.	348	1
Bradsey	Yorks.	473	2
Bradshaw, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Bradshaw Edge, Chapel-en-le-Frith	Derb.	160	2
Bradshaw Hall, Cheadle	Chesh.	278	2
Bradstone	Devon	315	1
Bradstone, Berkeley	Glo'st.	19	2
Bradway, Norton	Derb.	168	2
Bradwell	Bucks.	163	1
Bradwell	Essex	16	1
Bradwell	Suffolk	268	1
Bradwell, Hope	Derb.	162	2
Bradwell or Bradwall, Sandbach	Chesh.	286	2
Bradwell near the Sea	Essex	5	1
Bradworthy	Devon	300	1
Brafferton, Aycliff	Durham	315	2
Brafferton or Broadford town	Yorks.	437	2
Bragenham, Soulbury	Bucks.	160	1
Brails	Warw.	260	2
Brailsford	Derb.	156	2
Brainscombe, Corfe Castle,	Dors.	343	1
Braintfield	Herts.	23	1
Braintree or Great Raine	Essex	9	1
Braiseworth	Suffolk	263	1
Braithwaite, Carlisle	Cumb.	300	2
Braithwaite, Crosthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Braithwell	Yorks.	489	2
Brakes, Leintwardine	Heref.	46	2
Bramber	Sussex	122	1
Bramble Hill, Honiton	Devon	298	1
Brambletye House, East Grinstead	Sussex	133	1
Bramcote	Notts.	241	2
Bramcott, Bulkington	Warw.	264	2
Bramdean	Hants.	371	1
Bramerton	Norfolk	240	1
Bramfield	Suffolk	258	1
Bramford	Suffolk	260	1
Bramford Speke	Devon	334	1
Bramhall, Stockport	Chesh.	281	2
Brambam	Yorks.	462	2
Bramhope, Otley	Yorks.	477	2
Bramley	Hauts.	378	1
Bramley	Surrey	98	1
Bramley, Braithwell	Yorks.	489	2
Bramley, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Bramley Hall, Haudsworth,	Yorks.	490	2
Brampton	Cumb.	302	2
Brampton	Derb.	167	2
Brampton Abbots	Heref.	39	2
Brampton Bryan	Heref.	46	2
Brampton, Little, Lingen,	Heref.	46	2
Brampton	Hunts.	205	1
Brampton, Torksey	Linc.	211	2
Brampton on the Bure	Norfolk	222	1
Brampton	Nhamp.	228	2
Brampton	Nhamp.	220	2
Brampton	Suffolk	258	1
Brampton Byerlaw, Wath	Yorks.	488	2
Brampton en le Morthen, Treeton	Yorks.	494	2
Bramshall	Staff.	138	2
Bramshaw	Hants.	394	1
Bramshill, Eversley	Hants.	379	1
Bramshott	Hants.	370	1
Bramwith Kirk	Yorks.	471	2
Bramwith, South, Hatfield,	Yorks.	490	2
Brancaster	Norfolk	249	1
Brancepeth	Durham	319	2
Branch Hill Lodge, Hampstead	Middx.	60	1
Branches Hall, Cowling	Suffolk	271	1
Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith	Middx.	62	1
Brandeston	Suffolk	267	1
Brandon	Suffolk	266	1
Brandon, Brancepeth	Durham	319	2
Brandon, Eglingham	Nthum.	375	2
Brandon, Hough on the Hill,	Linc.	200	2
Brandon, Wolston	Warw.	266	2
Brandon Parva	Norfolk	228	1
Brandiston	Norfolk	223	1
Brands Burton or Brandsbury	Yorks.	419	2
Brand's Fee or Thorn Fee, Little Missenden	Bucks.	153	1
Brandy Street, Selworthy	Somer.	420	1
Brannell, St. Stephen's	Cornw.	300*	1
Bransbury, Barton Stacey	Hants.	374	1
Bransby	Yorks.	437	2
Bransby, Stow	Linc.	215	2
Branscombe	Devon	306	1
Bransdale, Kirkby Moorside,	Yorks.	455	2
Bransford, Leigh	Worc.	152	2
Branshaw or Bernulpshaw, Sandbach	Chesh.	286	2
Bransill Castle, Eastnor	Heref.	42	2
Bransley	Glo'st.	23	2
Branson, Burton	Staff.	122	2
Branston or Braunston	Leic.	172	1
Brantham	Suffolk	273	1
Branthwaite or Brand'sPlain, Dean	Cumb.	294	2
Brantingham	Yorks.	413	2
Branton, Eglingham	Nthum.	375	2
Branton Green, Aldborough,	Yorks.	463	2
Branton Green, Ouseburn	Yorks.	464	2
Branxton	Nthum.	378	2
Brasted	Kent.	53	1
Brathy Hall, Hawkshead	Lanc.	341	2
Brattleby	Linc.	210	2
Bratton, Minehead	Somer.	419	1
Bratton, Westbury	Wilts.	481	1
Bratton or Bratton Seymour,	Somer.	434	1
Bratton Clovelly	Devon	315	1
Bratton, Fleming	Devon	301	1
Braughin or Brooking	Herts.	18	1
Brauncewell or Bransewell	Linc.	196	2
Braunston	Rutl.	248	2
Braunston or Brandestone	Nhamp.	222	2
Braunstone	Leic.	184	2
Braunton or Branackstone	Devon.	301	1
Brawby, Salton	Yorks.	424	2
Brawith Hall, Leak	Yorks.	434	2
Braxted	Essex	16	1
Bray	Berks.	2	2
Braybrook	Nhamp.	230	2
Braydon, Purton	Wilts.	465	1
Braydon Water, South Town	Suffolk	269	1
Brayfield, Cold	Bucks.	164	1
Brayford, High Bray	Devon	327	1
Braynes Hall, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
Braytoft	Linc.	206	2
Brayton	Yorks.	460	2
Brayton, Aspatria	Cumb.	296	2
Brayton Hall, Isall	Cumb.	299	2
Braywick, Bray	Berks.	2	2
Brazil, Isleworth	Middx.	59	1
Brea, St. Just	Cornw.	294	1
Breadsall	Derb.	156	2
Breary, Adel	Yorks.	474	2
Breage	Cornw.	286	1
Breamore or Bromere	Hants.	397	1
Breams Pill, Awre	Glo'st.	21	2
Brean	Somer.	416	1
Brearton, Knaresborough	Yorks.	464	2
Breason, Sawley	Derb.	164	2
Breckonbrough, Kirkby upon Wick	Yorks.	439	2
Breckles or Breccles	Norf.	252	1
Bredbury, Stockport	Chesh.	281	2
Brede	Sussex	128	1
Bredenbury	Heref.	37	2
Bredfield	Suffolk	280	1
Bredgar or Bradgare	Kent	47	1
Bredhurst	Kent	40	1
Bredicot	Worc.	146	2
Bredon	Worc.	150	2
Bredon Hill, Ashton	Glo'st.	35	2
Bredwardine	Heref.	45	2
Bredwell, East, Coker	Somer.	429	1
Bredy, Little	Dors.	356	1
Breedon on the Hill	Leic.	178	2
Breem, Newland	Glo'st.	23	2
Breighton, Bubwith	Yorks.	410	2
Breightmet, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Breinton	Heref.	40	2
Breja, Towednack	Cornw.	296	1
Bremhill or Bremble	Wilts.	457	1
Bremilham or Cowage	Wilts.	468	1
Bremilham, Malmesbury	Wilts.	468	1
Brerehurst, Wolstanton	Staff.	134	2
Brereton	Chesh.	286	2
Brenchley	Kent.	39	1
Brendon	Devon.	326	1
Brendon Hills, Brompton Regis	Somer.	447	1
Brent	Somer.	416	1
Brent, Eleigh, or Ely Brent	Suffolk	254	1
Brent Harburton Ford, South Brent	Devon	327	1
Brent Street, Hendon	Middx.	58	1
Brent, South	Devon	327	1
Brent's Hill, Barton	Notts.	236*	2
Brentford	Middx.	56	1
Brentor	Devon	329	1
Brenkley, Ponteland	Nthum.	373	2
Brenzett	Kent.	49	1
Bressey Hall, Wybunbury	Chesh.	284	2
Bressingham	Norfolk	217	1
Bretford, Wolston	Warw.	266	2
Bretforton or Braforton	Worc.	140	2
Brethembottom, Halberton	Devon	311	1
Bretherton, Croston	Lanc.	338	2
Bretland Edge, Almondbury	Yorks.	459	2
Brettenham	Norfolk	248	1
Brettenham	Suffolk	262	1
Brettiscombe	Dors.	350	1
Bretton's Close, Burrough Green	Camb.	175	1
Bretton, West, Sandall	Yorks.	458	2
Brewer's Hall, Chester	Chesh.	269	2
Brewham Lodge, Kilmington	Somer.	434	1
Brewham	Somer.	417	1
BrewhouseYard, Nottingham	Notts.	242	2
Brewood	Staff.	120	2
Bricett or Briset	Suffolk	260	1
Brickendon, Hertford	Herts.	30	1
Brickhill	Bucks.	164	1
Brickhill, Great, Soulbury	Bucks.	160	1
Brickinton, Churchdown	Glo'st.	27	2
Bricklehampton, Pershore	Worc.	154	2
Brickmarsh, Warw, Welford	Glo'st.	25	2
Brickwood Hall, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Brickwood House, White, Parish	Wilts.	462	1
Bride or Kirk Bride	I. of Man	307	2
Bride Stones, Biddulph	Staff.	130	2
Bridehead, Little Bredy	Dors.	356	1
Bridekirk	Cumb.	297	2
Bridestow	Devon	315	1
Bridford	Devon	334	1

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Bridge	Kent	35	1
Bridgefoot, South Mims	Middx.	56	1
Bridgeham	Norfolk.	248	1
Bridghampton, Yeovilton	Somer.	438	1
Bridgemere or Bridesmere, Wyburnbury	Chesn.	284	2
Bridgen, Bexley	Kent.	54	1
Bridgend, St. Winnow	Cornw.	312*	1
Bridgerule	Cornw.	306*	1
Bridgetown, Exton	Somer.	448	1
Bridgewater	Somer.	435	1
Bridgford, West	Notts.	236*	2
Bridgeford, East, or on the Hill	Notts.	239	2
Bridgnorth	Salop	112	2
Bridlington or Burlington	Yorks.	406	2
Bridport	Dors.	349	1
Bridstow	Heref.	48	2
Brierdean, Earsdon	Ntbum.	368	2
Brierly, Felkirk	Yorks.	485	2
Brierley, Leominster	Heref.	48	2
Brierton, Stranton	Durham	327	2
Briercliff or Brereclive	Lanc.	334	2
Brigg or Glandford Bridge	Linc.	218	2
Brigham	Cumh.	294	2
Brigham, Foston upon Wolds	Yorks.	407	2
Brighouse, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Brightbampton, Standlake	Oxon.	68	2
Brightling	Sussex	129	1
Brightlingsea	Essex	13	1
Brightminston, Fawley	Hants.	395	1
Brigbton or Brighthelmstone	Sussex	132	1
Brigbtwaltham	Berks.	4	2
Brightwell	Berks.	9	2
Brightwell	Suffolk	261	1
Brightwell, Baldwin	Oxon.	76	2
Brightwell, Burnham	Bucks.	157	1
Brightwell Prior, Newington	Oxon.	76	2
Brigmis, Milston	Wilts.	453	1
Brignall	Yorks.	439	2
Brigsley	Linc.	204	2
Brigstock	Nbamp.	220	2
Brigwood Chase, Leintwardine	Heref.	46	2
Brill	Bucks.	150	1
Brilley	Heref.	42	2
Brimfield	Heref.	47	2
Brimbam Craggs, Kirkby Malzeard	Yorks.	464	2
Brimpsfield	Glo'st.	32	2
Brimpton or Brimpton Devercy	Somer.	438	1
Brimscombe, Minchampton	Glo'st.	31	2
Brimslade, Easton	Wilts.	467	1
Brimstage or Brunstath, Bromborrow	Chesh.	287	2
Brimpton	Berks.	4	2
Brincton, Blymhill	Staff.	121	2
Brind, Wressel	Yorks.	411	2
Brindle	Lanc.	338	2
Brindley, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
Brindsey Congresbury	Somer.	449	1
Bringhurst	Leic.	174	2
Brington	Hunts.	205	1
Brington or Brighton	Nhamp.	228	2
Brinington or Burningham,	Norfolk.	241	1
Brinkhurn, Long Framlington	Nthum.	375	2
Brinkburn, South Side, Felton	Nthnm.	374	2
Brinkhill	Linc.	209	2
Brinkley or Brinckley	Camb.	175	1
Brinklow	Warw.	264	2
Brinkworth	Wilts.	468	1
Brinnington, Stockport	Chesh.	281	2
Brinscombe, Weare	Somer.	416	1
Brinsop	Heref.	40	2
Brinsworth, Rotherham	Yorks.	492	2
Brinton	Norfolk.	241	1
Brisley	Norfolk.	243	1
Brisley Tower, Alnwick	Nthnm.	373	2
Brislington	Somer.	430	1
Bristol	Glo'st.	17	2
Briston or Burston	Norfolk	241	1
Britford	Wilts.	456	1
Brithwaite Hall, Darton	Yorks.	485	2
Britty, Curland	Somer.	410	1
Britwell, Salome	Oxon.	77	2
Brixham	Devon	313	1
Brixton	Devon.	319	1
Brixton or Brison	Hants.	404	1
Brixton Causeway, Lamheth	Surrey	100	1
Brixton, Deverill	Wilts.	463	1
Brixworth	Nhamp.	229	2
Brize Norton	Oxon.	68	2
Broad Campden, Campden	Glo'st.	30	2
Broad Chalk	Wilts.	456	1
Broad Marston, Petworth	Glo'st.	30	2
Broad Street Common, Worplesdon	Surrey	114	1
Broad Winsor	Dors.	350	1
Broadborne	Derb.	169	2
Broadhorough Green, Haresfield	Glo'st.	36	2
Broadfield	Herts.	31	1
Broadfield, Wrington	Somer.	417	1
Broadfield Lodge, Crawley	Sussex	130	1
Broadhempston	Devon	313	1
Broadholme, Thorney	Notts.	235*	2
Broadlands, Romsey	Hants.	374	1
Broadmayne	Dors.	354	1
Broadoak or Bradock	Cornw.	310*	1
Broadside, Allendale	Ntbum.	384	2
Broadstairs, St. Peter's	Kent.	37	1
Broadvale, Boconnoc	Cornw.	309*	1
Broadwas	Worc.	146	2
Broadwater	Sussex	120	1
Broadwater, Kidderminster,	Worc.	144	2
Broadway	Dors.	353	1
Broadway	Somer.	410	1
Broadway	Worc.	153	2
Broadway, Leominster	Heref.	48	2
Broadwell	Glo'st.	33	2
Broadwell	Oxon	68	2
Broadwell End, Withington,	Glo'st.	22	2
Broadwood Widger	Devon.	315	1
Broadwood Kelly	Devon	300	1
Brobury	Heref.	40	2
Brochampton, BishopsCleeve,	Glo'st.	24	2
Brockamine, Leigh	Worc.	152	2
Brockden, Barnoldswick	Yorks.	478	2
Brockenhurst	Hants.	394	1
Brockdish	Norfolk	218	1
Brocket Hall, Hatfield	Herts.	21	1
Brocksfield, Embleton	Nthum.	367	2
Brockford or Brockford Street	Suffolk	263	1
Brockhampton	Heref.	39	2
Brockhampton Buckland Newton	Dors.	351	1
Brockhampton, Sevenhampton,	Glo'st.	22	2
Brockhole or Brockhall	Nbamp.	228	2
Brockholes, Preston	Lanc.	333	2
Brocklebank, Westward	Cumh.	299	2
Brockleshy Park, Little Limber	Linc.	217	2
Brockley	Somer.	422	1
Brockley	Suffolk	275	1
Brockmanton, Puddlestone,	Heref.	48	2
Brockton, North Lydhury	Salop	111	2
Brockton, Worthen	Salop	105	2
Brockwell, Wooton Courtney	Somer.	420	1
Brockworth	Glo'st.	27	2
Brockton, Baswick	Staff.	120	2
Brodswortb	Yorks.	487	2
Broghorough Park, Ridgmont,	Beds.	146	1
Brokenborough	Wilts.	468	1
Broke Hall, Nacton	Suffolk	262	1
Brokenhaugh, Warden	Nthum.	383	2
Bromblow, Worthen	Salop	105	2
Bromborrow or Bromborough	Chesh.	287	2
Bromby, Fordingham	Linc.	213	2
Bromehill Winfrith, Newhurgh	Dors.	347	1
Bromeswell	Suffolk	280	1
Bromfield	Salop	107	2
Bromhall, Wrenhury	Chesh.	284	2
Bromham	Beds.	147	1
Bromham or Bremham	Wilts.	471	1
Bromham Place, Guestling,	Sussex	128	1
Bromhaugh, Bywell	Nthum.	381	2
Bromley	Kent.	53	1
Bromley, Stoke Abbas	Dors.	349	1
Bromley	Essex	13	1
Bromley, Eccleshall	Staff.	131	2
Bromley Abbots	Staff.	134	2
Bromley Regis	Staff.	122	2
Bromley, St. Leonard's	Middx.	63	1
Brompton, Kensington	Middx.	62	1
Brompton Hall	Salop	111	2
Brompton Montg, Worthen,	Salop	105	2
Brompton Bury, Brompton Regis	Somer.	447	1
Brompton Ralph	Somer.	447	1
Brompton	Yorks.	451	2
Brompton, Northallerton	Yorks.	434	2
Brompton Patrick	Yorks.	443	2
Brompton Potters, Ganton	Yorks.	407	2
Brompton upon Swale, Easby	Yorks.	440	2
Bromsberrow	Glo'st.	21	2
Bromsgrove	Worc.	144	2
Bromwich, West	Staff.	130	2
Bromwich Castle, Aston	Warw.	257	2
Bromyard	Heref.	37	2
Bronsman Island, Holy Island,	Durham	328	2
Bron y gath, St. Martin's	Salop	109	2
Brook	Hants.	404	1
Brook	Kent.	45	1
Brook, Ilchester	Somer.	440	1
Brook End, Northill	Beds.	148	1
Brook End, Wollaston	Glo'st.	35	2
Brook Green, Hammersmith,	Middx.	62	1
Brook Hall, Tolleshunt Darcey,	Essex	14	1
Brooke	Norfolk	215	1
Brooke	Rutl.	248	2
Brooke Hall, Westbury	Wilts.	481	1
Brooks Hall, Ipswich	Suffolk	265	1
Brooks Place, Cobham	Surrey	104	1
Brookend orShenleyMansell, Shenley	Bucks.	166	1
Brookend House, Gamlingay	Camb.	173	1
Brookesby	Leic.	176	2
Brookbampton, Snowshill	Glo'st.	29	2
Brookhampton, Ombersley,	Worc.	148	2
Brookhampton, Holdgate	Salop	107	2
Brookland	Kent.	49	1
Brookmans, North Mimms,	Herts.	28	1
Brookthorp	Glo'st.	26	2
Brookwood Park	Hants.	389	1
Broom	Staff.	136	2
Broom, Durham	Durham	322	2
Broom, Southill	Beds.	148	1
Broome	Norfolk.	245	1
Broome	Suffolk	263	1
Broom Hall, Ockley	Surrey	116	1
Broomhill, Lopen	Somer.	436	1
Broombill, Poughill	Cornw.	307*	1
Broomhill or Promhill	Kent.	51	1
Broomhouse, Eccles	Lanc.	347	2
Broombouse, Fulham	Middx.	61	1
Broom Park, Edlingham	Nthum.	375	2
Broome Park, Denton	Kent.	36	1
Broomfield	Essex	4	1
Broomfield	Kent.	40	1
Broomfield	Somer.	411	1
Broomfield or Brumfield	Cumb.	297	2
Broomfleet, South Cave	Yorks.	413	2
Broomhead Hall, Ecclesfield,	Yorks.	487	2
Broomhope, Chollerton	Nthum.	382	2
Broomley, Bywell	Nthum.	381	2
Broomridge, Ford	Nthum.	378	2
Broomsthorp or Brunsthorp,	Norfolk	233	1
Broseley	Salop	117	2
Brotherick, Warkworth	Nthum.	379	2
Brothertoft, Kirton	Linc.	190	2
Brotherton	Yorks.	424	2
Brotton	Yorks.	446	2
Brough, Bradley	Staff.	121	2

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Brough or Brough Ferry, Elloughton	Yorks.	414	2
Brough or Burgh under Stainmore	Westm.	390	2
Brough Hall, Easby	Yorks.	440	2
Broughall, Whitchurch	Salop	101	2
Brougham or Burgham	Westm.	399	2
Broughton	Bucks.	152	1
Broughton	Bucks.	164	1
Broughton, Bridekirk	Cumb.	297	2
Broughton	Hants.	376	1
Broughton	Hunts.	202	1
Broughton, Cartmell	Lanc.	340	2
Broughton, Kirkby Ireleth,	Lanc.	341	2
Broughton, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Broughton, Preston	Lanc.	333	2
Broughton Astley	Leic.	182	2
Broughton, Nether	Leic.	172	2
Broughton	Linc.	213	2
Broughton, Caistor	Linc.	218	2
Broughton Brant or Brent, Broughton	Linc.	199	2
Broughton, Sulney	Notts.	240	2
Broughton	Nbamp.	229	2
Broughton	Oxon.	71	2
Broughton Poggs	Oxon.	68	2
Brougbton	Salop	113	2
Broughton, Stoke, St. Mary,	Somer.	439	1
Brougbton, Ecclesball	Staff.	131	2
Broughton Gifford	Wilts.	453	1
Broughton Hacket	Worc	153	2
Brougbton	Yorks.	478	2
Broughton, Appleton le Street	Yorks.	454	2
Brougbton, Kirkby in Cleveland	Yorks.	449	2
Brown Down, Buckland, St. Mary	Somer.	410	1
Brown Edge, Lymm	Chesh.	273	2
Brown Willy, St. Breward	Cornw.	309*	1
Brownrigg Caldbeck	Cumb.	297	2
Brownsea, Poole	Dors.	360	1
Brownshall, Bishop's Caundle	Dors.	365	1
Browsholm Hall, Mitton	Yorks.	484	2
Brownside, Glossop	Derb.	161	2
Brownsover	Warw.	265	2
Broxa, Hackness	Yorks.	453	2
Broxbourne	Herts.	30	1
Broxbolme	Linc.	210	2
Broxmore House, Sherfield English	Hants.	376	1
Broxmore House, White Parish	Wilts.	462	1
Broxted	Essex	6	1
Broxton	Chesh.	268	2
Broxwood, Pembridge	Heref.	44	2
Broyle Place, Ringmer	Sussex	135	1
Bruce Castle, Tottenham	Middx.	56	1
Brundall	Norfolk.	212	1
Brundholme, Crosstbwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Brundisb	Suffolk	265	1
Brunden, Ballingdon	Essex	8	1
Bruern Ascot	Oxon.	75	2
Bruisyard	Suffolk	270	1
Brumbill, Weeting	Norfolk.	239	1
Brunian, Lelant	Cornw.	294	1
Bruntingtborp	Leic.	182	2
Brunton, Gosforth	Nthum.	368	2
Brunslow, Edgton	Salop	111	2
Brunstead	Norfolk.	240	1
Brunstoke	Cumb.	303	2
Brunswick Town, Brigbton,	Sussex	132	1
Brunton, Embleton	Nthum.	367	2
Bruton or Brewton	Somer.	417	1
Brusbfield Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Brushfield, Mitchelmersb	Hants.	383	1
Brusbford	Devon	330	1
Brusbford	Somer.	447	1
Bryan's Piddle, Aff Piddle	Dors.	344	1
Bryanston or Blandford Brian,	Dors.	342	1
Bryn, Withiel	Cornw.	306*	1
Bryngwin, Little Dewchurch	Heref.	50	2
Bryngwyn	Mon.	60	2
Bryning, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Bubbenhall or Bobenhull	Warw.	263	2
Bubnell, Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Bubwith	Yorks.	410	2
Buckby, Long	Nhamp.	223	2
Buckden, Arncliff	Yorks.	481	2
Buckden or Bugden	Hunts.	209	1
Buckinbam or Bokenham	Norfolk	212	1
Buckenham	Norfolk.	248	1
Buckenhill, Woolhope	Heref.	40	2
Buckerell	Devon	315	1
Buckfast Dean, Buckfastleigh	Devon	327	1
Buckfastleigh or Bucksford,	Devon	327	1
Buckholt, Bexhill	Sussex	127	1
Buckborn, Weston	Dors.	367	1
Buckbowbank, Dalston	Cumb.	301	2
Buckhurst, Withyham	Sussex	134	1
Buckingham	Bucks.	154	1
Buckingham, or Little Buckingham	Norfolk.	238	1
Buckland	Berks.	6	2
Buckland	Bucks.	152	1
Buckland, Brewer	Devon.	325	1
Buckland in the Moor	Devon.	313	1
Buckland, Monachorum	Devon.	320	1
Buckland, Tout Saints	Devon.	305	1
Buckland	Devon.	301	1
Buckland Newton or Abbas,	Dors.	351	1
Buckland, Ripers	Dors.	353	1
Buckland	Glo'st.	29	2
Buckland	Herts.	29	1
Buckland	Kent	46	1
Buckland	Kent	34	1
Buckland, Dinham	Somer.	432	1
Buckland, St. Mary	Somer.	410	1
Buckland Sororum, Durston	Somer.	435	1
Buckland, West	Somer.	433	1
Buckland	Surrey	109	1
Buckland, Dorking	Surrey	116	1
Bucklebury	Berks.	11	2
Bucklesham	Suffolk	262	1
Bucklow Hill, Rosthern	Chesh.	274	2
Buckminster	Leic.	172	2
Bucknall	Linc.	208	2
Bucknall Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Bucknall	Oxon.	78	2
Bucknill	Salop	111	2
Buckshaw, Holwell	Somer.	428	1
Buckton, Bridlington	Yorks.	406	2
Buckwell, Sturry	Kent	35	1
Buckworth	Hunts.	205	1
Budbrook	Warw.	253	2
Budby, Edwinstow	Notts.	236	2
Bude, Stratton	Cornw.	307*	1
Budle, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Budleigh, East	Devon	302	1
Budnor, Nortbill	Beds.	148	1
Budock	Cornw.	286	1
Budworth, Great	Chesh.	272	2
Budworth, Little, or in the Frith	Chesh.	275	2
Buerton, Aldford	Chesh.	269	2
Bugbarrow, Beer Regis	Dors.	344	1
Bugbrook	Nhamp.	228	2
Bug Lawton, Astbury	Chesh.	285	2
Bugley, Gillingham	Dors.	364	1
Bugtborp	Yorks.	404	2
Building Hill, Bishop Wearmouth	Durham	320	2
Buildwas	Salop	102	2
Buildwas, Madeley	Salop	117	2
Builly, Kingscote	Glo'st.	19	2
Bulbridge, Wilton	Wilts.	454	1
Bulby, Irnham	Linc.	194	2
Bulcamp, Blythburgh	Suffolk	257	1
Bulcote, Burton Joyce	Notts.	240*	2
Bulford	Wilts.	453	1
Bult, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Bulkeley or Buckley, Malpas	Chesh.	268	2
Bulkington	Warw.	264	2
Bulkington, Keevil	Wilts.	484	1
Bulkworthy	Devon	326	1
Bullbarrow, Stoke Wake	Dors.	353	1
Bullers Green, Morpeth	Nthum.	380	2
Bulley	Glo'st.	31	2
Bullingham	Heref.	45	2
Bullington	Hants.	376	1
Bullington	Linc.	216	2
Bullock's Hall, Warkworth	Nthum.	379	2
Bull's Cross, Enfield	Middx.	56	1
Bulls Hill, Alpheton	Suffolk	254	1
Bullsmore Lane, Enfield	Middx.	56	1
Bulmer	Essex	9	1
Bulmer	Yorks.	437	2
Bulphan	Essex	1	1
Bulstrode Park, Upton	Bucks.	168	1
Bulwarks, Earith	Hunts.	202	1
Bulwell	Notts.	240	2
Bulwick or Bolewyke	Nhamp.	220	2
Bumstead Helion	Essex	7	1
Bunbury	Chesb.	275	2
Buncton, Asbington	Sussex	122	1
Bundley or Bundleigh	Devon	330	1
Bungay	Suffolk	278	1
Bunhill, Bromsgrove	Worc.	144	2
Bunny or Boney	Notts.	236*	2
Buntingford	Herts.	29	1
Bunwell	Norfolk	216	1
Buraston, Burford	Salop	110	2
Buraton, Saltash	Cornw.	286	1
Burbage	Wilts.	466	1
Burbage or Burbach, Aston Flamville	Leic.	184	2
Burbarrow, Kiugston	Dors.	347	1
Burbridge Hill, Brobury	Heref.	40	2
Burcombe, South	Wilts.	456	1
Burcot, Bromsgrove	Worc.	144	2
Burcott, Wells	Somer.	442	1
Burcot, Wing	Bucks.	161	1
Burcott	Oxon.	75	2
Burcott, Worfield	Salop	104	2
Burden, Bishop Wearmouth,	Durham	320	2
Burden's Ball, South Newton	Wilts.	454	1
Burderop Park, Chisledon	Wilts.	465	1
Burdleys, Comberton	Camb.	178	1
Burdon, Great, Haughton le Skerne	Durham	315	2
Burdoswald, Denton	Cumb.	303	2
Burdrope Park, Wroughton,	Wilts.	462	1
Bure, Christchurch	Hants.	396	1
Bures or Buers	Suffolk	254	1
Burford	Oxon.	68	2
Burford	Salop	110	2
Burford Hall, Windham	Norfolk	229	1
Burgate	Suffolk	263	2
Burgate House, Rockburne,	Hants.	397	1
Burgb on the Sands, or Burgh Head	Cumb.	299	2
Burgh Clere	Hants.	392	1
Burgh in the Marsh	Linc.	206	2
Burgh upon Baine	Linc.	216	2
Burgh	Norfolk.	222	1
Burgb, Melton Constable	Norfolk.	242	1
Burgh Apton	Norfolk.	215	1
Burgh Apton, Holverston	Norfolk.	241	1
Burgh, Mattishall	Norfolk.	246	1
Burgb, South	Norfolk.	245	1
Burgh, St. Margaret or Flegg	Norfolk.	227	1
Burgh	Suffolk	261	1
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Burgb Wallis	Yorks.	472	2
Burgham, Worplesden	Surrey	114	1
Burghley House, Stamford Baron	Nhamp.	227	2
Burghfield	Berks.	15	2
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Burley, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
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Burnet	Somer.	430	1
Burnford, Bromsgrove	Worc.	144	2
Burngate, West Lullworth	Dors.	347	1
Burngullo, St. Mewan	Cornw.	299*	1
Burnham	Essex	6	1
Burnham	Somer.	416	1
Burnham, Haxey	Linc.	214	2
Burnham	Bucks.	157	1
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Burrington	Somer.	416	1
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Burrow, Kingsbury	Somer.	433	1
Burrow, Tunstall	Lanc.	344	2
Burrow, Wooton Courtney,	Somer.	420	1
Burrowgate, Penrith	Cumb.	306	2
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Burscough, Ormskirk	Lanc.	359	2
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Burston or Briston	Norfolk	241	1
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Burstwick	Yorks.	420	2
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Burton, Charminster	Dors.	354	1
Burton Long	Dors.	365	1
Burton, E. & W. Winfrith Newburgh	Dors.	347	1
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Burton Overy	Leic.	174	2
Burton Wood, Warrington	Lanc.	362	2
Burton	Linc.	210	2
Burton Coggles	Linc.	194	2
Burton Gate or Gate Burton,	Linc.	215	2
Burton Pedwardine	Linc.	191	2
Burton upon Stather	Linc.	213	2
Burton, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Burton Latimer	Nhamp.	225	2
Burton Joyce	Notts.	240*	2
Burton West	Notts.	238	2
Burton, Brompton Ralph	Somer.	447	1
Burton Pynsent, Curry Rivel	Somer.	410	1
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Burton Hastings	Warw.	264	2
Burton Hill, Malmesbury	Wilts.	468	1
Burton, Agnes	Yorks.	406	2
Burton Hornsea	Yorks.	419	2
Burton Bishops'	Yorks.	413	2
Burton Constable, Swine	Yorks.	418	2
Burton Leonard	Yorks.	463	2
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Burton Pidsea	Yorks.	417	2
Burton Salmon, Monk Fryston	Yorks.	461	2
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Burwen Castle, Broughton	Yorks.	478	2
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Burwood, Walton ou Thames	Surrey	104	1
Bury Hill, Thurley	Beds.	148	1
Bury or Westbury, Marsh Gibbon	Bucks.	155	1
Bury, Stapleford	Camb.	178	1
Bury Mill, Bisley	Glo'st.	20	2
Bury Hill, Uley	Glo'st.	20	2
Bury Farm, Eling	Hants.	396	1
Bury Hill, Andover	Hants.	373	1
Bury	Hunts.	202	1
Bury	Lanc.	346	2
Bury Street, Edmonton	Middx.	56	1
Bury Ditches, North Lydbury	Salop.	111	2
Bury Walls	Salop.	100	2
Bury Hill Cottage, Lichfield	Staff.	126	2
Bury St. Edmunds	Suffolk	276	1
Bury Hill, Dorking	Surrey	116	1
Bury	Sussex	119	1
Bury Wood, Slaughterford	Wilts.	459	1
Burythorp	Yorks.	404	2
Busbridge, Godalming	Surrey	106	1
Bushby, Thurnby	Leic.	176	2
Busby, Stokesley	Yorks.	450	2
Buscot	Berks.	14	2
Bush Hall, Hatfield	Herts.	21	1
Bush Hill, Edmonton	Middx.	56	1
Bushbury	Staff.	136	2
Bushey	Herts.	28	1
Bushey, Corfe Castle	Dors.	343	1
Bushey Park, Hampton	Middx.	63	1
Bushley	Worc.	152	2
Bushmead, Eaton Socon	Beds.	138	1
Buslingthorp	Linc.	210	2
Bussex, Weston Zoyland	Somer.	447	1
Buston, Warkworth	Nthum.	379	2
Bustabeck, Castle Sowerby	Cumb.	307	2
Butcombe	Somer.	428	1
Buteland, Chollerton	Nthum.	382	2
Butland, Sturry	Kent	35	1
Butleigh	Somer.	446	1
Butlers End, Hartbury	Glo'st.	26	2
Butlers Marston or Marston Boteler	Warw.	261	2
Butley	Suffolk	267	1
Butley or Butleigh, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Butsfield, Lanchester	Durham	313	2
Butterby, Durham	Durham	322	2
Butter Crambe, Bossall	Yorks.	437	2
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Butterley, Edwin Ralph	Heref.	47	2
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Buttermere	Wilts.	466	1
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Butterwick, East, Messingham	Linc.	213	2
Butterwick, Foxholes	Yorks.	407	2
Butterwick, Sedgefield	Dur.	326	2
Butterwicke	Linc.	191	2
Butterwicke, West, Owston,	Linc.	214	2
Butterworth, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Buttolphs or Botolphs	Sussex	122	1
Buttsbury	Essex	4	1
Buxhall	Suffolk	273	1
Buxted	Sussex	134	1
Buxton	Derb.	158	2
Buxton	Norfolk	222	1
Buxton	Salop	111	2
Buxton, Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Buxton, (Salop), Brampton Bryan	Heref.	46	2
Bwlch, Clodoch	Heref.	38	2
Bwlch, (Heref.), Cwmyoye,	Mon.	54	2
Byall Fen, Mepall	Camb.	184	1
Byefleet	Surrey	107	1
Byerlaw, Sheffield	Yorks.	492	2
Byers Edmund	Durham	313	2
Byers Green, St. Andrew, Auckland	Durham	318	2
Byfield	Nhamp.	233	2
Byford	Heref.	40	2
Bygrave	Herts.	31	1
Byker, Newcastle upon Tyne	Nthum.	369	2
Byland, Coxwold	Yorks.	435	2
Byland, Old	Yorks.	435	2
Bylaugh or Belaugh	Norfolk	223	1
Byletts, Pembridge	Heref.	44	2
Byley, Middlewich	Chesh.	286	2
Byrome, Brotherton	Yorks.	424	2
Byrth or Bruft, Maer	Staff.	132	2
Byshottles, Brancepeth	Durham	319	2
Bysshe Court, Burstow	Surrey	109	1
Bystoke House, Withycombe,	Devon	304	1
Bytham Castle	Linc.	194	2
Byton	Heref.	46	2
Bythorn	Hunts.	205	1
Bywater, Kippax	Yorks.	474	2
Bywell	Nthum.	381	2

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Cabourn	Linc.	204	2
Cabus, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Cad Green, Ilton	Somer.	411	1
Cadbury	Devon	312	1
Cadbury Hill, Yatton	Somer.	450	1
Cadbury	Somer.	420	1
Caddington	Beds.	140	1
Caddington	Herts.	28	1
Cadeby	Leic.	184	1
Cadeby, Wigham	Linc.	213	2
Cadenham House, Titherton,	Wilts.	457	1
Cadgwith, Grade	Cornw.	287	1
Cadhay, Ottery St. Mary	Devon	318	1
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Caerleon	Mon.	64	2
Caerton ultra Pontern, Christchurch	Mon.	57	2
Caerwent	Mon.	55	2
Cainham	Salop	112	2
Cainhoe, Clopbill	Beds.	140	1
Cains Cross, Stroud	Glo'st.	20	2
Caistor, St. Edmund, or Castor	Norfolk	241	1
Caistor or Castre	Norfolk	225	1
Caistor or Thong Castor	Linc.	218	2
Caistbron, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Cakebam or Cockham, West Wittering	Sussex	126	1
Calbourn	Hants.	404	1
Calceby	Linc.	205	2
Calcethorpe	Linc.	211	2
Calcot, Coln, St. Denis	Glo'st.	25	2
Calcot House, Reading	Berks.	12	2
Calbeck	Cumb.	297	2
Caldbridge or Coldbrough, Coverham	Yorks.	445	2
Caldecot	Norfolk	237	1
Caldecots, Chelveston	Nhamp.	224	1
Caldecot, Eyneshury	Hunts.	209	1
Caldecot, Newport Paynell, Bucks.		165	1
Caldecote	Camb.	173	1
Caldecott	Herts.	31	1
Caldecott	Rutl.	249	2
Caldecott or Caldecote, Shocklack	Chesb.	269	2
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Calder Vale, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Caldercote	Warw.	256	2
Caldewgate, Carlisle	Cumb.	300	2
Caldey, West Kirby	Chesh.	289	2
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Caldicote	Hunts.	207	1
Caldicotts, Northill	Beds.	148	1
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Caldwall, Pershore	Worc.	154	2
Caldwell, Frome, St. Quintin	Dors.	355	1
Caldwell, Kidderminster	Worc.	144	2
Caldwell Priory, Bedford	Beds.	137	1
Caldwell, Rothley	Leic.	181	2
Caldwell, Stanwick, St. John	Yorks.	441	2
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Cale Hill, Little Chart	Kent.	45	1
Calennick, Kea	Cornw.	301*	1
Calf of Man, Kirk Christ	I. of Man	308	2
Calgartb, Windermere	Westm.	396	2
Call Fell, Caldbeck	Cumb.	297	2
Callaley, Whittingbam	Nthum.	376	2
Callcot Common, Sturry	Kent.	35	1
Callerton, Ponteland	Nthum.	373	2
Callestock, Perranzabuloe	Cornw.	306*	1
Calliland, Southill	Cornw.	283	1
Callington or Kellington	Cornw.	282	1
Callow	Heref.	45	2
Callow, Wirksworth	Derb.	170	2
Callow, Weston, Stalbridge,	Dors.	367	1
Calmady, Poundstock	Cornw.	291	1
Calmansack, Constantine	Cornw.	287	1
Calmsden, Nortb Cerney	Glo'st.	33	2
Calne	Wilts.	455	1
Calsbot Castle, Fawley	Hants.	395	1
Calstock	Cornw.	282	1
Calston, Willington	Wilts.	455	1
Calthorp	Norfolk	222	1
Calthorp House, Banbury	Oxon.	69	2
Calthorpe or Thorpe Thomas	Leic.	182	2
Calthwaite, Hesket	Cumb.	305	2
Calton, Blore	Staff.	137	2
Calton, Kirkby	Yorks.	483	2
Calveley, Bunbury	Chesb.	275	2
Calveley Hall, Handley	Chesh.	268	2
Calvelley, Reymerston	Norfolk	246	1
Calver, Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Calverball, Prees	Salop	100	2
Calverleigb	Devon	332	1
Calverley	Yorks.	469	2
Calverton	Bucks.	164	1
Calverton	Notts.	240*	2
Calvert, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Calwick, Ellastone	Staff.	138	2
Cam	Glo'st.	19	2
Cam Bridge, Slimbridge	Glo'st.	20	2
Camalet Moat, Enfield	Middx.	56	1
Cambeak, St. Gennys	Cornw.	291	1
Camberwell	Surrey	99	1
Cambles forth House, Drax	Yorks.	461	2
Cambo, Hartburn	Ntbum.	379	2
Camborne	Cornw.	292	1
Cambridge	Camb.	172	1
Cambridge	—	185	1
Benet College	—	192	1
Botanical Garden	—	200	1
Caius College	—	191	1
Castle	—	187	1
Cbapel of King's College	—	194	1
Christ's College	—	196	1
Clare Hall	—	190	1
Corpus Christi College	—	192	1
Downing College	—	199	1
Emmanuel College	—	198	1
Fairs	—	188	1
Fitz-William Museum	—	200	1
Great St. Mary's Church	—	186	1
Hobson's Conduit	—	188	1
Jesus College	—	195	1
Katberine Hall	—	195	1
King's College	—	193	1
Library	—	199	1
Magdalene College	—	196	1
Observatory	—	200	1
Pembroke Hall	—	191	1
Philosophical Society	—	200	1
Pitt Press	—	200	1
Public Scbools	—	199	1
Queen's College	—	194	1
Royal Visits	—	188	1
Senate House	—	199	1
Sidney Sussex College	—	199	1
St. Sepulcbre's Church	—	187	1
St. Peter's College	—	190	1
St. John's College	—	196	1
Trinity Church	—	187	1
Trinity College	—	197	1
Trinity Hall	—	192	1
University	—	189	1
Wards	—	185	1
Cambridge Castle, Chesterton	—	170	1
Camden Place, Chislehurst,	Kent.	54	1
Camden Town, Kentish Town	Middx.	61	1
Camel Cross, Keighley	Yorks.	479	2
Camel Queen or East	Somer.	421	1
Camel West	Somer.	437	1
Camelford	Cornw.	290	1
Camely	Somer.	422	1
Camerton	Somer.	441	1
Camerton, Burstwick	Yorks.	420	2
Camfield Place, Hatfield	Herts.	21	1
Cammeringham	Linc.	202	2
Cammerton or Camerton	Cumb.	297	2
Camp Hall, Burneston	Yorks.	442	2
Camp Hill, Maer	Staff.	132	2
Campden	Glo'st.	30	2
Campden House, Kensington	Middx.	62	1
Camping Hill, Warborough,	Norfolk.	236	1
Camping Land, Swaffham	Norfolk.	238	1
Campton or Camelton	Beds.	140	1
Campsall	Yorks.	472	2
Campsey Ash, or Ash by Campsea	Suffolk	267	1
Cams Hall, Fareham	Hants.	398	1
Can Orchard, Launcells	Cornw.	307*	1
Candlesby	Linc.	206	2
Candover	Hants.	389	1
Caneshy, West Halton	Linc.	213	2
Canewdon	Essex	12	1
Canfield	Essex	6	1
Canford, Little, Hampreston,	Dors.	361	1
Canham Lodge, Kingsclere	Hants.	393	1
Cann St. Rumbold	Dors.	363	1
Canness, Fowey	Cornw.	298*	1
Cannington	Somer.	418	1
Cannock	Staff.	120	2
Cannon Hall, Cawthorn	Yorks.	485	2
Cannon Hill, Bray	Berks.	2	2
Cannon Hills, Mackworth	Derb.	164	2
Cannon Teign, Christow	Devon.	334	1
Canns, Holcombe Burnell	Devon	338	1
Canon Fee, Crediton	Devon	307	1
Canon Pyon	Heref.	40	2
Canonbury House, Islington,	Middx.	60	1
Canonby Cross	Cumb.	297	2
Canons, Whitchurch	Middx.	58	1
Canons Ashby	Nhamp.	228	2
Canons Leigh, Burlescombe,	Devon.	300	1
Canterbury	Kent.	37	1
Cantley	Norfolk	212	1
Cantley	Yorks.	489	2
Cantsfield, Tunstall	Lanc.	344	2
Canwell	Staff.	128	2
Canwick	Linc.	198	2
Cape Cornwall, Sennen	Cornw.	296	1
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Cardington	Salop	107	2
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Cargenwen, Crowan	Cornw.	292	1
Carisbrook	Hants.	404	1
Cargo or Cragbow, Stanwix,	Cumb.	304	2
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Carbead, Kildwick	Yorks.	480	2
Carkeel, Saltash	Cornw.	286	1
Carkin, Forcett	Yorks.	440	2
Carlatton	Cumb.	303	2
Carlby	Linc.	200	2
Carleton, Carlisle	Cumb.	300	2
Carleton, Dregg	Cumb.	295	2
Carleton, Penrith	Cumb.	306	2
Carleton, Red Marshall	Durham	327	2
Carleton, Poulton	Lanc.	333	2
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Carlton	Camb.	175	1
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Carlton, Market Bosworth	Leic.	185	2
Carlton, Curlieu	Leic.	174	2
Carlton, Gedling	Notts.	240*	2
Carlton Castle	Linc.	211	2
Carlton le Moorlands	Linc.	195	2
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Carlton East, or Curzon	Norfolk	243	1
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Carlton, Royston	Yorks.	485	2
Carlton Hall, Stanwick, St. John	Yorks.	441	2
Carnanton House, Mawgan,	Cornw.	305*	1
Carminow, Mawgan	Cornw.	288	1
Carnaby	Yorks.	406	2
Carnadon, Linkinhorne	Cornw.	284	1
Carn Brê, Illogan	Cornw.	293	1
Carne West, Alternon	Cornw.	290	1
Carnforth, Warton	Lanc.	344	2
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Carrington, Bowdon	Chesh.	271	2
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Cassey Compton, Withington	Glo'st.	22	2
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Casterton, Kirkby Lonsdale,	Westm.	397	1
Castle Acre or East Acre	Norfolk	230	1
Castle Rising	Norfolk	230	1
Castle Acre, Waltham	Berks.	16	2
Castle Ashby	Nhamp.	234	2
Castle Bear Hill, Ealing	Middx.	61	1
Castle Camps	Camb.	172	1
Castle Cary	Somer.	421	1
Castle Cragg, Crossthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Castle Combe	Wilts.	457	1
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Castle Dore, St. Sampson's	Cornw.	300*	1
Castle Dyke, Farthingston	Nhamp.	222	2
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Castle Hill, Castle Sowerby,	Cumb.	307	2
Castle Hill, Gorran	Cornw.	298*	1
Castle Hill, Pennington	Lanc.	341	2
Castle Hill, South Molton	Devon.	317	1
Castle Hill, Week St. Mary,	Cornw.	308*	1
Castle Hill, Winwick	Lanc.	364	2
Castle Hill, Whittingham	Nthum.	376	2
Castle Howard, Bulmer	Yorks.	437	2
Castle Killibury, Egloshayle,	Cornw.	309*	1
Castle Malwood, Lyndhurst,	Hants.	395	1
Castle Mill, Goldingham	Beds.	138	1
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Castle Morton or Morton Foliot	Worc.	152	2
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Castlerigg, Crosthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Castlesteads, Irthington	Cumb.	303	2
Castlethorp	Bucks.	164	1
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Castleton	Derb.	160	2
Castleton, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Castleton, Sherbourn	Dors.	365	1
Castletown	I. of Man	307	2
Castlewright, Mainstone	Mont.	111	2
Castley, Leathley	Yorks.	465	2
Caston	Norfolk	252	1
Castor	Nhamp.	226	2
Caswick Lodge, Uffington	Linc.	201	2
Cat Nab Scar, Middleton	Yorks.	451	2
Catacleuse, St. Merryn	Cornw.	305*	1
Catcott, Moorlinch	Somer.	446	1
Catchburn, Morpeth	Nthum.	380	2
Catcherside, Kirk Whelpington	Nthum.	382	2
Catchfrench, St. Germans	Cornw.	285	1
Catcliff, Rotherham	Yorks.	492	2
Catdown, Plymouth	Devon	321	1
Cateby, Sprotborough	Yorks.	488	2
Caterham	Surrey	110	1
Catesby	Nhamp.	222	2
Catfield	Norfolk	240	1
Catfoss, Sigglesthorne	Yorks.	420	2
Catherington	Hants.	372	1
Catherston, Lewston	Dors.	349	1
Catlage or Kirtling	Camb.	171	1
Catley or Catterley, Billinghay	Linc.	198	2
Catley Park, Linton	Camb.	172	1
Catmore, Farnboro'	Berks.	3	2
Caton, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Cat's or Canute's Hill, Ogly Hay	Staff.	129	2
Catsfield	Sussex	129	1
Catshill, Bromsgrove	Worc.	144	2
Catsley, Corscombe	Dors.	348	1
Cat Stones, Tatham	Lanc.	344	2
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Catteral, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Catterleu, Newton Rigny	Cumb.	306	2
Catterick	Yorks.	443	2
Catterton, Tadcaster	Yorks.	463	2
Catteshill, Godalming	Surrey	106	1
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Cattiwade, Brantham	Suffolk	273	1
Cattlewell, Wooler	Nthum.	378	2
Catton	Norfolk	250	1
Catton	Yorks.	416	2
Catton, Croxall	Derb.	165	2
Catwick	Yorks.	419	2
Catworth	Hunts.	205	1
Caudery, Leek	Staff.	137	2
Caudle Green, Brimpsfield,	Glo'st.	32	2
Caughley Place, Broseley,	Salop	117	2
Cauldon	Staff.	137	2
Cauldron Snout, Middleton in Tees Dale	Durham	317	2
Cauldwell, Stapenhill	Derb.	166	2
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Caunsall, Wolversley	Worc.	148	2
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Cause Castle	Salop	107	2
Causey Park, Bothall	Nthum.	378	2
Cave Close, Daglingworth	Glo'st.	25	2
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Cavendish	Suffolk	254	1
Caversfield	Bucks.	154	1
Caversham	Oxon.	69	2
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Cavenham or Canham	Suffolk	266	1
Cavil, Eastrington	York.	422	2
Cawkwell	Linc.	208	2
Cawsand, Rame	Cornw.	286	1
Cawsand, Whitechurch	Devon.	324	1
Cawston	Norfolk	222	1
Cawthorn	Yorks.	485	2
Cawthorpe, Bourne	Linc.	192	2
Cawthorpe, Little	Linc.	205	2
Cawton, Gilling	Yorks.	454	2
Cawood	Yorks.	461	2
Cawood, Melling	Lanc.	344	2
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Cayle Castle, Phillack	Cornw.	295	1
Cayse, Treneglos	Cornw.	292	1
Caythorp, Lowdham	Notts.	240*	2
Caythorpe	Linc.	200	2
Cayton	Yorks.	451	2
Cerne Abbas or Cernell	Dors.	351	1
Cerne Nether	Dors.	352	1
Cerney, North	Glo'st.	33	2
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Chackmore, Radclive	Bucks.	155	1
Chacombe or Chalcombe	Nhamp.	231	2
Chadacre Hall, Shimpling	Suffolk	255	1
Chaddenwick, Mere	Wilts.	470	1
Chadderton, Oldham	Lanc.	350	2
Chaddesden	Derb.	156	2
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Chaddlewood, Plymstock	Devon	319	1
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Chadkirk, Stockport	Chesh.	281	2
Chadlington	Oxon.	73	2
Chadshunt	Warw.	261	2
Chadwell, Barking	Essex	2	1
Chadwell Spring, Ware	Herts.	20	1
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Clytha House, Lanarth	Mon.	54	2
Clyst, Broad	Devon	304	1
Clyst, Honiton	Devon	303	1
Clyst, Hydon	Devon	304	1
Clyst Sackville, St. Mary	Devon	302	1
Clyst, St. Lawrence	Devon.	304	1
Clyst, St. Mary	Devon	303	1
Clyst, William, St. George,	Devon	302	1
Coal Aston, Dronfield	Derb.	168	2
Coalbrook Dale, Madeley	Salop	117	2
Coaley	Glo'st.	19	2
Coalpit Heath, Westerleigh,	Glo'st.	32	2
Coanse, Luxulion	Cornw.	299*	1
Coanwood, East, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Coastamoor, Heighington	Durham	316	2
Coat, Olveston	Glo'st.	31	2
Coat, Leach Martin	Glo'st.	23	2
Coatyards, Nether Witton	Nthum.	380	2
Coatham, East, Kirk Leatham	Yorks.	447	2
Coatham Hall Garth, Haughton le Skerne	Durham	315	2
Coathill, Wetheral	Cumb.	301	2
Coate, Martock	Somer.	434	1
Coates	Glo'st.	25	2
Coates	Linc.	202	2
Coates	Sussex	119	1
Coates, Barnoldswick	Yorks.	478	2
Coates, Duncton	Sussex	119	1
Coates, Prestwould	Leic.	177	2
Coates	Linc.	204	2
Coats, Winchcombe	Glo'st.	30	2
Coatsforth or Cotesford, Asby	Westm.	390	2
Cob Gate, Lyme Regis	Dors.	350	1
Cobham	Kent	42	1
Cobham	Surrey	104	1
Cobley, Worc. Ipsley	Warw.	252	2
Cobridge, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Cock, Stogursey	Somer.	418	1
Cockbury, Winchcombe	Glo'st.	30	2
Cock Street, Diss	Norfolk	217	1
Cock Street or Cocksbridge, Ilminster	Somer.	411	1
Cocken, Houghton le Spring,	Durham	321	2
Cocken Hatch, Barkway	Herts.	29	1
Cockerham	Lanc.	342	2
Cockerington	Linc.	212	2
Cockermouth	Cumb.	294	2
Cockersand Abbey, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Cockerton, Darlington	Durham	315	2
Cockfield	Durham	316	2
Cockfield	Suffolk	254	1
Cockfield Hall, Yoxford	Suffolk	260	1
Cock Hill, Castle Cary	Somer.	421	1
Cocking	Sussex	125	1
Cockington	Devon	313	1
Cockington, Paington	Devon	314	1
Cocklade, Wedmore	Somer.	416	1
Cocklaw, St. John Lee	Nthum.	384	2
Cockle Park, Bothall	Nthum.	378	2
Cockleford, Elkstone	Glo'st.	33	2
Cockley Clay	Norfolk.	237	1
Cockthorpe	Norfolk.	235	1
Cockshoot, Newnham	Glo'st.	35	2
Cockwood, Dawlish	Devon	308	1
Coddenham	Suffolk	260	1
Coddenham Hall, Boxford	Suffolk	254	1
Coddington	Chesh.	268	2
Coddington	Heref.	42	2
Coddington	Notts.	235*	2
Codford	Wilts.	463	1
Codicote	Herts.	23	1
Codnor, Heanor	Derb.	164	2
Codrington, Wapley	Glo'st.	28	2
Codsall	Staff.	137	2

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Codsend, Cutcomb	Somer.	419	1
Coed Kernew	Mon.	65	2
Coffinswell	Devon	313	1
Cofford, Kenton	Devon	309	1
Cogenbo	Nhamp.	234	2
Cogges	Oxon.	80	2
Coggeshall	Essex	11	1
Coggeshall, Little	Essex	16	1
Cogbill Hall, Pontefract	Yorks.	472	2
Cogbill Hall or Conyngham House, Knaresborough	Yorks.	464	2
Cogshall or Cogshull, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
Cokebam, Sompting	Sussex	121	1
Cokehill or Cookefield, Inkberrow	Worc.	150	2
Coker	Somer.	429	1
Coketborp Park, Standlake	Oxon.	68	2
Colau	Cornw.	304*	1
Colaton Raleigh	Devon	303	1
Colbourne, Catterick	Yorks.	443	2
Colby	Norfolk	222	1
Colby, Appleby	Westm.	389	2
Colby, Kirk Arbory	I. of Man	308	2
Colcoats, Clitberoe	Lanc.	334	2
Colcombe Castle, Axminster	Devon	298	1
Colcbester	Essex	10	1
Cold Asbton	Glo'st.	32	2
Cold Comfort, Dowdeswell	Glo'st.	21	2
Cold Coniston, Gargrave	Yorks.	479	2
Cold Hesleton, Dalton le Dale	Durham	321	2
Cold Hurley, Whitcburch	Hants.	393	1
Cold Hutch Bank, Haslingdon	Lanc.	335	2
Cold Kirby	Yorks.	436	2
Cold Martin, Chatton	Nthum.	377	2
Cold Newton, Lowesby	Leic.	177	2
Cold Norton	Essex	6	1
Cold Norton, Cbebsey	Staff.	134	2
Cold Overton	Leic.	172	2
Cold Weston	Salop	108	2
Coldbrook House, Abergavenny	Mon.	53	2
Coldcoats, Ponteland	Nthum.	373	2
Coldbam, Elm	Camb.	182	1
Coldham Hall, Stanningfield	Suffolk	275	1
Coldmeece, Eccleshall	Staff.	131	2
Coldred	Kent	34	1
Coldrinnick, St. Germans	Cornw.	285	1
Coldrup, Hardwich	Glo'st.	36	2
Coldsborne	Glo'st.	33	2
Coldston Down, Bridford	Devon	334	1
Coldwaltham	Sussex	119	1
Coldwell, Kirk Whelpington	Nthum.	382	2
Coldwell, Stannington	Nthum.	373	2
Cole, Malmesbury	Wilts.	468	1
Cole, Pitcombe	Somer.	417	1
Cole Orton	Leic.	179	2
Colesborne, Little, Withington	Glo'st.	22	2
Colebrook	Devon	307	1
Coleby	Linc.	195	2
Coleby, West Halton	Linc.	213	2
Coleford, Kilmersdon	Somer.	432	1
Coleford, Newland	Glo'st.	23	2
Colesbill	Berks.	14	2
Coleshill	Warw.	258	2
Colemore	Hants.	374	1
Colerne	Wilts.	458	1
Coleridge	Devon	330	1
Coley, Cannock	Staff.	120	2
Coley, East Harptree	Somer.	449	1
Colfield, Cannock	Staff.	120	2
Colkirk	Norfolk	243	1
College House, Kirk Oswald,	Cumb.	306	2
Colleton, Chumleigh	Devon	333	1
Colley, Reigate	Surrey	109	1
Colley's Green, East Pennard	Somer.	445	1
Collierly, Lanchester	Durbam	313	2
Collier's Row, Rumford	Essex	8	1
Collingbourn, Ducis	Wilts.	462	1
Collingbourn	Wilts.	467	1
Collingham	Yorks.	473	2
Collingham	Notts.	235*	2
Collipriest House, Tiverton,	Devon	332	1
Collington	Heref.	38	2
Collingtree	Nhamp.	234	2
Colly Weston	Nhamp.	233	2
Colmworth	Beds.	138	1
Coln Rogers	Glo'st.	21	2
Coln, St. Denis	Glo'st.	25	2
Colne	Hunts.	202	1
Colne	Lanc.	335	2
Colne, Earls	Essex	11	1
Colne, St. Aldwins	Glo'st.	23	2
Colnbrook	Bucks.	166	1
Colney	Norfolk	243	1
Colquite, St. Mabyn	Cornw.	309*	1
Colsterworth	Linc.	197	2
Colstoke, Pay Hembury	Devon	312	1
Colston Basset	Notts.	240	2
Colswold, Dowdeswell	Glo'st.	21	2
Coltishall	Norfolk	222	1
Colton	Norfolk	228	1
Colton	Staff.	134	2
Colton, Bolton Percy	Yorks.	425	2
Colton, Cannock	Staff.	120	2
Colton, Nettlecombe	Somer.	448	1
Columb, Moorwinstow	Cornw.	307*	1
Columb, David, Hemyock	Devon	315	1
Columb House, Colyton	Devon	306	1
Columpton	Devon	312	1
Colveston or Coulston	Norfolk	238	1
Colwall	Heref.	42	2
Colwell, Chollerton	Ntbum.	382	2
Colwicb, Cannock	Staff.	120	2
Colwicb	Staff.	134	2
Colwick	Notts.	240*	2
Colworth House, Sharnbrook,	Beds.	148	1
Colyford, Colyton	Devon	306	1
Colyton, Broad Hembury	Devon	312	1
Colyton or Culliton	Devon	306	1
Comb	Devon	334	1
Comb Hill, Hemyock	Devon	315	1
Comb Marten	Devon	301	1
Comb	Devon	298	1
Comb End, Elkstone	Glo'st.	33	2
Comb, Wotton under Edge	Glo'st.	20	2
Comb Down, Monkton Comb	Somer.	415	1
Comb Hay	Somer.	441	1
Comb Abbey	Warw.	264	2
Combe, Bishops Teignton	Devon	308	1
Combe, Broad Winsor	Dors.	350	1
Combe, Litton Cheney	Dors.	357	1
Combe Almer, Sturminster Marshal	Dors.	361	1
Combe	Hants.	393	1
Combe, Campden	Glo'st.	30	2
Combe Lodge	Oxon.	77	2
Combe Long	Oxon.	81	2
Combe Abbas	Somer.	428	1
Combe Down, Bath	Somer.	412	1
Combe Florey	Somer.	438	1
Combe, St. Nicholas	Somer.	433	1
Combe Place, Lewes	Sussex	131	1
Combe Bisset	Wilts.	456	1
Comberbach, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
Combermere or Cumbermere, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
Combermere Abbey, Wrenbury	Chesh.	284	2
Comberton	Camb.	178	1
Comberton	Worc.	154	2
Combbill, Netber Witton	Nthum.	380	2
Combs	Suffolk	273	1
Comer, Marshwood	Dors.	349	1
Combampton, Ombersley	Worc.	148	2
Commerton, Kidderminster,	Worc.	144	2
Common Flat, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Commondale or Colmandale, Guisborough	Yorks.	447	2
Compton	Berks.	3	2
Compton Beauchamp	Berks.	14	2
Compton, Ashborne	Derb.	169	2
Compton Castle, Marldon	Devon	314	1
Compton Abbas	Dors.	363	1
Compton Abbas or West Compton	Dors.	352	1
Compton	Dors.	365	1
Compton Vallance	Dors.	350	1
Compton Newent	Glo'st.	21	2
Compton Abdale	Glo'st.	21	2
Compton Greenfield	Glo'st.	28	2
Compton, Little	Glo'st.	25	2
Compton	Hants.	383	1
Compton Bisbop	Somer.	449	1
Compton Dando	Somer.	430	1
Compton Dundon	Somer.	446	1
Compton, Pilton	Somer.	446	1
Compton Martin	Somer.	423	1
Compton Pauncefoot or Pauncefoot	Somer.	421	1
Compton	Surrey	106	1
Compton	Sussex	126	1
Compton Place, Eastbourne,	Sussex	133	1
Compton Fenny	Warw.	260	2
Compton Long	Warw.	260	2
Compton, Scorpion, Ilmington	Warw.	261	2
Compton Verney or Murdak,	Warw.	261	2
Compton Wyniates	Warw.	260	2
Compton Basset	Wilts.	456	1
Compton Chamberlaine	Wilts.	459	1
Concon or Kirk Concban	I. of Man	307	2
Condecote	Glo'st.	30	2
Conderton or Canterton, Overbury	Worc.	150	2
Condicote	Glo'st.	34	2
Condover	Salop	105	2
Conewardesley, Whitegate,	Chesb.	277	2
Coney Weston	Suffolk	255	1
Coneythorp, Goldsborough	Yorks.	465	2
Coneysthorp, Barton le Street	Yorks.	454	2
Conger Hill, Toddington	Beds.	143	1
Congerston	Leic.	184	2
Congbam	Norfolk	230	1
Congleton, Astbury	Chesh.	285	2
Congresbury	Somer.	449	1
Conington	Hunts.	207	1
Coningsby	Linc.	209	2
Coningsby Hospital, Hereford	Heref.	41	2
Conisborough or Coningsburgh	Yorks.	489	2
Conisclife	Durham	315	2
Conisford, Norwich	Norfolk	246	1
Conishead, Ulverston	Lanc.	341	2
Conisholme or Coningsholme	Linc.	211	2
Coniston, Burnsall	Yorks.	478	2
Coniston, Ulverston	Lanc.	341	2
Coniston, Swine	Yorks.	418	2
Coniston Bank, Hawkshead,	Lanc.	341	2
Connersley Meadow, Whitegate	Chesh.	277	2
ConningerWood, Pennington	Lanc.	341	2
Conock, Churton	Wilts.	474	1
Cononley, Kildwick	Yorks.	480	2
Conquest, Bishops Lydiard,	Somer.	433	1
Conset or Conside, Lanchester	Durham	313	2
Constable Burton, Finghall,	Yorks.	445	2
Constantine	Cornw.	287	1
Cookbury	Devon	300	1
Cookbam	Berks.	4	2
Cookham, Ford	Nthum.	378	2
Cookley	Suffolk	258	1
Cookley, Wolversley	Worc.	148	2
Cookridge, Adel	Yorks.	474	2
Cooksley, Upton	Somer.	448	1
Coolhurst, Nuthurst	Sussex	122	1
Cooling or Cowling	Kent	42	1
Cool Pilate, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
Coombe	Dors.	345	1
Coombe, East Meon	Hants.	372	1
Coombe, Lingen	Heref.	46	2
Coombe Edge, Chapel en le Frith	Derb.	160	2
Coombs or Combes on the Mount	Sussex	122	1
CoombsAsh, Bishops Lydiard	Somer.	433	1

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Conniugton	Camb...	175	..1
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Coomb Wood, Kingston	Surrey	..107	...1
Coopersale Hall, Theydon	Essex	.. 12	..1
Cop Low, Maer	Staff.	132	..2
Copdock	Suffolk	..273	..1
Copenhall	Chesh.	..284	..2
Copfold Hall, Margaret Ing, Essex		.. 5	..1
Copford	Essex	.. 11	..1
Copgrave	Yorks.	..463	..2
Copie	Beds.	..148	..1
Copner, Portsea	Hants.	..400	..1
Copped Wood Hill, Whitchurch	Heref.	.. 50	..2
Coppenhall, Penkridge	Staff.	120	..2
Coppetthorn, Poundstock	Cornw.	..291	..1
Coppice Court, Pershore	Worc.	..154	..2
Coppingford	Hunts.	..205	..1
Coppin Sike, Kirton	Linc.	..190	..2
Coppull, Standish	Lanc.	..339	..2
Copston Magna, Monks Kirby	Warw.	..265	..2
Copt Hall, Epping	Essex	.. 15	..1
Copt Hewick, Ripon	Yorks.	..466	..2
Coquet Island, Warkworth	Nthum.	379	..2
Corbean, St. Austell	Cornw.	..297*	..1
Corbridge	Nthum.	381	..2
Corby	Linc.	194	..2
Corby	Nhamp.	220	..2
Corby, Wetheral	Cumb.	..301	..2
Corchester, Corbridge	Nthum.	381	.2
Corewill, Holford	Somer.	..446	..1
Corfe	Somer.	..439	..1
Corfe Castle	Dors.	..343	..1
Corfe Mullen	Dors.	..360	..1
Corhampton	Hants.	..399	..1
Coringdon, Corscombe	Dors.	..348	..1
Coringdon, Swanage	Dors.	..345	..1
Corkmill, East Pennard	Somer.	..445	..1
Corley	Warw.	..257	..2
Corley	Salop	..112	..2
Cornwood, Lindridge	Worc.	..147	..2
Cornard	Suffolk	..254	..1
Cornborough, Sheriff Hutton	Yorks.	..438	..2
Cornbrook, Kineton	Warw.	..261	..2
Corndean, Winchcombe	Glo'st.	.. 30	..2
Cornelly	Cornw.	..301*	..1
Corney	Cumb.	..294	..2
Corney Hill, Rowley	Staff.	136	..2
Cornforth, Bishops Middleham	Durham	325	..2
Cornhill, Norham	Durham	329	..2
Cornsay or Cornsey, Lanchester	Durham	313	..2
Cornwell	Oxon	.. 73	..2
Cornwood	Devon	..307	..1
Cornworthy	Devon	..305	..1
Corpusty or Corpesty	Norfolk	222	..1
Corridge, Hartburn	Nthum.	379	..2
Corringham	Essex	.. 1	..1
Corringham	Linc.	..207	..2
Corse	Glo'st.	.. 36	..2
Corse End, Hartbury	Glo'st.	.. 26	..2
Corscombe	Dors.	..348	..1
Corsenside	Nthum.	382	..2
Corsham	Wilts.	..458	..1
Corsley	Wilts.	..480	..1
Corsley, Lydiard St. Lawrence	Somer.	..439	..1
Corston	Somer.	..441	..1
Corston, Malmesbury	Wilts.	..468	..1
Corton	Suffolk	..268	..1
Corton, Denham	Somer.	..428	..1
Corton, Boyton	Wilts.	..463	..1
Corton, Portisham	Dors.	..357	..1
Corva, St. Ives	Cornw.	...293	..1
Coryton	Devon	..315	..1
Coryton House, Kilmington,	Devon.	...299	..1
Cosby	Leic.	..182	..2
Coscomb, Didbrook	Glo'st.	.. 29	..2
Cosford brook dingle	Salop	..104	..2
Cosford on the Swift, Newbold on Avon	Warw.	..265	..2
Cosgrove or Covesgrave	Nhamp.	219	..2
Cossal or Cotteshale	Notts.	..241	..2
Cossey or Costessey	Norfolk	..223	..1
Cossington	Leic.	176	..2
Cossington	Somer.	..446	..1
Costessey or Cossey	Norfolk	..228	..1
Costock or Cortlingstock	Notts.	..237*	..2
Coston	Leic	173	..2
Coston or Coson	Norfolk	..228	..1
Cote, Bampton	Oxon.	.. 67	..2
Cotes, Eccleshall	Staff.	131	..2
Cotes, Soham	Camb.	..177	..1
Cotes, Whittlesey	Camb.	..183	..1
Cotes de Val, Kimcote	Leic.	183	..2
Cotgrave	Notts.	..240	..2
Cotham	Notts.	..235*	..2
Cothays, Hilton	Dors.	..352	..1
Cothele, Calstock	Cornw.	...282	..1
Cothelston	Somer.	..439	..1
Cothercott Hill, Woolstaston	Salop	..106	..2
Cotherston, Romald Kirk	Yorks.	..441	..2
Cotheridge	Worc.	..142	..2
Cotleigh	Devon	..306	..1
Cotley Hill, Heyteshury	Wilts.	..463	..1
Cotslow, Wing	Bucks.	..161	..1
Cotmenhay, Ilkeston	Derb.	..164	..2
Cotness, Howden	Yorks.	..422	..2
Coton or Cotes	Camb.	..178	..1
Coton or Clay Coaton	Nhamp.	223	..2
Coton, Cropredy	Oxon.	.. 69	..2
Coton, Hanbury	Staff.	122	..2
Coten, Ravensthorp	Nhamp.	228	..2
Coton in the Elms, Lullington	Derb.	..165	..2
Cottam, Langtoft	Yorks.	..407	..2
Cottam, Preston	Lanc.	..333	..2
Cottam, South Leverton	Notts.	..238	..2
Cottenham	Camb.	..171	..1
Cotterdale, Aysgarth	Yorks.	..444	..2
Cottered or Coldridge	Herts.	.. 31	..1
Cotterstock or Cotherstock	Nhamp.	233	..2
Cottesbach	Leic.	182	..2
Cottesbrook	Nhamp.	223	..2
Cottesford	Oxon	.. 78	..2
Cottesmore	Rutl.	..245	..2
Cottingham	Nhamp.	220	..2
Cottingham	Yorks.	..414	..2
Cottingley Hall, Leeds	Yorks.	..475	..2
Cottingwith, East, Aughton,	Yorks.	..409	..2
Cottingwith, West, Thorganby	Yorks.	..424	..2
Cottles, Chalfield	Wilts.	..454	..1
Cotton	Suffolk	..263	..1
Cotton, Alton	Staff.	137	..2
Cotton, Hovingham	Yorks.	..455	..2
Cotton, Sandbach	Chesh.	..286	..2
Cotton, Wem	Salop	..101	..2
Cotton, Christleton	Chesh.	..270	..2
Cotton End, Cardington	Beds.	..148	..1
Cotton, Hardingstone	Nhamp.	234	..2
Cotton Hill	Salop	..117	..2
Cottonshope, Ramshope	Nthum.	376	..2
Couches, Filleigh	Cornw.	..301*	..1
Coughall or Conghall, Backford	Chesh.	..287	..2
Coughton	Warw.	...252	..2
Couldsnouth, Kirk Newton	Nthum.	378	..2
Coulsdon	Surrey	..111	..1
Coulsdon, West, Edington	Wilts.	..483	..1
Coulton	Lanc.	..340	..2
Cound or Cund	Salop.	..106	..2
Coundon, Willenhall	Warw.	..265	..2
Coundon, St. Andrew Auckland	Durham	318	..2
Countesbury	Devon	..326	..1
Countess Thorpe, Blaby	Leic.	182	..2
Counthorpe, Castle Bytham,	Linc.	..194	..2
Coupe or Cowhope, Bury	Lanc.	346	..2
Coupland, Kirk Newton	Nthum.	378	..2
Courage, Chieveley	Berks.	.. 4	..2
Court Close, Wantage	Berks.	.. 16	..2
Court Farm, Telscomb	Sussex	..131	..1
Court Lodge, Lamberhurst	Sussex	..135	..1
Court Garden, Great Marlow	Bucks.	..162	..1
Court Hall, Bebbington	Chesh.	...288	..2
Court Hill, Gotham	Notts.	. 237*	..2
Court House, West Monkton	Somer.	..446	..1
Court Place, Harpford	Devon	..303	..1
Court Thorn, Hesket	Cumb.	..305	..2
Court de Wick, Yatton	Somer.	..450	..1
Courtenhall	Nhamp.	234	..2
Cove, Yateley	Hants.	..379	..1
Cove Hithe or North Hales	Suffolk	..259	..1
Cove, North	Suffolk	..279	..1
Cove, South	Suffolk	..258	..1
Covenham	Linc.	212	..2
Coventry	Warw.	..255	..2
Coveney	Camb.	183	..1
Coverack, St. Keverne	Cornw.	..288	..1
Coverdale, Coverham	Yorks.	..445	..2
Coverham	Yorks.	..445	..2
Covington	Hunts.	..205	..1
Cow Honeybourne	Glo'st.	.. 30	..2
Cowarne	Heref.	.. 38	..2
Coway Stakes, Shepperton	Middx.	.. 64	..1
Cowbitt	Linc.	188	..2
Cowbrow, Kirksby Lonsdale,	Westm.	397	..1
Cowcombe, Minchampton	Glo'st.	.. 31	..2
Cowden	Kent.	.. 54	..1
Cowden, Charminster	Dors.	..354	..1
Cowdon, Mappleton	Yorks.	..419	..2
Cowdray Park, Midhurst	Sussex	..125	..1
Cowes, East, Whippingham,	Hants.	..404	..1
Cowes, West, Northwood	Hants.	..406	..1
Cowfold	Sussex	..122	..1
Cowgate, Norwich	Norfolk	246	..1
Cowgrove, Wimbourn	Dors.	..359	..1
Cowick, Snaith	Yorks.	..471	..2
Cowlam	Yorks.	. 404	..2
Cowleigh, Leigh	Worc.	..152	..2
Cowley	Middx.	.. 57	..1
Cowley	Glo'st.	.. 33	.. 2
Cowley	Oxon.	.. 72	..2
Cowley, Bramford Speke	Devon	..334	..1
Cowley, Gnosal	Staff.	121	..2
Cowley, Preston Bisset	Bucks.	..155	..1
Cowling or Cooling	Suffolk	..271	.. 1
Cowling, Bedale	Yorks.	..442	..2
Cowliug, Kildwick	Yorks.	..480	..2
Coworth House, Egham	Surrey	. 107	..1
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Cranford	Middx.	57	1
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Cranham	Glo'st.	33	2
Cranham	Essex	3	1
Cranley	Surrey	98	1
Cranmore, East	Somer.	425	1
Cranmore, West	Somer.	442	1
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Cransford	Suffolk	270	1
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Crantock	Cornw.	304*	1
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Cravath, St. Austell	Cornw.	297*	1
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Creegsillack, Veryan	Cornw.	303*	1
Creeksea	Essex	6	1
Creeting	Suffolk	260	1
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Crickham, Wedmore	Somer.	416	1
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Crix, Hatfield Peverel	Essex	16	1
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Croford, Wiveliscombe	Somer.	434	1
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Croftbridge, Darlington	Durham	315	2
Croft, West, Truro	Cornw.	303*	1
Crofton	Yorks.	457	2
Crofton, Bedwin	Wilts.	466	1
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Crofton, Wing	Bucks.	161	1
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Cromer	Norfolk.	219	1
Cromford, Wirksworth	Derb.	170	2
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Crompton, Oldham	Lanc.	350	2
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Croom, Sledmere	Yorks.	405	2
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Cropwell Butler, Tythby	Notts.	240	2
Crosby	Cumb.	303	2
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Crosby, Bottesford	Linc.	213	2
Crosby, Leak	Yorks.	434	2
Crosby, Sefton	Lanc.	361	2
Crosby Garrett or Gerard	Westm.	390	2
Crosby Ravensworth	Westm.	400	2
Croscombe or Corscombe	Somer.	445	1
Cross, Cheriton Bishops	Devon	334	1
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Cross Canonby or Croshy	Cumb.	297	2
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Cross Keys, Walpole	Norfolk.	233	1
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Cross Town, Moorwinstow	Cornw.	307*	1
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Crouch End, Hornsey	Middx.	60	1
Croughton	Nhamp.	231	2
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Crowell	Oxon.	77	2
Crowfield	Suffolk	260	1
Crowfield, Siresham	Nhamp.	231	2
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Crowhurst	Sussex	126	1
Crowland or Croyland	Linc.	188	2
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Crumpsall, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
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Cruwys Morchard	Devon	333	1
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Cryg y Dyrn, Trelleck	Mon.	60	2
Cubberley	Glo'st.	33	2
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Cubert	Cornw.	304*	1
Cubley	Derb.	156	2
Cublington	Bucks.	158	1
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Cuckerton, Rodmarton	Glo'st.	32	2
Cuckfield	Sussex	130	1
Cuckbamsley Hills, East Ilsley	Berks.	3	2
Cucklington	Somer.	434	1
Cuckmere Haven, Seaford	Sussex	134	1
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Cumrew	Cumb.	303	2
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Cutcrew, St. Germans	Cornw.	285	1
Cutley, Kingston	Somer.	439	1
Cutsdean, Bredon	Worc.	150	2
Cutteridge, Kenton	Devon	309	1
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Cuxton	Kent	42	1
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Cwmyoye	Mon.	54	2
Cwrt y Gaer, Wolves Newton	Mon.	60	2
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Dane Hill, Horsted Keynes	Sussex	133	1
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Daneway, Bisley	Glo'st.	20	2
Dannaby, Mexborough	Yorks.	491	2
D'anny, Hurstperpoint	Sussex	130	1
Dansons, Bexley	Kent	54	1
Danthorp, Humbleton	Yorks.	418	2
Darent	Kent	52	1
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Darley Abbey, Derby	Derb.	163	2
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Darwen, Blackburn	Lanc.	337	2
Darwent, Hathersage	Derb.	161	2
Dassett	Warw.	260	2
Datchet	Bucks.	167	1
Datchworth	Herts.	21	1
Datton, Rotherham	Yorks.	492	2
Dauntsey	Wilts.	468	1
Davenham or Daneham	Cbesh.	286	2
Davenport, Astbury	Chesh.	285	2
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Davidstow	Cornw.	291	1
Davington	Kent	46	1
Dawdon or Dalden, Dalton le Dale	Durham	321	2
Dawley	Salop	102	2
Dawlish	Devon	308	1
Daylesford	Worc.	151	2
Daywell, Wbittington	Salop	109	2
Deadwin, New Cburch	Lanc.	336	2
Deal	Kent	34	1
Dean	Beds.	146	1
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Dean Forest	Glo'st.	22	2
Dean, Little	Glo'st.	22	2
Dean Mitchell	Glo'st.	22	2
Dean	Hants.	393	1
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Deane or Deene	Nhamp.	220	2
Deane, Branscombe	Devon.	306	1
Deane, Lydiard,St.Lawrence	Somer.	439	1
Deanetborp, Dean	Nbamp.	220	2
Deanbam, Hartburn	Ntbum.	379	2
Dearham or Deerbam	Cumb.	298	2
Debach	Suffolk	280	1
Debenham	Suffolk	273	1
Debden	Essex	15	1
Debdon, Rotbbury	Ntbum.	377	2
Deddington	Oxon.	81	2
Dederford, Broad, Winsor	Dors.	350	1
Dedham	Essex	10	1
Deep Dene, Dorking	Surrey	116	1
Deepdale, Cayton	Yorks.	451	2
Deepbam or Deopham	Norfolk	228	1
Deeping Fen	Linc.	189	2
Deeping Gate, Maxey	Nbamp.	227	2
Deeping	Linc.	200	2
Deer Park, Awlescomb	Devon	315	1
Deerburst	Glo'st.	25	2
Defford	Worc.	154	2
Deinton, Abson	Glo'st.	32	2
Deighton, Escrick	Yorks.	422	2
Deigbton, Nortballerton	Yorks.	434	2
Deighton, Nortb, Kirk Deigbton	Yorks.	465	2
Dekbam Hall, Gateshead	Durham	310	2
De la Mere	Chesh.	276	2
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Delabole, Endellion	Cornw.	309*	1
Delaford, Iver	Bucks.	167	1
Delamere, St. Teath	Cornw.	309*	1
Delcomb, Milton Abbas	Dors.	352	1
Dellington, East, Derebam	Norfolk	245	1
Delph, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Delph, Saddleworth	Yorks.	460	2
Dembleby	Linc.	193	2
Den Park, Itcbingfield	Sussex	121	1
Denbury	Devon	313	1
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Denhall or Denwall, Burton	Chesh.	287	2
Denham	Bucks.	167	1
Denham	Suffolk	265	1
Denham	Suffolk	271	1
Denham, Quainton	Bucks.	151	1
Denholme Park, Bradford	Yorks.	468	2
Denisesburn, St. John Lee	Nthum.	384	2
Denmark Hill, Camberwell	Surrey	99	1
Denmead, Hambledon	Hants.	399	1
Dennington	Suffolk	265	1
Dennis, Stourbridge	Worc.	144	2
Dennis, Great and Little, St. Anthony	Cornw.	286	1
Denny, Waterbeach	Camb.	174	1
Denston or Denardiston	Suffolk	271	1
Denshanger, Passenham	Nbamp.	220	2
Denston, Alton	Staff.	137	2
Dent, Sedbergh	Yorks.	484	2
Denton	Hunts.	207	1
Denton	Kent	36	1
Denton	Linc.	197	2
Denton	Norfolk	218	1
Denton	Nhamp.	234	2
Denton	Sussex	133	1
Denton	Cumb.	303	2
Denton, Chalk	Kent	42	1
Denton, Cuddesden	Oxon.	72	2
Denton, Gainford	Durham	316	2
Denton, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Denton East, Newburn	Nthum.	372	2
Denton, Otley	Yorks.	477	2
Denver	Norfolk	213	1
Denwick, Alnwick	Nthum.	373	2
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Derby	Derb.	163	2
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Derby West, Walton on the Hill	Lanc.	362	2
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Desborough	Nham.	230	2
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Dew's Hall, Lambourne	Essex	12	1
Dewsall	Heref.	50	2
Diamond Hill, Buxton	Derb.	158	2
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Didbrook	Glo'st.	29	2
Didsbury, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
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Diddington	Hunts.	209	1
Diddlebury	Salop	107	2
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Didlington, Chalbury	Dors.	358	1
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Digby	Linc.	196	2
Digswell	Herts.	21	1
Dilham	Norfolk	251	1
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Eartham	Sussex	124	.1
Earvils, Hambledon	Hants.	399	.1
Easburn, Kildwick	Yorks.	480	.2
Easby	Yorks.	440	.2
Easby, Brampton	Cumb.	302	.2
Easby, Stokesley	Yorks.	450	.2
Easebourn	Sussex	125	.1
Easenhall, Monks Kirby	Warw.	265	.2
Easking Upper, Godalming	Surrey	106	.1
Easington	Oxon.	76	.2
Easington	Yorks.	420	.2
Easington	Yorks.	447	.2
Easington, Belford	Nthum.	367	.2
Easington, Chilton	Bucks	150	.1
Easington, Durham	Durham	324	.2
Easington, Slaidburn	Yorks.	484	.2
Easingwold	Yorks.	437	.2
East Bridge	Kent	51	.1
East Church	Kent	48	.1
East Cotts, Cardington	Beds.	148	.1
East Court, Cirencester	Glo'st.	24	.2
East Dale, Welton	Yorks.	422	.2
Eastend, Caldbeck	Cumb.	297	.2
East End, Minety	Glo'st.	25	.2
East Ferry, Scotton	Linc.	207	.2
East Field, Caistor	Norfolk	225	.1
East Hall, Barton Bendish	Norfolk	213	.1
East Hall, Rosthern	Chesh.	274	.2
East Hope	Salop	107	.2
East Hyde, Luton	Beds.	141	.1
East Lane, Mudford	Somer.	438	.1
East Ord House, Norham	Durham	329	.2
East Stockwith, Gainsborough	Linc.	207	.2
East Street, West Pennard	Somer.	427	.1
East Town, Dawlish	Devon	308	.1
East Wall, Rushbury	Salop	108	.2
East Water, Wells	Somer.	442	.1
Eastborough, Dorking	Surrey	116	.1
Eastbourne	Sussex	133	.1
Eastbrook, Alton	Hants.	370	.1
Eastburn, Kirkburn	Yorks.	409	.2
Eastbury, Lambourn	Berks.	9	.2
Eastbury, Tarrant Gunvile	Dors.	363	.1
Eastbury House, Barking	Essex	2	.1
Eastby, Skipton	Yorks.	480	.2
Eastcott, Moorwinstow	Cornw.	307*	.1
Eastcott, Urchfont	Wilts.	475	.1
Easter Compton, Aldmondsbury	Glo'st.	18	.2
Easter, Good	Essex	7	.1
Eastergate	Sussex	118	.1
Easterton, Lavington	Wilts.	475	.1
Eastfield, Peterborough	Nhamp.	227	.2
Eastfield Hall, Tickhill	Yorks.	493	.2
Eastham	Chesh.	287	.2
Eastington	Glo'st.	36	.2
Eastington, Worth Matravers	Dors.	345	.1
Eastleigh, Launcells	Cornw.	307*	.1
Eastley, South Stoneham	Hants.	390	.1
Eastling	Kent	46	.1
Eastmore, Barton Bendish	Norfolk	213	.1
Eastmore, Narburgh	Norfolk	237	.1
Eastnor	Heref.	42	.2
Eastoft, Adlingfleet	Yorks.	470	.2
Eastoft, Crowle	Linc.	214	.2
Eastridge, Ramsbury	Wilts.	472	.1
Eastrington	Yorks.	422	.2
Eastrip	Somer.	417	.1
Eastrop	Hants.	378	.1
Eastrop, Highworth	Wilts.	464	.1
Eastry	Kent	36	.1
Easthorp, Londesborough	Yorks.	410	.2
Easton, Morchard Bishops	Devon	307	.1
Easton-town, Kenton	Devon	309	.1
Easton, Great, or upon the Hill	Essex	7	.1
Easton	Hants.	389	.1
Easton, Brinsop	Heref.	40	.2
Easton	Hunts.	205	.1
Easton Magna, Brighurst	Leic.	174	.2
Easton, South Stoke	Linc.	198	.2
Easton	Norfolk	228	.1
Easton Hall, Walliugton	Norfolk.	215	.1
Easton or Easton on the Hill	Nhamp.	233	.2
Easton Maudit	Nhamp.	224	.2
Easton Neston	Nhamp.	219	.2
Easton, Wells	Somer.	442	.1
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Easton, Ormsby	Yorks.	450	.2
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Eastwell	Kent	49	.2
Eastwell	Leic.	173	.1
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Eaton, Hastings	Berks.	14	.2
Eaton, Astbury	Chesh.	285	.2
Eaton, Tarporley	Chesh.	276	.2
Eaton, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	.2
Eaton or Ayton, Davenham	Chesh.	286	.2
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Euston, Leyland	Lanc.	339	2
Evenley or Imley	Nhamp.	231	2
Evanload or Emload	Worc.	151	2
Evenwood, St. Andrew Auckland	Durham	318	2
Evercreecb	Somer.	442	1
Evedon	Linc.	192	2
Everdon	Nhamp.	222	2
Everingham	Yorks.	410	2
Everley	Wilts.	462	1
Eversaw, Biddlesdon	Bucks.	154	1
Eversden	Camb.	173	1
Eversbolt	Beds.	142	1
Evershot	Dors.	355	1
Eversley	Hants.	379	1
Evertborp, North Cave	Yorks.	413	2
Everton	Beds.	139	1
Everton	Notts.	238*	2
Everton, Walton on the Hill,	Lanc.	362	2
Evesbatch	Heref.	43	2
Evesend, Wollaston	Glo'st.	35	2
Evesham	Worc.	139	2
Evington	Leic.	175	2
Evington, Leigb	Glo'st.	25	2
Ewart, Doddington	Ntbum.	377	2
Ewdness	Salop	104	2
Ewell	Kent	34	1
Ewell	Surrey	103	1
Ewelme	Oxon.	76	2
Ewen, Kemble	Wilts.	468	1
Ewerby	Linc.	192	2
Ewesbridge, Bassenthwaite	Cumb.	296	2
Ewesley, Nether Witton	Ntbum.	380	2
Ewhurst	Hants.	393	1
Ewhurst	Sussex	129	1
Ewhurst or Iwhurst	Surrey	98	1
Ewood Hall, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Ewshott, Crondall	Hants.	379	1
Ewyas, Harold	Heref.	45	2
Exbourne	Devon	300	1
Exebridge, Morebath	Devon	300	1
Exbury	Hants.	394	1
Exe Nether	Devon	312	1
Exe Upper, Rewe	Devon	338	1
Exelby, Burneston	Yorks.	442	1
Exeter	Devon	334	1
Exford	Somer.	419	1
Exball	Warw.	253	2
Exhall	Warw.	256	2
Ex, Lower, Week St. Mary	Cornw.	308*	1
Exminster	Devon	309	1
Exmoor, Withypoole	Somer.	449	1
Exmouth	Devon	303	1
Exning or Ixning	Suffolk	266	1
Exton	Hants.	389	1
Exton	Rutl.	245	2
Exton	Somer.	448	1
Exton, Woodbury	Devon	304	1
Exwell, Powderham	Devon	310	1
Exwick Hill, Exeter	Devon	334	1
Extwistle, Brier's Cliff	Lanc.	334	2
Eya, Isle of, Pentney	Norfolk	232	1
Eyam	Derb.	161	2
Eydon	Nhamp.	233	2
Eye	Heref.	47	2
Eye	Nbamp.	226	2
Eye	Suffolk	263	1
Eye, Shiplake	Oxon.	70	2
Eyford	Glo'st.	34	2
Eyke	Suffolk	267	1
Eymore, Kidderm	Worc.	144	2
Eynesbury	Hunts.	209	1
Eynesford	Kent.	52	1
Eythorn	Kent.	36	1
Eyton	Heref.	47	2
Eyton upon the Wild Moors	Salop	102	2
Eyton, Abberbury	Salop	106	2
Eyton, North Lydbury	Salop	111	2
Eyton, Wroxeter	Salop	103	2
Eywas, Cwmyoye	Mon.	54	2
Eywood, Titley	Heref.	47	2
Eywortb	Beds	139	1
Faceby, Whorlton	Yorks.	450	2
Faccombe	Hants	393	1
Faddiley, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
Fadmore, Kirkby Moorside	Yorks.	455	2
Failswortb, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Fair Lawn, Shipbourne	Kent.	44	1
Fair Oak Lodge, Harting	Sussex	125	1
Fair Oak House, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Fairburn, Ledsham	Yorks.	462	2
Fairfield	Kent.	49	1
Fairfield, Barton	Westm.	398	1
Fairfield, Hope	Derb.	162	2
Fairfield, Nether Stowey	Somer.	448	1
Fairfield, Stogursey	Somer.	418	1
Fairfield Hall, Walton on the Hill	Lanc.	362	2
Fairfield Head, Alstonefield	Staff.	137	2
Fairfield House, Addingbam	Yorks.	478	2
Fairfield Hall, Warrington	Lanc.	362	2
Fairford	Glo'st.	23	2
Fairhaugh, Allenton	Nthum.	376	2
Fairlight or Fairleigh	Sussex	128	1
Fairstead	Essex	16	1
Fairy Hill, Kirk Christ	I. of Man	308	2
Fairy Hill, Ryde	Hants.	403	1
Fakenham or Fakenham, Lancaster	Norfolk	233	1
Fakenbam, Great	Suffolk	256	1
Falcot, Wappenham	Nhamp.	232	2
Faldingwortb	Linc.	210	2
Falfield, Thornbury	Glo'st.	35	2
Falkenbam	Suffolk	262	1
Falkingham or Folkingham	Linc.	193	2
Falkland, Hemington	Somer.	432	1
Fallowdon, Embleton	Nthum.	367	2
Fallowfield, St. John Lee	Ntbum.	384	2
Fallow-lees, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Fallybrown, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Falmer	Sussex	133	1
Falmouth	Cornw.	287	1
Falsgrave, Scarborough	Yorks.	452	2
Falstone	Nthum.	383	2
Fambridge, Nortb	Essex	6	1
Fambridge, South	Essex	12	1
Fangfoss	Yorks.	417	2
Farcett, Standground	Hunts	208	1
Fareham	Hants.	398	1
Farewell	Staff.	128	2
Farewood, Cranbourn	Dors.	361	1
Farforth	Linc.	212	2
Faringdon	Hants.	371	1
Faringdon, Iwerne Courtney	Dors.	367	1
Farlam	Cumb.	303	2
Farlee or Farleton, Beetbam	Westm.	392	2
Farleigh, East	Kent.	42	1
Farleigb, West	Kent.	43	1
Farleigh Wallop	Hants.	379	1
Farleton, Melling	Lanc.	344	2
Farleton Knot, Beetham	Westm.	392	2
Farleton Knot, Kirkby Lonsdale	Westm.	397	1
Farley	Surrey	110	1
Farley, Alderbury	Wilts.	452	1
Farley, Alton	Staff.	137	2
Farley, Backwell	Somer.	427	1
Farley, Luton	Beds.	141	1
Farley Chamberlayne	Hants.	374	1

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Farley Hungerford	Somer.	441	1
Farlington	Hants.	399	1
Farlington, Sheriff Hutton	Yorks.	438	2
Farlow, Rochford	Heref.	48	2
Farlow, Silverton	Heref.	110	2
Farlow, Sparsholt	Berks.	16	2
Farlsthorp	Linc.	206	2
Farmanhy, Thornton Dale	Yorks.	453	2
Farmhorough	Somer.	430	1
Farming Woods, Brigstock	Nhamp.	220	2
Farmington	Glo'st.	22	2
Farnhoiough	Berks.	3	2
Farnhorough	Hants.	379	1
Farnborough	Kent	54	1
Farnhorough	Warw.	260	2
Farndale, Lastingham	Yorks.	456	2
Farndish	Beds.	147	1
Farndon	Chesh.	268	2
Farndon	Notts.	235*	2
Farndon, East	Nhamp.	230	2
Farndon, Woodford	Nhamp.	233	2
Farnham	Essex	5	1
Farnham	Suffolk	270	1
Farnham	Surrey	105	1
Farnbam	Yorks.	463	2
Farnham or Fernham	Dors.	363	1
Farnham Abhey, Broadway	Worc.	153	2
Farnham, Allenton	Nthum.	376	2
Farnham Royal	Bucks.	158	1
Farnhill, Kildwick	Yorks.	480	2
Farnhurst	Sussex	125	1
Farningham	Kent	52	1
Farnley, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Farnley, Otley	Yorks.	477	2
Farnley Tyas, Almondhury	Yorks.	459	2
Farnsfield	Notts.	238*	2
Farnworth Dean	Lanc.	346	2
Farnworth Prescot	Lanc	360	2
Farringdon	Devon	303	1
Farringdon	Berks.	5	2
Farringdon Babcary	Somer.	420	1
Farringdon, North Petherton	Somer.	435	1
Farrington Gournay	Somer.	423	1
Farrington, Penwortham	Lanc.	339	2
Farsley, Calverley	Yorks.	469	2
Farthingston or Farraxton	Nhamp.	222	2
Farthingho	Nhamp.	231	2
Farway	Devon	306	1
Faugh, Hayton	Cumh.	303	2
Fauld, Handbury	Staff.	122	2
Faulkbourn	Essex	16	1
Fauls, Prees	Salop	100	2
Favinley, Harthurn	Nthum.	379	2
Fawcet Forest, Orton	Westm.	392	2
Fawdington, Cundall	Yorks.	442	2
Fawdon, Gosforth	Nthum.	368	2
Fawdon, Ingram	Nthum.	376	2
Fawkham	Kent	52	1
Fawler, Cbarlhury	Oxon.	69	2
Fawley	Berks.	8	2
Fawley	Bucks.	161	1
Fawley	Hants.	395	1
Fawley Court, Fownhope	Heref.	39	2
Fawns, Kirk Whelpington	Nthum.	382	2
Fawsley or Falvesley	Nhamp.	222	2
Faxton	Nhamp.	229	2
Fazakerley, Walton on the Hill	Lanc.	362	2
Fazeley, Tamworth	Staff.	129	2
Fearby, Masham	Yorks.	443	2
Fearn Head, Warrington	Lanc.	362	2
Featherbed Moss, Almondhury	Yorks.	459	2
Featherston	Yorks.	472	2
Featherston, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Feckenbam	Worc.	145	2
Feering	Essex	11	1
Feifield, East Leach Martin	Glo'st.	23	2
Felback, Corfe Castle	Dors.	343	1
Felbridge Park	Sussex	133	1
Felbrigg or Felbridge	Norfolk	219	1
Felischff, Hampsthwaite	Yorks.	463	2
Felis Kirk	Yorks.	435	2
Felix Hall, Kelvedon	Essex	16	1
Felixstow	Suffolk	262	1
Felkington, Norham	Durham	329	2
Felkirk	Yorks.	485	2
Felley, Annesley	Notts.	240	2
Fells, Melmerby	Cumh.	306	2
Fellside, Caldheck	Cumh.	297	2
Fellside, Whickham	Durham	314	2
Felmersham	Beds.	147	1
Felmingham	Norfolk	251	1
Felpham	Sussex	118	1
Felsham	Suffolk	274	1
Felstead	Essex	9	1
Feltham	Middx.	63	1
Felthorp	Norfolk	250	1
Felton	Heref.	38	2
Felton	Nthum.	374	2
Felton, West	Salop	108	2
Feltwell	Norfolk	238	1
Fenton	Linc.	200	2
Fenton, Hayton	Cumh.	303	2
Fenton, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Fenton, Kettlethorpe	Linc.	215	2
Fenton, Pidley	Hunts.	204	1
Fenton, Little, Kirk Fenton	Yorks.	462	2
Fenton Vivian, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Fentongollan, St. Michael Penkevill	Cornw.	302*	1
Fenwick, Campsall	Yorks.	472	2
Feock or Feoke	Cornw.	301*	1
Ferensby, Farnham	Yorks.	463	2
Fern Hill, Wootton	Hants.	404	1
Fernhill, Whittington	Salop	109	2
Fernilee, Hope	Derh.	162	2
Fernham, Shrivenham	Berks.	14	2
Fernecombe, Godalming	Surrey	106	1
Ferne House, Donhead, St. Mary	Wilts.	461	1
Ferrahy, South	Linc.	217	2
Ferrihy, North	Yorks.	416	2
Ferring	Sussex	119	1
Ferry Hill, Merrington	Durham	316	2
Ferry Cornes, Kirton	Linc.	190	2
Ferryhridge, Ferry Fryston	Yorks.	472	2
Fersfield	Norfolk	217	1
Fetcham or Fecham	Surrey	103	1
Feversham or Faversham	Kent	46	1
Fewcott, Stoke Lyne	Oxon.	79	2
Fewston	Yorks.	463	2
Fen Stanton	Hunts.	209	1
Fencot, Charlton	Oxon.	78	2
Fencott, Docklow	Heref.	47	2
Fencott, Kirkby Fleetham	Yorks.	443	2
Fenhampton, Norton Fitzwarren	Somer.	439	1
Feniscowles, Blackhurn	Lanc.	337	2
Feniton	Devon	312	1
Fenlake, Cardington	Beds.	148	1
Fennay-heck, Almondbury	Yorks.	459	2
Fenny Drayton	Leic.	184	2
Fenrother, Bothall	Nthum.	378	2
Fenterwanson, Camelford	Cornw.	290	1
Fenwick, Kyloe	Durham	329	2
Fenwick, Stamfordham	Nthum.	382	2
Fiddington	Somer.	418	1
Fiddington, Ashchurch	Glo'st.	34	2
Fidick, Bishop's Hull	Somer.	438	1
Field, Leigh	Staff.	138	2
Field Dalling	Norfolk	235	1
Field House, Gateshead	Durham	310	2
Field House, Whitby	Yorks	453	2
Fifehead or Fifehide Nevile	Dors.	343	1
Fifehead Magdalen or Fifehide	Dors.	367	1
Fifield Bavent	Wilts.	457	1
Fifield	Oxon	73	2
Figheldean	Wilts	453	1
Filby	Norfolk	225	1
Filey or Fively	Yorks.	406	2
Filgrove, Tyringham	Bucks.	166	1
Filiols, Beer Regis	Dors.	344	1
Filkins, Broadwell	Oxon.	68	2
Filleigh	Devon.	302	1
Filleigh, South Molton	Devon	317	1
Filley or Philleigh	Cornw.	301*	1
Filly Close, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Filly Street, Staplegrove	Somer.	439	1
Fillingham	Linc.	202	2
Fillongley	Warw.	257	2
Filton	Glo'st.	18	2
Fimber, Westwang	Yorks.	405	2
Fimborough or Finborough	Suffolk	273	1
Finchale Priory, Chester le Street	Durham	312	2
Fincham	Norfolk	214	1
Finchamstead	Berks.	3	2
Finchingfield	Essex	9	1
Finchley	Middx.	59	1
Finchley Bridge, Belton	Rutl.	248	2
Findern, Mickle Over	Derh.	164	2
Findon	Sussex	121	1
Finedon or Thingdon	Nhamp.	225	2
Fineshade or Fineshed	Nhamp.	220	2
Fingest or Finghurst	Bucks.	161	1
Finghall	Yorks.	445	2
Fingland	Cumh.	299	2
Finglesham, Northbourne	Kent	35	1
Fingringhoe	Essex	16	1
Finingham or Finningham	Suffolk	264	1
Finmore	Oxon.	78	2
Finningley	Notts.	237	2
Finningley Park, Bawtry	Yorks.	488	2
Finshall House, Bromsgrove	Worc.	144	2
Finsthwaite, Coulton	Lanc.	340	2
Finstock, Charlhury	Oxon.	69	2
Firhank, Kirkby Lonsdale	Westm.	397	2
Firheck	Yorks.	490	2
Firhy, Bedale	Yorks.	442	2
Firhy, Westow	Yorks.	405	2
Firlford, North, Kinaston	Somer.	439	1
Firle, Lewes	Sussex	131	1
Firle, West	Sussex	136	1
Firshy	Linc.	207	2
Firsby, Conishorough	Yorks.	489	2
Firsby	Linc.	202	2
Fish Ponds, Stoke Lane	Somer.	446	1
Fisb Toft	Linc.	191	2
Fishhourn	Sussex	124	1
Fishburn, Sedgefield	Durham	326	2
Fisherton de la Mere	Wilts.	480	1
Fisherton Anger	Wilts.	454	1
Fisherwick, Lichfield	Staff.	126	2
Fishlake	Yorks.	490	2
Fishley, Upton	Norfolk	252	1
Fishwick, Preston	Lanc.	333	2
Fiskerton	Linc.	210	2
Fiskerton	Notts.	239*	2
Fitling, Humhleton	Yorks.	418	2
Fittleton	Wilts.	462	1
Fittleworth	Sussex	119	1
Fitz	Salop	110	2
Fitz Ford, Tavistock	Devon	329	1
Fitz Lee, Duncton	Sussex	119	1
Fitzroy Farm, Highgate	Middx.	59	1
Fitzroy, Norton, Fitzwarren	Somer.	439	1
Fitzbead or Fivehead	Somer.	433	1
Fitzpaine, Stogursey	Somer.	418	1
Five Bridges, Halherton	Devon	311	1
Fivehead	Somer.	410	1
Five Lanes, Alternon	Cornw.	290	1
Fixhy, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Flackwell Heath, High Wycombe	Bucks.	163	1
Fladhury	Worc.	150	2
Flagg, Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Flamhorough	Yorks.	406	2
Flamhorough Head, Cromer	Norfolk	219	1
Flamstead or Verlamstead	Herts.	28	1
Flashy, Gargrave	Yorks.	479	2
Flashbrook, Adhaston	Staff.	130	2
Flaunden, Hemel Hempstead	Herts.	28	1
Flavel Flyford	Worc.	154	2

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Flawborough, Orston	Notts.	239	2
Flax Bourton	Somer.	437	1
Flaxby, Goldsborough	Yorks.	465	2
Flaxley	Glo'st.	22	2
Flaxley Lodge, Selby	Yorks.	461	2
Flaxton on the Moor, Bossal,	Yorks.	437	2
Flawith, Alne	Yorks.	436	2
Fleckney	Leic.	175	2
Fledborough	Notts.	240*	2
Fleet	Dors.	357	1
Fleet or Flete	Linc.	189	2
Fleet, South	Kent	52	1
Fleetham, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Flegg Burgh, Burgh St. Margaret	Norfolk	227	1
Flempton	Suffolk	276	1
Fletching	Sussex	136	1
Fletton	Hunts.	207	1
Flexbury, Poughill	Cornw.	307*	1
Flexpool, Crowcombe	Somer.	447	1
Flimby or Flemingby	Cumb.	298	2
Flintbam	Notts.	239	2
Flinton, Humbleton	Yorks.	418	2
Flitcham	Norfolk	230	1
Flitton or Flitcham	Beds.	140	1
Flitwick	Beds.	145	1
Flixborough	Linc.	213	2
Flixton	Lanc.	347	2
Flixton	Suffolk	268	1
Flixton or St. Mary, South Elham	Suffolk	279	1
Flixton, Folkton	Yorks.	407	2
Flockton, Thornhill	Yorks.	458	2
Flockthorp, Hardingham	Norfolk	246	1
Flookersbrook, Chester	Chesh.	269	2
Flordon	Norfolk	243	1
Flore or Floore	Nhamp.	228	2
Flotterton, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Flower House, Godstone	Surrey	110	1
Flowton	Suffolk	260	1
Flushing, Mylor	Cornw.	289	1
Fobbing	Essex	2	1
Fockbury, Bromsgrove	Worc.	144	2
Fockerby, Adlingfleet	Yorks.	470	2
Foggathorp, Bubwith	Yorks.	410	2
Foley House, Bramshott	Hants.	370	1
Foleshill or Folkeshall	Warw.	255	2
Folkestone	Kent	49	1
Folkington	Sussex	134	1
Folksworth	Hunts.	207	1
Folkton	Yorks.	407	2
Follifoot, Spofforth	Yorks.	467	2
Fonaby, Caistor	Linc.	218	2
Fontenoy, East Coker	Somer.	429	1
Fonthill	Wilts.	461	1
Fontmel, Great	Dors.	363	1
Foolow, Eyeham	Derb.	161	2
Foot Hill, Nursling	Hants.	384	1
Forbridge, Castle Church	Staff.	120	2
Forcett	Yorks.	440	2
Ford, Dinton	Bucks.	152	1
Ford, Bidston	Chesh.	289	2
Ford, Holcombe Burnell	Devon.	338	1
Ford Abbey, Thorncombe	Devon.	299	1
Ford Ash, Throwley	Devon	339	1
Ford House, Newton Abbot,	Devon	314	1
Ford, Bishop Wearmouth	Durham	320	2
Ford, Temple Guyting	Glo'st.	29	2
Ford, Sefton	Lanc.	361	2
Ford	Nthum.	378	2
Ford	Salop	106	2
Ford, Norton Fitzwarren	Somer.	439	1
Ford, Wellington	Somer.	433	1
Ford, Winscombe	Somer.	450	1
Ford on Tone, Wiveliscombe,	Somer.	434	1
Ford Green, Norton	Staff.	133	2
Ford	Sussex	118	1
Ford Hutchings, Cuckfield	Sussex	130	1
Ford, Idmiston	Wilts.	452	1
Forda, Camelford	Cornw.	290	1
Fordbrook House, Acton	Middx.	61	1
Fordhall, Wootton Waven	Warw.	252	2
Fordham	Camb.	177	1
Fordham	Essex	11	1
Fordham	Norfolk	214	1
Fordingbridge or Forde	Hants.	397	1
Fordingham, South, Owthorne	Yorks.	421	2
Fordington	Dors.	357	1
Fordland, Ide	Devon	309	1
Fordley, Middleton	Suffolk	259	1
Fords Bridge	Heref.	47	2
Fordun, Wold Newton	Yorks.	408	2
Fordwich	Kent	36	1
Fore Street, Edmonton	Middx.	56	1
Forehoe Hill, Carleton Forehoe	Norfolk	228	1
Foremark	Derb.	165	2
Foreshill, East and West, Winfrith, Newburgh	Dors.	347	1
Forest and Frith, Middleton in Teesdale	Durham	317	2
Forest Burn, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Forest Hill	Oxon	72	2
Forest House, Low Leyton	Essex	3	1
Forest Row, East Grinstead	Sussex	133	1
Formby, Walton on the Hill,	Lanc.	362	2
Forncett	Norfolk	216	1
Fornham, All Saints	Suffolk	276	1
Fornham, St. Geneveve	Suffolk	274	1
Forrabury	Cornw.	291	1
Forrest, Allendale	Nthum.	384	2
Forsbrook, Dilhorne	Staff.	137	2
Forscote or Foxcote	Somer.	441	1
Forston, Charminster	Dors.	354	1
Forthampton	Glo'st.	34	2
Forthington, Ulceby	Linc.	206	2
Fortroy, Nortb Nibley	Glo'st.	20	2
Forton	Staff.	121	2
Forton, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Forton, Gosport	Hants.	401	1
Forton, Long Parish	Hants.	376	1
Forty Green, Penn	Bucks.	158	1
Forty Hill, Enfield	Middx.	56	1
Forwood, Minchampton	Glo'st.	31	2
Foseote, Abthorpe	Nhamp.	233	2
Foston	Leic.	183	2
Foston	Linc.	200	2
Foston	Yorks.	438	2
Foston upon Wolds	Yorks.	407	2
Foston Hall, Scropton	Derb.	157	2
Foss Dyke	Linc.	190	2
Fotherby	Linc.	212	2
Fotheringhay	Nhamp.	233	2
Fotherly, High, Bywell	Nthum.	381	2
Foubridge or Foubrig	Lanc.	335	2
Foulden	Norfolk	237	1
Foulmire or Fulmere	Camb.	177	1
Foulness	Essex	12	1
Foulsham	Norfolk	224	1
Foulston, Kirk Burton	Yorks.	460	2
Fountain's Abbey, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Fountain's Earth, Kirby, Malzeard	Yorks.	464	2
Four Barrow Hill, Chichester	Sussex	123	1
Four Hole Cross, Bodmin	Cornw.	308*	1
Four Oaks Hall, Sutton Coldfield	Warw.	258	2
Four Tree Hill, Enfield	Middx.	56	1
Four Shire Stone, Moreton	Glo'st.	36	2
Fovant	Wilts.	456	1
Fowberry, Chatton	Nthum.	377	2
Fowey	Cornw.	298*	1
Fownhope	Heref.	39	2
Fox Hall, Bispham	Lanc.	332	2
Fox Hill	Nhamp.	230	2
Foxcot, Witbington	Glo'st.	22	2
Foxcote or Foscott, Andover	Hants.	373	1
Foxcote Hall, Ilmington	Warw.	261	2
Foxcott or Foscott	Bucks.	155	1
Foxcott, Idbury	Oxon.	74	2
Foxearth	Essex	9	1
Foxhall	Suffolk	261	1
Foxhill, Titherton	Wilts.	457	1
Foxholes	Yorks.	407	2
Foxholes, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Foxland, Corfe Castle	Dors.	343	1
Foxley	Norfolk	224	1
Foxley	Wilts.	468	1
Foxley, Mansell Lacy	Heref.	41	2
Foxton	Camb.	177	1
Foxton	Leic.	175	2
Foxton, Craythorn	Yorks.	449	2
Foxton, Sedgefield	Durham	326	2
Foxwist, Whitegate	Chesh.	277	2
Foy	Heref.	39	2
Franchies, St. Leonards	Glo'st.	36	2
Fraddam, Gwinear	Cornw.	293	1
Fradley, Alrewas	Staff.	122	2
Fraisthorp	Yorks.	407	2
Framcote, Lower Guyting	Glo'st.	29	2
Framilode, Moreton	Glo'st.	36	2
Framfield or Frantfield	Sussex	134	1
Framingham, Earl	Norfolk	241	1
Framlingham	Suffolk	267	1
Framlington, Long	Nthum.	375	2
Frampton	Linc.	190	2
Frampton Cotterell	Glo'st.	31	2
Frampton or Frometon	Dors.	350	1
Frampton upon Severn	Glo'st.	36	2
Framsden	Suffolk	278	1
Framton, Winchoombe	Glo'st.	30	2
Framwell, Morpeth	Nthum.	380	2
France, Ashton	Devon	308	1
France, Kentisbere	Devon	312	1
Frandky, West Kirby	Chesh.	289	2
Frankley	Worc.	143	2
Frankton	Warw.	265	2
Frankton, Whittington	Salop	109	2
Fransham	Norfolk	244	1
Frant	Sussex	135	1
Frating	Essex	13	1
Fratton, Portsea	Hants.	400	1
Freckenham	Suffolk	266	1
Freckleton, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Freeborough Hill, Skelton	Yorks.	448	2
Freeby, Knipton	Leic.	173	2
Freeford, Lichfield	Staff.	126	2
Freemantle, Millbrook	Hants.	383	1
Freethorp	Norfolk	212	1
Fremington	Devon	310	1
French, Kidderminster	Worc.	144	2
French Hay, Binstead	Hants.	370	1
French Hay, Winterbourne	Glo'st.	31	2
French Moor, Broughton	Hants.	376	1
French Wood, Preston	Lanc.	333	2
Frencombe, Doulting	Somer.	445	1
Frensham	Surrey	105	1
Frenze or Thorp Parva	Norfolk	218	1
Fresdon, Highworth	Wilts.	464	1
Freshford	Somer.	415	1
Freshwater	Hants.	405	1
Fressingfield	Suffolk	265	1
Freston	Suffolk	273	1
Freston or Friston	Suffolk	270	1
Fretherne	Glo'st.	36	2
Frettenham	Norfolk	250	1
Friars, Black and White, Leicester	Leic.	179	2
Friary Green, Charterhouse, Hinton	Somer.	441	1
Friars Place, Acton	Middx.	61	1
Frickley, Clayton in the Field	Yorks.	487	2
Friday Bridge, Elm	Camb.	182	1
Friday Thorp	Yorks.	404	2
Fridley, Mickleham	Surrey	103	1
Friesdon, Piglesthorne	Bucks.	159	1
Friesthorpe	Linc.	210	2
Frieston	Linc.	191	2
Friggle Street, Frome	Somer.	425	1
Frilsham	Berks.	4	2
Frimley	Surrey	107	1
Frindsbury	Kent	42	1
Fring or Frenge	Norfolk	249	1
Fringford	Oxon.	78	2

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Frinsted	Kent	40	1
Frinton	Essex	13	1
Frisby on the Wreke	Leic.	177	2
Frisby, Gaulby	Leic.	175	2
Friscombe, Crowcombe	Somer.	447	1
Friskney	Linc.	206	2
Friston	Sussex	136	1
Friston, Caythorp	Linc.	200	2
Frith, Wrenbury	Chesh.	284	2
Frith of Solway	Cumb.	299	2
Frithelstock	Devon	326	1
Frittenden	Kent	46	1
Fritton	Norfolk	216	1
Fritton	Suffolk	268	1
Fritwell	Oxon.	78	2
Frocester	Glo'st.	36	2
Frodingham	Linc.	213	2
Frodingham, North	Yorks.	419	2
Frodlesley	Salop	106	2
Frodsham	Chesh.	277	2
Frog Street, Lingen	Heref.	46	2
Froggatt, Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Froggsland, Holcombe Burnell	Devon	338	1
Frogmore, Windsor	Berks.	14	2
Frognal, Chislehurst	Kent	54	1
Frogwell, Callington	Cornw.	282	1
Frome	Somer.	425	1
Frome Billet, West Stafford	Dors.	353	1
Frome Bishops	Heref.	42	2
Frome St. Quintin	Dors.	355	1
Frostenden	Suffolk	258	1
Froston, Sedbergh	Yorks.	484	2
Frowlesworth	Leic.	183	2
Froxfield	Hants.	372	1
Froxfield	Wilts.	467	1
Froxfield, Petersfield	Hants.	373	1
Froxmore Court, Crowle	Worc.	150	2
Froyle	Hants.	370	1
Fryerning	Essex	4	1
Fryston Ferry	Yorks.	472	2
Fryton, Hovingham	Yorks.	455	2
Fuggleston	Wilts.	454	1
Fulbeck	Linc.	200	2
Fulbrook	Oxon	73	2
Fulbrook	Warw.	253	2
Fulbrook, Hogshaw	Bucks.	151	1
Fulbourn	Camb.	172	1
Fulford or Gate Fulford	Yorks.	423	2
Fulford, Crediton	Devon	307	1
Fulford, Marcham	Berks.	10	2
Fulford, Pitminster	Somer.	439	1
Fulford House, Dunsford	Devon	334	1
Fulham	Middx.	61	1
Fulking, Edburton	Sussex	121	1
Full Sutton	Yorks.	417	2
Fuller Close, Roydon	Norfolk	218	1
Fullerton, Wherwell	Hants.	377	1
Fulletby	Linc.	209	2
Fullwell, Spelsbury	Oxon.	74	2
Fullwood Hall, Sheffield	Yorks.	492	2
Fulmere	Bucks.	167	1
Fulmodeston	Norfolk	233	1
Fulneck, Calverley	Yorks.	469	2
Fulnetby	Linc.	216	2
Fulsham, Wimslow	Chesh.	282	2
Fulstow	Linc.	204	2
Fulwell, Monk Wearmouth	Durham	311	2
Fulwich or Dirtwich, Malpas	Chesh.	268	2
Fulwood, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Fundenhall	Norfolk	216	1
Funtington	Sussex	123	1
Furland, Crewkerne	Somer.	423	1
Fursdon, Cadbury	Devon.	312	1
Fursdon, Plymstock	Devon	319	1
Furtho or Fortho	Nhamp.	219	2
Fyfield	Essex	11	1
Fyfield	Hants.	373	1
Fyfield, Endford	Wilts.	462	1
Fylingdales	Yorks.	453	2

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Gabwell, Stoke in Teignhead	Devon	338	1
Gaddesby	Leic.	177	2
Gaddesden	Herts.	28	1
Gagingwell, Enstone	Oxon.	73	2
Gaines Hall, Wickham Brook	Suffolk	272	1
Gaines, Upminster	Essex	3	1
Gainford	Durham	316	2
Gains Hall, Hail Weston	Hunts.	210	1
Gainsborough	Linc.	207	2
Gale Green, Whitegate	Chesh.	277	2
Galhampton, North Cadbury,	Somer.	420	1
Galleywood, Chelmsford	Essex	4	1
Gallow Hill, Bolam	Nthnm.	379	2
Gallow-law, Elsdon	Nthum.	376	2
Gallows-hill Know, Carham,	Nthnm.	378	2
Galton, Overmoigne	Dors.	347	1
Galtres Forest, Craike	Durham	327	2
Gamblesby, Addingham	Cumb.	304	2
Gamelsby, Ackton	Cumb.	299	2
Gamlingay	Camb.	173	1
Gamston upon Idle	Notts.	238	2
Gamston, West Bridgford	Notts.	236*	2
Ganerew	Heref.	48	2
Gannow, Bromsgrove	Worc.	144	2
Ganstead, Swine	Yorks.	418	2
Gantby	Linc.	208	2
Ganthorp Hall, Terrington	Yorks.	438	2
Gantlet, Bicker	Linc.	190	2
Ganton or Galmton	Yorks.	407	2
Ganton, Wilton	Somer.	440	1
Garboldisham	Norfolk	239	1
Garendon Park	Leic.	179	2
Garford, Marcham	Berks.	10	2
Garforth	Yorks.	474	2
Gargrave	Yorks.	479	2
Garlinnick, Creed	Cornw.	301*	1
Garmondsway Moor, Bishops Middleham	Durham	325	2
Garnett Hall, Leigh	Lanc.	355	2
Garnons, Bishopstone	Heref.	40	2
Garraby Hall, Kirby under Dale	Yorks.	404	2
Garragill or Gerardgill, Aldstone	Cumb.	304	2
Garrat Lane, Wandsworth	Surrey	102	1
Garrison Side, Hessle	Yorks.	416	2
Garrison, Hawkswell	Yorks.	445	2
Garrotlee, Long Horsley	Nthum.	380	2
Garsdale, Sedbergh	Yorks.	484	2
Garsdon	Wilts.	468	1
Garsington	Oxon.	72	2
Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Garston, Childwall	Lanc.	351	2
Garston, East	Berks.	16	2
Garthorpe	Leic.	173	1
Garthorpe	Linc.	214	2
Garton	Yorks.	417	2
Garton upon the Wolds	Yorks.	407	2
Garveston	Norfolk	245	1
Garway	Heref.	48	2
Gasthorp, Riddlesworth	Norfolk	239	1
Gatcombe	Hants.	405	1
Gatcombe, Portsea	Hants.	400	1
Gatcombe Park, Minchampton	Glo'st.	31	2
Gate, Helmsley	Yorks.	424	2
Gateford, Worksop	Notts.	237	2
Gateforth, Brayton	Yorks.	460	2
Gateley	Norfolk	244	1
Gatemerston, East Lullworth	Dors.	346	1
Gatenby, Burneston	Yorks.	442	1
Gatesgill, Dalston	Cumb.	301	2
Gateshead	Durham	310	2
Gatton	Surrey	109	1
Gatton, Ratlinghope	Salop	112	2
Gaulby or Galby	Leic.	175	2
Gaunt's House, Hinton Parva	Dors.	358	1
Gawcot, Buckingham	Bucks.	154	1
Gawdy Hall, Reddenhall	Norfolk	218	1
Gawsworth	Chesh.	278	2
Gawthorp Hall, Habergham Eaves	Lanc.	335	2
Gaydon	Warw.	261	2
Gayhurst or Gothurst	Bucks.	164	1
Gayles, Kirkby Ravensworth	Yorks.	440	2
Gaystead	Nthum.	383	2
Gayton	Nhamp.	233	2
Gayton	Staff.	135	2
Gayton	Norfolk	230	1
Gayton, Heswall	Chesh.	289	2
Gayton le Marsh	Linc.	205	2
Gayton le Wold	Linc.	212	2
Gaytonthorp	Norfolk	230	1
Gaywood	Norfolk	230	1
Gazeley	Suffolk	271	1
Gear Hill, Witham Friary	Somer.	426	1
Geddings, Wootton	Kent	36	1
Geddington	Nhamp.	220	2
Gedling	Notts.	240*	2
Gedney	Linc.	189	2
Geer Cop, Tretire	Heref.	50	2
Geeston, Kitton	Rutl.	246	2
Geldestone	Norfolk	215	1
Gelston, Hough on the Hill,	Linc.	200	2
Gembling, Foston upon Wolds	Yorks.	407	2
George Aymptom	Devon	317	1
Georgeham	Devon	302	1
Germans Week	Devon	315	1
Germoe or St. Germowe	Cornw.	287	1
Gestingthorpe	Essex	9	1
Giant's Castle, Sennen	Cornw.	296	1
Gidding or Gedding	Suffolk	274	1
Gidding, St. Leonards	Glo'st.	36	2
Gidding	Hunts.	206	1
Gidea Hall, Rumford	Essex	8	1
Gidley	Devon	338	1
Giffard's Hall, Stoke Nayland	Suffolk	255	1
Giggleswick	Yorks.	482	2
Gilberdike, Eastrington	Yorks.	422	2
Gilcrux or Gilcruce	Cumb.	298	2
Gilden Wells, Laughton	Yorks.	491	2
Gildens Green, Staunton	Worc.	153	2
Gildersome, Batley	Yorks.	457	2
Gilead House, Walton on the Hill	Lanc.	362	2
Gill, Greystoke	Cumb.	305	2
Gill, the, Broomfield	Cumb.	297	2
Gillemore, Kirksby Moorside	Yorks.	455	2
Gillibrand Hall, Chorley	Lanc.	338	2
Gilling	Yorks.	440	2
Gilling	Yorks.	454	2
Gillingham	Dors.	364	1
Gillingham	Kent	39	1
Gillingham	Norfolk	215	1
Gillmonby, Bowes	Yorks.	439	2
Gillmorton	Leic.	183	2
Gilthwaite, Rotherham	Yorks.	492	2
Gilsland Spa Lanercost	Cumb.	303	2
Gilston	Herts.	18	1
Gilten Cup, Bridport	Dors	349	1
Gimingham	Norfolk	219	1
Gingle Pot, Bentham	Yorks.	482	2
Gipping	Suffolk	274	1
Girlington, Wycliffe	Yorks.	442	1
Girsby, Sockburn	Durham	328	2
Girtford, Sandy	Beds.	139	1
Girton	Camb.	174	1
Girton or Gretton	Notts.	235*	2
Gisburn	Yorks.	483	2
Gisleham	Suffolk	268	1
Gislingham	Suffolk	264	1
Gissing	Norfolk	218	1
Gittisham	Devon	303	1
Givendale, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Givens Grove, Leatherhead,	Surrey	103	1
Glaisedale	Yorks.	447	2
Glanford	Norfolk	242	1
Glanton, Whittingham	Nthum.	376	2
Glapthorn	Nhamp.	234	2
Glapton, Clifton	Notts.	237*	2

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Glapwell, Bolsover	Derb.	167	2
Glascoed, Usk	Mon.	64	2
Glaseney College, Penryn	Cornw.	289	1
Glasscote, Tamworth	Warw.	260	2
Glasshampton, Astley	Worc.	141	2
Glass Houghton, Castleford,	Yorks.	472	2
Glassmoor, Whittlesey	Camb.	183	1
Glassonby, Addingham	Cumb.	304	2
Glaston or Glaiston	Rutl.	249	2
Glaston, Aldingham	Lanc.	340	2
Glastonbury	Somer.	426	1
Glatton	Hunts.	207	1
Glazeley	Salop	113	2
Gledden, Hambledon	Hants.	399	1
Gledhow, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Gledstone House, Marton	Yorks.	480	2
Glemham or North Glemham	Suffolk	270	1
Glemsford	Suffolk	254	1
Glen, Great, or Glen Martell,	Leic.	175	2
Glen May, Kirk Patrick	I. of Man	309	2
Glen Parva, Aylestone	Leic.	182	2
Glencoin, Barton	Westm.	398	1
Glendon	Nbamp.	230	2
Glenfield	Leic.	184	2
Glenridden, Barton	Westm.	398	1
Glentham	Linc.	202	2
Glentworth	Linc.	202	2
Glewston, Goodrich	Heref.	49	2
Glinton	Nhamp.	226	2
Glivian, St. Columb	Cornw.	304*	1
Glooston	Leic.	175	2
Glororum, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Gloster Hill, Warkworth	Nthum.	379	2
Glosthorp, Bawsey	Norfolk	230	1
Glosson, Bowness	Cumb.	299	2
Glossop	Derb.	161	2
Gloucester	Glo'st.	26	2
Gloucester Furnace, Lamberhurst	Sussex	135	1
GloucesterLodge, Kensington	Middx.	62	1
Gloverston, Cbester	Chesh.	269	2
Glusburn, Kildwick	Yorks.	480	2
Glydeford, Sbaftesbury	Dors.	363	1
Glympton	Oxon.	81	2
Glyn, Abberbury	Salop	106	2
Glynd	Sussex	135	1
Glyndbourn, Glynd	Sussex	135	1
Gnosal	Staff.	121	2
Goadby, Billesdon	Leic.	174	2
Goadland, Pickering	Yorks.	451	2
Goat, Bridekirk	Cumb.	297	2
Goat Hill	Somer.	428	1
Goatburst	Somer.	441	1
Goatlands, Boughton Alupb	Kent.	49	1
Gobarrow Park, Greystoke	Cumb.	305	2
Gobions or Gubbins, North Mimms	Herts.	28	1
Godalming	Surrey	106	1
Godhridge, Bowes	Yorks.	439	2
Godden Pot Hole, Kirkby Malzeard	Yorks.	464	2
Goddington	Oxon.	78	2
Goderington, Tor Mohun	Devon	314	1
Godins, Corfe Castle	Dors.	343	1
Godington, Great Chart	Kent.	45	1
Godley, Mottram	Chesb.	278	2
Godlingston, Swanage	Dors.	345	1
Godmanchester or Gumcestre	Hunts.	209	1
Godmanham	Yorks.	410	2
Godmanston	Dors.	352	1
Godmersham	Kent.	47	1
Godney, Meare	Somer.	427	1
Godolphin, Breage	Cornw.	286	1
Godsfield	Hants.	383	1
Godshill	Hants.	403	1
Godstone	Surrey	110	1
Godstow, Woolvercott	Oxon	82	2
Godwick, Titleshall	Norfolk	244	1
Godsworth or Goldings, Woking	Surrey	114	1
Gofford House, Sidbury	Devon	303	1
Gogmagog Hills, Balsbam	Camb.	175	1
Golborn Bellow or Golbourne Bellow, Tattenhall	Chesh.	271	2
Golborn David, Handley	Chesb.	268	2
Golborne, Winwick	Lanc.	364	2
Golcar, Huddersfield	Yorks.	459	2
Gold Cliff	Mon.	54	2
Gold Sitbney, Perran Uthnoe	Cornw.	295	1
Golden, Probus	Cornw.	302*	1
Golden Hill, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Golden Vale, Minchampton	Glo'st.	31	2
Golders or Goldhurst Green, Hendon	Middx.	58	1
Goldhanger	Essex	14	1
Goldingham	Beds.	138	1
Goldsborough	Yorks.	465	2
Goldshaw Booth, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Goldsoncot, Old Cleeve	Somer.	448	1
Goloures, Gorran	Cornw.	298*	1
Goltho	Linc.	216	2
Gomeldon, Idmiston	Wilts.	452	1
Gomersall, Birstall	Yorks.	468	2
Gomersey, Stalbridge	Dors.	367	1
Gomsball or Gumsele, Shere	Surrey	98	1
Gonaldston	Notts.	240*	2
Gonell, Crantock	Cornw.	304*	1
Gonerby or Gunnerby	Linc.	197	2
Good Meavy, Meavy	Devon	321	1
Goodamoor, Plymstock	Devon	319	1
Goodby Marwood or Goadby Maurewood	Leic.	173	2
Gooderston or Goodeston	Norfolk	237	1
Goodleigh	Devon	302	1
Goodluck's Close or Guthlac's Stow, Swaffham	Norfolk	238	1
Goodneston	Kent.	46	1
Goodnestone	Kent.	39	1
Goodrich	Heref.	49	2
Goodwood, East Lavant	Sussex	123	1
Goodwortb, Clatford	Hants.	376	1
Goole, Snaith	Yorks.	471	2
Gooseham, Moorwinstow	Cornw.	307*	1
Goosey, Drayton	Berks.	10	2
Goosnargh, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Goostrey, Sandbach	Chesh.	286	2
Gopsall	Leic.	185	2
Gorefield, Gayhurst	Bucks.	164	1
Gorbambury, St. Albans	Herts.	23	1
Goring, Oxon	Berks.	76	2
Goring	Sussex	119	1
Gorleston	Suffolk	268	1
Gornhay House, Tiverton	Devon	332	1
Gorran	Cornw.	298*	1
Gorstage, Weeverbam	Chesh.	278	2
Gorton, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Gorwell, Litton Cheney	Dors.	357	1
Gosbeck	Suffolk	260	1
Gosberton	Linc.	190	2
Gosfield	Essex	9	1
Gosford, Kidlington	Oxon	81	2
Gosforth or Gosford	Cumb.	295	2
Gosforth	Nthum.	368	2
Gosport	Hants.	401	1
Gossington, Slimbridge	Glo'st.	20	2
Gotbam or Cotebam	Notts.	237*	2
Gotherington, Bishop's Cleeve	Glo'st.	24	2
Gotton, West Monkton	Somer.	446	1
Goudhurst	Kent.	47	1
Goulsby or Goldsby	Linc.	208	2
Gournay Slade, Benagar	Somer.	441	1
Gowdall, Snaitb	Yorks.	471	2
Gowdar Crag, Crosthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Cowthorp, Bishop Wilton	Yorks.	416	2
Gowthorp House, Selby	Yorks.	461	2
Gowthwaite Hall, Kirkby, Malzeard	Yorks.	464	2
Goxhill	Linc.	218	2
Goxhill	Yorks.	419	2
Goytrey	Mon.	52	2
Graby, Aslackby	Linc.	192	2
Grace Dieu, Belton	Leic.	178	2
Grace Dieu, Dingestow	Mon.	60	2
Grade	Cornw.	287	1
Graffham	Hunts	206	1
Graffham	Sussex	125	1
Grafton, Beckford	Glo'st.	35	2
Grafton, Bromsgrove	Worc.	144	2
Grafton, Kencott	Oxon.	68	2
Grafton, Marton	Yorks.	465	2
Grafton Manor	Worc.	145	2
Grafton, Tilston	Chesh.	269	2
Grafton under Wood	Nbamp.	225	2
Grafton, Flyford	Worc.	154	2
Grafton Regis	Nbamp.	219	2
Graig, Bassaleg	Mon.	65	2
Grainge de Ligne, Risebolme	Linc.	210	2
Grainsby	Linc.	204	2
Grainthorpe	Linc.	211	2
Graisley, Sulhampstead	Berks.	12	2
Grampound	Cornw.	301*	1
Grampound or Graud Pont	Berks.	7	2
Granby	Notts.	239	2
Grandborough	Warw.	266	2
Grandborough or Granborough	Bucks.	151	1
Grange, Lavendon	Bucks.	165	1
Grange, Bidston	Chesb.	289	2
Grange, West Kirby	Chesh.	289	2
Grange, Crossthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Grange, Bishop Wearmouth,	Durbam	320	2
Grange, Darlington	Durbam	315	2
Grange House, Chigwell	Essex	11	1
Grange, Tetbury	Glo'st.	32	2
Grange Park, Northington	Hants.	381	1
Grange, Leintwardine	Heref.	46	2
Grange, Gillingham	Kent.	39	1
Grange Wood End House, Nether Seale	Leic.	181	2
Grange, Ellesmere	Salop	110	2
Grange, Swine	Yorks.	418	2
Grange, tbe, Barnbrough	Yorks.	486	2
Granhams, Great Shelford	Camb.	178	1
Gransdon, Great	Hunts.	210	1
Gransdon, Little	Camb.	173	1
Gransmoor, Burton Agnes	Yorks.	406	2
Granstone House, Weobley,	Heref.	43	2
Grantchester or Grancbester,	Camb.	178	1
Grantham	Linc.	197	2
Grantley, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Grantless, Felton	Nthum.	374	2
Grappenhall or Gropenhall,	Chesb.	273	2
Grasmere or Gresmere	Westm.	393	1
Grassby	Linc.	218	2
Grassington, Linton	Yorks.	480	2
Grasstborp, Marnham	Notts.	240*	2
Grassyard Hall, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Graveney	Kent.	45	1
Gravenhanger, Mucklestone,	Staff.	100	2
Gravenhanger, Norton in Hales	Salop	100	2
Gravenhurst	Beds.	141	1
Graveley	Camb.	175	1
Graveley	Herts.	21	1
Gravelthorp, Kirkby, Malzeard	Yorks.	464	2
Gravesbip, Nether, Kendal,	Westm.	394	2
Gravesend	Kent.	43	1
Grately	Hants.	373	1
Gratton, Youlgrave	Derb.	162	2
Gratwich	Staff.	138	2
Gray Lake, Middlezoy	Somer.	446	2
Graygarth Fell, Tunstall	Lanc.	344	2
Grayingham	Linc.	207	2
Grayrigg, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Graysouthen or Crakesothen, Brigham	Cumb.	294	2
Greasborough, Rotherbam	Yorks.	492	2
Greashy, West Kerby	Chesh.	289	2
Greasly or Greyseley	Notts.	241	2
Great Abbey, Great Messenden	Bucks.	153	1
Great Barr, Aldridge	Staff.	127	2
Great Park, Millom	Cumb.	295	2
Great Ravendale Hall	Linc	205	2

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Greatham	Durham	325	2
Greatham	Hants.	370	1
Greatham	Sussex	120	1
Grehhy, Scremby	Linc.	207	2
Green Bank, Preston	Lanc.	333	2
Green Castle, Kirkby Thore,	Westm.	391	2
Green End, Twining	Glo'st.	30	2
Green, Great and Little, North Nibley	Glo'st.	20	2
Green Hammerton, Whixley	Yorks.	468	2
Green Hill, Norton	Derh.	168	2
Green's Norton	Nhamp.	229	2
Green Street, Enfield	Middx.	56	1
Green Street Hall, East Ham	Essex	2	1
Greenalgh, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Greenbank, Budock	Cornw.	287	1
Greencroft, Lanchester	Durham	313	2
Greenfield, Ahy	Linc.	205	2
Greenfield, Arncliff	Yorks.	481	2
Greenfield, Watlington	Oxon	78	2
Greenford	Middx.	57	1
Greenhaigh Castle, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Greenham, Ashbrittle	Somer.	434	1
Greenham, Hamstead Norris	Berks.	4	2
Greenham, Thatcham	Berks.	2	2
Greenhill or Greenhough	Linc.	207	2
Greenhill, Harrow	Middx.	58	1
Greenhook, Catherington	Hants.	372	1
Greenhow, Inglehy Greenhow	Yorks.	449	2
Greenhow Hill, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Greenland, Corfe Castle	Dors.	343	1
Greenland Docks, Rotherhithe	Surrey	100	1
Greenlaw Hill, Ingram	Nthum.	376	2
Greenleighton, Harthurn	Nthum.	379	2
Greenley, Clareborough	Notts.	238	2
Greenofen, Walkampton	Devon	324	1
Greenrigg, Caldbeck	Cumb.	297	2
Greens, Felton	Nthum.	374	2
Greenstead	Essex	11	1
Greensted	Essex	11	1
Greet	Salop	110	2
Greet, Winchcombe	Glo'st.	30	2
Greetham	Linc.	209	2
Greetham	Rutl.	245	2
Greetwell	Linc.	210	2
Greenway, Thurlhear	Somer.	424	1
Greenwich	Kent	53	1
Greenwith Common, Perran Arworthall	Cornw.	289	1
Gregories, Beaconsfield	Bucks.	157	1
Greinton	Somer.	446	1
Grendon	Nhamp.	234	2
Grendon	Warw.	259	2
Grendon Bishops	Heref.	38	2
Grendon under Wood	Bucks.	151	1
Grendon Warren, Pencombe	Heref.	38	2
Greneshull, Marshwood	Dors.	349	1
Gresham	Norfolk	219	1
Gresty, Wyhunhury	Chesh.	284	2
Gressenhall	Norfolk	244	1
Gressingham, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Greta Hall, Crosthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Gretabridge, Brignall	Yorks.	439	2
Gretton	Nhamp.	221	2
Gretworth	Nhamp.	233	2
Grey Friars, Kirkby Ireleth	Lanc.	341	2
Grey's Court, Rotherfield	Oxon.	70	2
Grey's Forest, Kirk Newton	Nthum.	378	2
Greystoke	Cumb.	305	2
Grewell	Hants.	382	1
Grihthorp, Buhwith	Yorks.	410	2
Grievestead, Norham	Durham	329	2
Grift, Chilvers Coton	Warw.	256	2
Grimes Hill, Kirkby Lonsdale	Westm.	397	1
Grimesthorp, Sheffield	Yorks.	492	2
Grimley	Worc	147	2
Grimoldby	Linc.	211	2
Grimsargh, Preston	Lanc.	333	2
Grimshury, Warkworth	Nhamp.	232	2
Grimsby or Great Grimshy	Linc.	204	2
Grimshy, Little	Linc.	212	2
Grimscott, Launcells	Cornw.	307*	1
Grimthorp, Gwendale	Yorks.	417	2
Grimsthorpe, Edenham	Linc.	194	2
Grimston	Leic.	177	2
Grimston	Norfolk	230	1
Grimston, Stratton	Dors.	354	1
Grimston Hall	Suffolk	262	1
Grimston, Dunnington	Yorks.	424	2
Grimston, Gilling	Yorks.	454	2
Grimston, Kirkhy Wharf	Yorks.	462	2
Grimston, Rothley	Leic.	181	2
Grimston Garth, Garton	Yorks.	417	2
Grimston, North	Yorks.	404	2
Grin Low, Buxton	Derh.	158	2
Grindale, Bridlington	Yorks.	406	2
Grindle, Woodhury	Devon	304	1
Grindleton, Mitton	Yorks.	484	2
Grindley, Malpas	Chesh.	268	2
Grindlow, Hope	Derh.	162	2
Grindon	Durham	325	2
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Grindon, Norham	Durham	329	2
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Grinstead, East	Sussex	133	1
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Grishy, Burgh upon Bain	Linc.	216	2
Grist, Iver	Bucks.	167	1
Gristhorp, Filey	Yorks.	406	2
Griston	Norfolk	252	1
Grittenham, Brinkworth	Wilts.	468	1
Grittleton	Wilts.	459	1
Gritton, Rushhury	Salop	108	2
Grogoth, Cornelly	Cornw.	3*	1
Groohy, Rathy	Leic.	186	2
Grosmont or Grysmond	Mon.	61	2
Groton	Suffolk	254	1
Grove	Bucks.	159	1
Grove	Notts.	238	2
Grove, Catherington	Hants.	372	1
Grove Place, Nursling	Hants.	384	1
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Grove, Wantage	Berks.	16	2
Grove, Witham	Essex	16	1
Grove Hall, Edmonton	Middx.	56	1
Grove Hill, Camherwell	Surrey	99	1
Grove Park, Budbrook	Warw.	253	2
Grovening, Alveston	Glo'st.	31	2
Grugith, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Grundishurgh	Suffolk	261	1
Grune Point, Holme Cultram	Cumb.	298	2
Grunty Fen House, Haddenham	Camb.	184	1
Gruton, Winchcomb	Glo'st.	30	2
Grylls, Lesnewth	Cornw.	291	1
Gubhen Hill, Twining	Glo'st.	30	2
Guildable, Leak	Yorks.	434	2
Guernsey	Hants.	408	1
Guestling	Sussex	128	1
Guistwick	Norfolk	224	1
Gueldahle Bridge, Deerhurst	Glo'st.	25	2
Guilden Morden	Camb.	170	1
Guilden Sutton	Chesh.	271	2
Guildford	Surrey	115	1
Guilford, Phillack	Cornw.	295	1
Guilshorough	Nhamp.	223	2
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Guiseley	Yorks.	474	2
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Guist-hridge, Ryhurgh	Norfolk	234	1
Guldeford, East	Sussex	128	1
Gulfwell, Gulval	Cornw.	293	1
Gulliford, Woodbury	Devon	304	1
Gullrock, Mullion	Cornw.	289	1
Gulval	Cornw.	293	1
Gumley	Leic.	175	2
Gumstod, Wollaston	Glo'st.	35	2
Gunby	Linc.	207	2
Gunhy	Linc.	194	2
Gunhy, Buhwith	Yorks.	410	2
Gunhouse, West Halton	Linc.	213	2
Gunnerthwaite Melling	Lanc.	344	2
Gunnerton, Chollerton	Nthum.	382	2
Gunnershury House, Ealing	Middx.	61	1
Gunnow, Alternon	Cornw.	290	1
Gunthorp	Norfolk	242	1
Gunthorp, Lowdham	Notts.	240*	2
Gunthorp, Paston	Nhamp.	227	2
Gunthorpe, Owston	Linc.	214	2
Gunthorpe Lodge, Belton	Rutl.	248	2
Gunthwaite, Penistone	Yorks	485	2
Gunton	Norfolk	220	1
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Gwarnicke, St. Allen	Cornw.	300*	1
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Gwehellog, Usk	Mon.	64	2
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Hackford	Norfolk.	228	1
Hackford Hall, Tihhenham	Norfolk	247	1
Hackforth, Hornby	Yorks.	443	2
Hackinsall, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Hackington or St. Stephen's	Kent	38	1
Hackleston Fittleton	Wilts.	462	1
Hackleton, Piddington	Nhamp.	234	2
Hackness	Yorks.	453	2
Hackney	Middx.	63	1
Hacktall, Kirkhy Malzeard	Yorks.	464	2
Hackwood Park, Basingstoke	Hants.	377	1
Hackworthy, Tedhurn St. Mary	Devon	339	1
Hacthorn	Linc.	202	2
Haddenham	Bucks.	153	1
Haddenham	Camh.	184	1
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Haddon, West	Nhamp.	224	2
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Hadnall Ease, Middle	Salop.	110	2
Hadnock House, Dixton Newton	Mon.	62	2
Hadsor	Worc.	145	2
Hadspen, Pitcombe	Somer.	417	1
Hadstock	Essex	7	1
Hadston, Warkwortb	Nthum.	379	2
Hagbourne, East	Berks.	9	2
Hageneth Castle, Haughley	Suffolk	274	1
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Hagnaby, Abbey	Linc.	206	2
Hagworthingham	Linc.	209	2
Haigb, Wigan	Lanc.	363	2
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Hail Weston	Hunts.	210	1
Hailecut, Kingscote	Glo'st.	19	2
Hailey, Witney	Oxon.	68	2
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Haine, Stowford	Devon	317	1
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Hainton	Linc.	216	2
Haisthorp, Burton Agnes	Yorks.	406	2
Hakeridge, Marshwood	Dors.	349	1
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Halden High	Kent	45	1
Haldon House, Kenn	Devon.	309	1
Hale, Bowdon	Chesh.	271	2
Hale	Cumb.	295	2
Hale, Wrotham	Kent	44	1
Hale, Childwall	Lanc.	351	2
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Hale, Beetham	Westm.	392	2
Hale End, Waltbamstow	Essex	3	1
Hale End, Woking	Surrey	114	1
Hale, Great	Linc.	192	2
Hales	Norfolk	216	1
Hales, Drayton	Salop	100	2
Hales, Maer	Staff.	132	2
Hales Owen	Salop	103	2
Hales Place, Hackington	Kent	38	1
Halesworth	Suffolk	258	1
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Halewoon, St. Columb	Cornw.	304*	1
Halfield-gate, Alfreton	Derb.	166	2
Halford, Bromfield	Salop	107	2
Halford on the Stour	Warw.	261	2
Halfway Street, Bexley	Kent	54	1
Haling House, Croydon	Surrey	111	1
Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Haliwell, Upchurch	Kent	48	1
Hall Barns, Beaconsfield	Bucks.	157	1
Hall Carr, Bury	Lanc.	346	2
Hall Garth	Durham	325	2
Hall House, Ringwood	Hants.	397	1
Hall o' Heath, Barthomley	Chesh.	283	2
Hall Place, Earls Colne	Essex	11	1
Hall Tower Hill, Barwick in Elmet	Yorks.	473	2
Hallam Kirk	Derb.	164	2
Hallam Nether, Sheffield	Yorks.	492	2
Halland Park, East Hoathley	Sussex	136	1
Hallaton	Leic.	175	2
Hallatrow, High Littleton	Somer.	423	1
Hallgarth, Hutton Conyers	Yorks.	434	2
Halling	Kent	42	1
Hallingbury, Great	Essex	7	1
Hallings, Long Bredy	Dors.	349	1
Hallington	Linc.	212	2
Hallington, St. John Lee	Nthum.	384	2
Halliwell, Dean	Lanc.	346	2
Hallougbton	Notts.	238*	2
Hallow	Worc.	147	2
Hallows Reedly, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Hallsteads, Barton	Westm.	398	1
Hallsted's, Oakover	Staff.	137	2
Hallyston	Nthum.	377	2
Halmer End, Audley	Staff.	130	2
Halnaker House, Boxgrove	Sussex	123	1
Halsall	Lanc.	354	2
Halse	Somer.	448	1
Halsham	Yorks.	420	2
Halshaw Moor, Dean	Lanc.	346	2
Halseford, Whitstone	Devon	339	1
Halsnead Hall, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Halstead	Essex	9	1
Halstead	Kent	53	1
Halstead, Tilton on the Hill	Leic.	177	2
Halstock	Dors.	365	1
Halston	Salop	109	2
Halstow, Lower	Kent	47	1
Halsway, Stogumber	Somer.	448	1
Halsewell House, Goathurst	Somer.	411	1
Haltcliff, Caldbeck	Cumb.	297	2
Haltbam upon Bain	Linc.	209	2
Halton	Bucks.	153	1
Halton, St. Dominick	Cornw.	282	1
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Halton, Corbridge	Ntbum.	381	2
Halton, Runcorn	Chesh.	274	2
Halton Holegate	Linc.	203	2
Halton, East	Linc.	217	2
Halton, East, Skipton	Yorks.	480	2
Halton, West	Linc.	213	2
Haltongill, Arncliff	Yorks.	481	2
Halvergate	Norfolk	252	1
Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Halwell	Devon	300	1
Halwell	Devon	305	1
Halwood, Runcorn	Chesb.	274	2
Halwyn, St. Issey	Cornw.	305*	1
Ham, East and West	Essex	2	1
Ham, Berkeley	Glo'st.	19	2
Ham, Tewkesbury	Glo'st.	34	2
Ham, Baughurst	Hants.	392	1
Ham	Kent	36	1
Ham, Upchurcb	Kent	48	1
Ham, Bridgewater	Somer.	435	1
Ham, Creech St. Michael	Somer.	411	1
Ham, Pilton	Somer.	446	1
Ham, West, Wedmore	Somer.	416	1
HamGreen, Easton in Gordano	Somer.	437	1
Ham, West Buckland	Somer.	433	1
Ham, Kingston	Surrey	107	1
Ham Haw Park, Chertsey	Surrey	107	1
Ham, West	Sussex	135	1
Ham	Wilts.	462	1
HamCourt, Upton upon Severn	Worc.	153	2
Ham, East	Worc.	142	2
Hamble	Hants.	390	1
Hambledon	Bucks	161	1
Hambledon	Hants.	399	1
Hambledon	Surrey	106	1
Hambledon Hill, Iwerne Courtenay	Dors.	367	1
Hambleton	Rutl.	246	2
Hambleton, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Hambleton, Brayton	Yorks.	460	2
Hambridge, East Pennard	Somer.	445	1
Hambrook, Winterbourne	Glo'st.	31	2
Hamburgh, West Lullwortb	Dors.	347	1
Hamels, Braugbin	Herts.	18	1
Hameringbam	Linc.	209	2
Hamerton	Hunts.	206	1
Hames-hill, Bidekirk	Cumb.	297	2
Hamfallow, Berkeley	Glo'st.	19	2
Hamilton Hill, Barmston	Yorks.	419	2
Hammersmith	Middx.	62	1
Hammerwick	Staff.	128	2
Ham Mohun	Dors.	343	1
Hampden	Bucks.	153	1
Hamphall, Adwick le Street	Yorks.	486	2
Hampnet, West	Sussex	125	1
Hampnett	Glo'st.	22	2
Hampreston or Chamberlayne	Dors.	361	1
Hampstead	Middx.	60	1
Hampstead East	Berks.	12	2
Hampstead Marshall	Berks.	8	2
Hampstead Moreton	Devon	331	1
Hampstead Norris	Berks.	4	2
Hampsthwaite	Yorks.	463	2
Hampton	Cbesh.	268	2
Hampton Bishop	Heref.	40	2
Hampton Cbarles (Worc.) Tbornbury	Heref.	38	2
Hampton Court, Hope under Dinmore	Heref.	47	2
Hampton	Middx.	63	1
Hampton Brock, Newington	Oxon	76	2
Hampton Gay	Oxon	79	2
Hampton Chisel	Oxon	75	2
Hampton Down, Batb	Somer.	412	1
Hampton, Little	Sussex	119	1
Hampton in Arden	Warw.	259	2
Hampton Lucy	Warw.	253	2
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Hamsey	Sussex	129	1
Hamstall Ridware	Staff.	122	2
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Hamsterly, St. AndrewAuckland	Durham	318	2
Hamworthy	Dors.	360	1
Hanbury	Worc.	150	2
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Hanby, Lavington	Linc.	194	2
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Handborough	Oxon	81	2
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Handforth, Cheadle	Chesh.	278	2
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Handley, West, Staveley	Derb.	168	2
Handsacre, Armitage	Staff.	128	2
Handsworth	Staff.	128	2
Handsworth	Yorks.	490	2
Hanfortb	Dors.	367	1
Hang Hutton, Finghall	Yorks.	445	2
Hanger Hill, Ealing	Middx.	61	1
Hanging, Lamport	Nhamp.	229	2
Hanging Heaton, Dewsbury	Yorks.	457	2
Hangleton	Sussex	130	1
Hanham, Bitton	Glo'st.	31	2
Hankerton	Wilts.	468	1
Hanley, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Hanley Castle	Worc.	152	2
Hanley Child, East Ham	Worc.	142	2
Hanley Park, Marbury	Chesh.	284	2
Hanley William	Worc.	142	2
Hanlith, Kirkby	Yorks.	483	2
Hannay, Hagnaby	Linc.	206	2
Hanney, East, Drayton	Berks.	10	2
Hanney, West	Berks.	16	2
Hanningfield	Essex	4	1
Hannington	Hants.	392	1
Hannington	Nbamp.	229	2
Hannington	Wilts.	464	1
Hanslope	Bucks.	164	1
Hanthorpe, Morton	Linc.	193	2
Hanwell	Middx.	57	1
Hanwell	Oxon	71	2
Hanwood	Salop	113	2
Hanworth	Middx.	64	1
Hanworth	Norfolk	220	1
Hanworth, Cold	Linc.	202	2
Happisburgh	Norfolk	240	1
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Hardham	Sussex	119	1
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Hardington Mandevile	Somer.	429	1
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Hardknot Hill, Muncaster	Cumb.	295	2
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Hardrigg Hall, Skelton	Cumb.	307	2
Hardrow, Aysgarth	Yorks.	444	2
Hardshaw, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Hardway, South Brewham	Somer.	417	1
Hardwick, Kempston	Beds.	146	1
Hardwicke	Bucks.	159	1
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Hardwick, Ault Hucknall	Derb.	167	2
Hardwick, Sedgefield	Durham	326	2
Hardwick Hall, Castle Eden	Durham	322	2
Hardwick	Glo'st.	36	2
Hardwicke, Abergavenny	Mon.	53	2
Hardwick	Norfolk	216	1
Hardwick, North Runcton	Norfolk	232	1
Hardwicke	Oxon.	79	2
Hardwicke, Ducklington	Oxon	68	2
Hardwicke House	Oxon.	77	2
Hardwick Grange, Grenshill	Salop	113	2
Hardwick House, Ellesmere	Salop	110	2
Hardwick, Bredon	Worc.	150	2
Hardwick, Hawstead	Suffolk	276	1
Hardwick, East, Pontefract	Yorks.	472	2
Hardwick, West, Wragby	Yorks.	473	2
Hardy, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Hare Cairn, Elsdon	Nthum.	376	2
Hare Hall, Rumford	Essex	8	1
Hare Park, Dullingham	Camb.	176	1
Hareby	Linc.	203	2
Harefield	Middx.	57	1
Harehills House, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Harelaw, Kirk Newton	Nthum.	378	2
Harescomb	Glo'st.	27	2
Haresfield	Glo'st.	36	2
Haresfoot, Berkhampstead	Herts.	28	1
Hareup or Harehope, Eglingham	Nthum.	375	2
Harewood	Heref.	50	2
Harewood	Yorks.	475	2
Harewood, Wherwell	Hants.	377	1
Harford	Devon	307	1
Harford Bridge, Lakenham	Norfolk	246	1
Harford Bridge	Hants.	382	1
Harford, Naunton	Glo'st.	33	2
Hargham	Norfolk	248	1
Hargrave	Nhamp.	224	2
Hargrave	Suffolk	276	1
Hargrave, Neston	Chesh.	288	2
Hargrove, Stalbridge	Dors.	367	1
Harkstead	Suffolk	273	1
Harlaxton	Linc.	197	2
Harle, Little, Kirk Whelpington	Nthum.	382	2
Harleridge, Chalton	Nthum.	377	2
Harleston	Nhamp.	228	2
Harleston, Clifton Campville	Staff.	122	2
Harleston	Suffolk	274	1
Harlestone, Reddenhall	Norfolk	218	1
Harley	Salop	106	2
Harleyford House, Gt. Marlow	Bucks.	162	1
Harling, East	Norfolk	239	1
Harlington	Beds.	142	1
Harlington	Middx.	57	1
Harlow	Essex	8	1
Harlow Hill, Ovingham	Nthum.	381	2
Harlsham or Haylsham	Sussex	133	1
Harlthorp, Bubwith	Yorks.	410	2
Harlton	Camb.	178	1
Harlyn House, St. Merryn	Cornw.	305*	1
Harmby, Spenithorn	Yorks.	445	2
Harmondsworth	Middx.	57	1
Harmston	Linc.	195	2
Harn Hill	Glo'st.	25	2
Harnham, Bolam	Nthum.	379	2
Harnham, East, Britford	Wilts.	456	1
Harnham, West	Wilts	456	1
Harold's Stones, Trelleck	Mon.	60	2
Harpenden	Herts.	28	1
Harpertown, Lambley	Nthum.	386	2
Harpford	Devon.	303	1
Harpford, Langford Budville	Somer.	434	1
Harpham	Yorks.	407	2
Harpley	Norfolk	230	1
Harpole	Nhamp.	228	2
Harpsden	Oxon.	70	2
Harpston, Steeple	Dors.	345	1
Harpswell	Linc.	202	2
Harpton Court, Lingen	Heref.	46	2
Harptree, East	Somer.	449	1
Harptree, West	Somer.	423	1
Harpur Hey, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Harraby, Carlisle	Cumb.	300	2
Harraton, Chester le Street	Durham	312	2
Harrietsham	Kent	40	1
Harrington	Cumb.	295	2
Harrington	Linc.	209	2
Harrington	Nhamp.	230	2
Harringworth	Nhamp.	221	2
Harrobear, Calstock	Cornw.	282	1
Harrock Hall, Eccleston	Lanc.	338	2
Harrogate	Yorks.	464	2
Harrold	Beds.	147	1
Harrold's Wood, Rumford	Essex	8	1
Harrow	Middx.	58	1
Harrowby, Grantham	Linc.	197	2
Harrowden, Cardington	Beds.	148	1
Harrowden	Nhamp.	229	2
Harscomb, Haresfield	Glo'st.	36	2
Harsley, West, Osmotherley	Yorks.	434	2
Harston	Leic.	173	2
Harston	Camb.	178	1
Harswell	Yorks.	410	2
Hart	Durham	325	2
Hartburn	Nthum.	379	2
Hartburn, Stockton	Durham	328	2
Hartbury	Glo'st.	26	2
Hartest	Suffolk	254	1
Hartfield	Sussex	134	1
Hartford	Hunts.	202	1
Hartford, Brompton Regis	Somer.	447	1
Hartford, Horton	Nthum.	368	2
Hartford, Lower Tabley	Chesh.	273	2
Hartgrove, Great Fontmel	Dors.	363	1
Hart Hall, Eccles	Lanc.	347	2
Hartham Park, Biddeston	Wilts.	457	1
Harthill	Chesh.	268	2
Harthill	Yorks.	490	2
Harthill, Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Harthope Burn, Stanhope	Durham	320	2
Harting	Sussex	125	1
Hartington	Derb.	169	2
Hartington, Hartburn	Nthum.	379	2
Hartland	Devon	311	1
Hartland, Porlock	Somer.	419	1
Hartle Moor, Youlgrave	Derb.	162	2
Hartlebury	Worc.	147	2
Hartleigh, Buckland Filleigh	Devon.	325	1
Hartlepool	Durham	325	2
Hartley	Kent	52	1
Hartley, Earsden	Nthum.	363	2
Hartley, Kirkby Stephen	Westm.	391	2
Hartley, Mintern	Dors.	352	1
Hartley Burn, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Hartley Maudit	Hants.	370	1
Hartley Westpall	Hants.	380	1
Hartley	Hants.	382	1
Hartlington, Burnsall	Yorks.	478	2
Hartlip	Kent	47	1
Hartoft, Middleton	Yorks.	451	2
Harton, Bossall	Yorks.	437	2
Harton, Jarrow	Durham	310	2
Hartrow, Stogumber	Somer.	448	1
Harts Ground, Swineshead	Linc.	190	2
Harts Hall	Suffolk	270	1
Hartshill, Manceter	Warw.	257	2
Hartshead, Ashton	Lanc.	345	2
Hartshorn	Derb.	165	2
Hartside, Ingram	Nthum.	376	2
Hartsop, Barton	Westm.	398	1
Hartswood, Reigate	Surrey	109	1
Hartwell	Nhamp.	219	2
Hartwell	Bucks.	153	1
Hartwith, Kirkby Malzeard	Yorks.	464	2
Harty, Isle of	Kent	46	1
Harwell	Berks.	9	2
Harwich	Essex	13	1
Harwich, Torksey	Linc.	211	2
Harwood, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Harwood, Blackburn	Lanc.	337	2
Harwood, Hartburn	Nthum.	379	2
Harwood, Middleton in Tees Dale	Durham	317	2
Harwood Dale, Hackness	Yorks.	453	2
Harworth	Notts.	237	2
Harvington	Worc.	150	2
Haselbeech	Nhamp.	230	2
Haseley	Warw.	253	2
Haselford Ferry, Bleasby	Notts.	238*	2
Haselor	Warw.	253	2
Haselor, Lichfield	Staff.	126	2
Hasels, Sandy	Beds.	139	1
Haselwood	Suffolk	270	1
Hasley, Great	Oxon.	76	2
Hasfield	Glo'st.	36	2
Hasketon	Suffolk	261	1
Hasland, Chesterfield	Derb.	167	2
Haslar, Gosport	Hants.	401	1
Hasle, Wragby	Yorks.	473	2
Haslebury, Box	Wilts.	457	1
Haslebury	Somer.	430	1
Haslebury Bryan	Dors.	343	1
Hasledon, Rodmarton	Glo'st.	32	2
Haslemere	Surrey	106	1
Haslewood, Aberford	Yorks.	473	2
Haslewood, Tadcaster	Yorks.	463	2
Haslewood, Skipton	Yorks.	480	2
Haslingdon	Lanc.	335	2
Haslingfield	Camb.	178	1
Hassage, Wellow	Somer.	441	1
Hassall, Sandbach	Chesh.	286	2
Hassop Hall	Derb.	160	2
Hastingleigh	Kent	49	1
Hastings	Sussex	126	1
Haswell, Durham	Durham	324	2
Hatch, Northill	Beds.	148	1
Hatch, Kingston	Surrey	107	1
Hatch Beauchamp	Somer.	410	1
Hatch, West	Somer.	424	1
Hatchlands, East Clandon	Surrey	115	1
Hatcliffe	Linc.	204	2
Hatfield	Herts.	21	1
Hatfield	Heref.	47	2
Hatfield	Yorks.	490	2
Hatfield, Bishopstone	Heref.	40	2
Hatfield Broad Oak	Essex	8	1

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Hatfield, Great, Mappleton	Yorks.	419	2
Hatfield, Little, Sigglesthorne	Yorks.	420	2
Hatfield Peverel	Essex	16	1
Hatford	Berks.	6	2
Hatherley, Maperton	Somer.	421	1
Hatberley, Hilton	Dors.	352	1
Hatberleigh	Devon	300	1
Hathern	Leic.	179	2
Hathersage	Derb.	161	2
Hatherton, Wybunbury	Chesh.	284	2
Hatherly Dowu	Glo'st.	27	2
Hatley Cockayne	Beds.	139	1
Hatley St. George	Camb.	173	1
Hatley, East	Camb.	170	1
Hatt, Bolus Fleming	Cornw.	285*	1
Hattersley, Mottram	Chesh.	278	2
Hatton	Linc.	216	2
Hatton	Salop	104	2
Hatton High, Stanton	Salop	101	2
Hatton	Warw.	253	2
Hatton, Bedfont	Middx.	63	1
Hatton, Marston upon Dove	Derb.	157	2
Hatton, Runcorn	Chesh.	274	2
Hatton, Waverton	Chesh.	271	2
Haugh, South Thoresby	Linc.	205	2
Haugh, Little, Norton	Suffolk	257	1
Haugham	Linc.	212	2
Haughley	Suffolk	274	1
Haughmond Abbey	Salop	102	2
Haughton	Staff.	121	2
Haughton, Bunbury	Chesh.	275	2
Haughton	Notts.	237	2
Haugbton Castle, Simonburn	Nthum.	383	2
Haughtou Down, Stockbridge	Hants.	376	1
Haughton le Skerne	Durham	315	2
Haulgh, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Haunton, Clifton Campville	Staff.	122	2
Haustley, Wolversley	Worc.	148	2
Hautboys, Great	Norfolk	222	1
Hautboys, Little	Norfolk	223	1
Hautvile Quoit, Stanton Drew	Somer.	431	1
Hauxley, Warkworth	Ntbum.	379	2
Hauxton or Hawkston	Camb.	178	1
Haverah Park, Fewston	Yorks.	463	2
Havant	Hants.	398	1
Havengore Marsh, Foulness	Essex	12	1
Haverbrack, Beetham	Westm.	392	2
Haverbrack Fell, Burton in Kendal	Westm.	397	2
Havercroft, Felkirk	Yorks.	485	2
Haverhill	Suffolk	271	1
Haverholme Priory, Sleaford, Linc.		196	2
Havering at Bower	Essex	8	1
Haveringland	Norfolk	224	1
Haversham	Bucks.	164	2
Haverstock Hill, Hampstead,	Middx.	60	1
Haverthwaite, Coulton	Lanc.	340	2
Haverton Hill, Billingham	Durham	325	2
Havyat Green, Burrington	Somer.	416	1
Raw Bridge, Tirley	Glo'st.	25	2
Hawcoat, Dalton	Lanc.	340	2
Hawerby	Linc.	204	2
Hawes, Aysgarth	Yorks.	444	2
Hawes, Bassenthwaite	Cumb.	296	2
Hawes Water, Bampton	Westm.	398	2
Hawick, Kirkharle	Nthum.	382	2
Hawkbridge	Somer.	448	1
Hawkeburch	Dors.	357	1
Hawkedon	Suffolk	271	1
Hawkesbury	Glo'st.	28	2
Hawkesley House, Bromsgrove	Worc.	144	2
Hawkestone Park	Salop	100	2
Hawksworth	Notts.	239	2
Hawkhill, Lesbury	Nthum.	368	2
Hawkhurst	Kent	44	1
Hawkhurst, Salehurst	Sussex	129	1
Hawkinge	Kent	49	1
Hawkley	Hants.	371	1
Hawkridge, Westbury	Wilts.	481	1
Hawkwell, Stamfordham	Nthum.	382	2
Hawkwell	Essex	12	1
Hawkwith, Aincliff	Yorks.	481	2
Hawksdale, Dalston	Cumb.	301	2
Hawkshead	Lanc.	341	2
Hawkswell	Yorks.	445	2
Hawksworth, Otley	Yorks.	477	2
Hawley, Yateley	Hants.	379	1
Hawley House, Ash	Surrey	114	1
Hawling	Glo'st.	29	2
Hawneferne, Gussage St. Michael	Dors.	358	1
Hawnes	Beds.	141	1
Haworth, Bradford	Yorks.	468	2
Hawridge	Bucks.	159	1
Hawsker, Whitby	Yorks.	453	2
Hawstead	Suffolk	276	1
Hawthorne, Easington	Durham	324	2
Hawthorp, Hovingham	Yorks.	455	2
Hawthorp, Irnham	Linc.	194	2
Hawton	Notts.	235*	2
Haxby	Yorks.	424	2
Haxey	Linc.	214	2
Hay, Ladock	Cornw.	299*	1
Hay, St. Ive	Cornw.	282	1
Hay or Hay's Castle, Distington	Cumb.	294	2
Hay Elms, Ombersley	Worc.	148	2
Hay French, Binstead	Hants.	370	1
Hay, West, Meare	Somer.	427	1
Haycroft, Worth Matravers,	Dors.	345	1
Haydock, Winwick	Lanc.	364	2
Haydon	Dors.	365	1
Haydon, Charminster	Dors.	354	1
Haydon or Ebriugton, Warden	Nthum.	383	2
Haydon or Heydon	Essex	15	1
Haydor	Linc.	201	2
Hayes	Kent	54	1
Hayes, East Budleigh	Devon	302	1
Hayes	Middx.	57	1
Hayfield, Glossop	Derb.	161	2
Hayford, Claines	Worc.	146	2
Haygrove, Farmboron	Somer.	430	1
Hayle, Phillack	Cornw.	295	1
Hayling Island	Hants.	398	1
Hayne, Newton, St. Cyres	Devon	307	1
Hays, Newent	Glo'st.	21	2
Hayston, Donhead	Wilts.	461	1
Haythrop	Oxon.	81	2
Hayton	Cumb.	303	2
Hayton, Aspatria	Cumb.	296	2
Hayton	Notts.	238*	2
Hayton	Yorks.	410	2
Haywood, Burgh Wallis	Yorks.	472	2
Haywood, Westbury	Wilts.	481	1
Haywood, Forest Liberty	Heref.	45	2
Haywood Park, Cannock	Staff.	120	2
Haywood, Great, Colwich	Staff.	134	2
Hazel, Olveston	Glo'st.	31	2
Hazeleigh	Essex	6	1
Hazelgrove, Queen Camel	Somer.	421	1
Hazlebadge, Hope	Derb.	162	2
Hazles, Huyton	Lanc.	354	2
Hazleton	Glo'st.	22	2
Hazlewood, Duffield	Derb.	156	2
Hazley Heath, Heckfield	Hants.	380	1
Hazon, Shilbottle	Nthum.	375	2
Heacham or Hitcham	Norfolk	249	1
Headbourn Worthy	Hants.	374	1
Headcorn	Kent	40	1
Headlam, Gainford	Durham	316	2
Headingley, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Headington	Oxon.	72	2
Headley	Hants.	371	1
Headley	Surrey	103	1
Headley, King's Norton	Worc.	145	2
Headon, North Tamerton	Cornw.	307*	1
Healaugh	Yorks.	425	2
Heale, Dulverton	Somer.	447	1
Heale, Orchard Portman	Somer.	439	1
Healing	Linc.	204	2
Heally, Bywell	Nthum.	381	2
Healy, Masham	Yorks.	443	2
Healy, Nether Witton	Nthum.	380	2
Heanor	Derb.	164	2
Heanton, Puncharden	Devon	302	1
Heap, Bury	Lanc.	346	2
Heap, Duffield	Derb.	156	2
Heapey, Leyland	Lanc.	339	2
Heapham	Linc.	207	2
Heards, East Tisted	Hants.	372	1
Hearts, Woodford	Essex	3	1
Hearshead, Dewsbury	Yorks.	457	2
Heath	Derb.	168	2
Heath, Leintwardine	Heref.	46	2
Heath, Leighton Bussard	Beds.	143	1
Heath, Warmfield	Yorks.	459	2
Heath House, Wedmore	Somer.	416	1
Heath Pool, Kirk Newton	Nthum.	378	2
Heather	Leic.	185	2
Heathcrop	Glo'st.	23	2
Heatherslaw, Ford	Nthum.	378	2
Heathfield	Somer.	439	1
Heathfield	Sussex	128	1
Heathmangrove, Bury	Hunts.	202	1
Heathside, Working	Surrey	114	1
Heathy Lee, Alstonefield	Staff.	137	2
Heathy Mill, Kidderminster,	Worc.	144	2
Heathwaite, Kirkby, Ireleth,	Lanc.	341	2
Heatley, Lymm	Chesh.	273	2
Heaton, Bradford	Yorks.	468	2
Heaton, Dean	Lanc.	346	2
Heaton, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Heaton, Leek	Staff.	137	2
Heaton, Newcastle upon Tyne	Nthum.	369	2
Heaton, Great, Oldham	Lanc.	350	2
Heaton Norris, Manchester,	Lanc.	347	2
Heavitree or Wonford	Devon	338	1
Hebburn, Jarrow	Durham	310	2
Hebburn Chapelry, Bothall	Ntbum.	378	2
Hebden, Linton	Yorks.	480	2
Hebbiuge, Boughton Aluph,	Kent	49	1
Heck, Snaith	Yorks.	471	2
Heck Dyke, Owston	Linc.	214	2
Heckfield	Hants.	380	1
Heckington	Linc.	192	2
Heckmondwike, Birstal	Yorks.	468	2
Hedden	Notts.	239	2
Heddington	Wilts.	456	1
Heddon on the Wall	Nthum.	381	2
Hedenham	Norfolk	245	1
Hedge-hope, Ilderton	Nthum.	375	2
Hedgeley, Eglingham	Nthum.	375	2
Hedgely Moor, Whittingham	Nthum.	376	2
Hdgerley	Bucks.	167	1
Hedgerley Dean, Farnham Royal	Bucks.	158	1
Hedingham Castle	Essex	9	1
Hedley, Chester le Street	Durham	312	2
Hedley, Ovingham	Nthum.	381	2
Hedley Hope, Brancepeth	Durbam	319	2
Hednesford, Cannock	Staff.	120	2
Hedon	Yorks.	418	2
Hedsor	Bucks.	161	1
Hedworth, Jarrow	Durham	310	2
Heelyfield, Lanchester	Durham	313	2
Heene	Sussex	121	1
Hefferton Grange, Whitegate	Cbesh.	277	2
Heigham or Staunford	Norfolk	246	1
Heighington, Washingborough	Linc.	198	2
Heild Hall, Great Budworth,	Chesh.	272	2
Heighley, Mitford	Nthum.	380	2
Heighton	Sussex	134	1
Helaugh Hall, Newton Kime	Yorks.	462	2
Helbeck, Brough	Westm.	390	2
Hele, Bradford	Somer.	438	1
Heleigh Castle, Audley	Staff.	130	2
Helford, Manaccan	Cornw.	288	1
Helford Haven, Constantine,	Cornw.	287	1
Helgheton or Hillington	Norfolk	245	1
Helhoughton or Helloughton	Norfolk	233	1
Hell Kettles, Darlington	Durham	315	2

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Hellaby, Stainton	Yorks.	493	2
Helland	Cornw.	309*	1
Hellegan House, St. Ewe	Cornw.	298*	1
Hellesdon	Norfolk	250	1
Hellesvean, St. Ives	Cornw.	293	1
Hellidon	Nhamp.	223	2
Hellifield, Long Preston	Yorks.	483	2
Helligan, Crowan	Cornw.	292	1
Hellinghill, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Hellingley	Sussex	133	1
Helm Park, Wolsingham	Durham	320	2
Helmdon or Helmenden	Nhamp.	231	2
Helmsley Over	Yorks.	438	2
Helmingham	Suffolk	260	1
Helmington, St. Andrew Auckland	Durham	318	2
Helmsley Black Moor	Yorks.	454	2
Helperby, Brafferton	Yorks.	437	2
Helperthorp	Yorks.	404	2
Helpringham	Linc.	192	2
Helpsthorpe, Drayton Beauchamp	Bucks.	159	1
Helpstone	Nhamp.	227	2
Helsbury Park, Michaelstow,	Cornw.	291	1
Helsby, Frodsham	Chesh.	277	2
Helsington, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Helston, Camelford	Cornw.	290	1
Helston	Cornw.	287	1
Helton, Askham	Westm.	397	1
Helvellyn, Crossthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Hemblington	Norfolk	252	1
Hembury, Broad	Devon	312	1
Hembury Fort, Buckfastleigh	Devon	327	1
Hembury, Askerswell	Dors.	349	1
Hemerdon, Plymstock	Devon	319	1
Hemingbrough	Yorks.	423	2
Hemingby	Linc.	208	2
Hemingford, Abbots	Hunts	210	1
Hemingston	Suffolk	261	1
Hemington	Leic.	180	2
Hemington	Nhamp.	230	2
Hemington	Somer.	432	1
Hemley or Helmley	Suffolk	262	1
Hemlington, Stainton	Yorks.	450	2
Hemlington Row, Brancepeth	Durham	319	2
Hemlockstone, Bramcote	Notts.	241	2
Hempholm, Leven	Yorks.	419	2
Hempnall	Norfolk	217	1
Hempstead	Essex	7	1
Hempstead	Glo'st.	27	2
Hempstead	Norfolk	242	1
Hempstead Hemel	Herts.	28	1
Hempston, Little	Devon	314	1
Hempton	Norfolk	234	1
Hempton, Almondsbury	Glo'st.	18	2
Hempton, Deddington	Oxon.	81	2
Hemsby	Norfolk	227	1
Hemstead	Norfolk	240	1
Hemstead Park, Benenden	Kent	48	1
Hemswell	Linc.	202	2
Hemsworth	Yorks.	485	2
Hemsworth, Norton	Derb.	168	2
Hemyock	Devon	315	1
Henborough Down, Northill	Cornw.	284	1
Henbury	Glo'st.	19	2
Henbury	Glo'st.	28	2
Henbury, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Henbury, Taxal	Chesh.	282	2
Hendham Hall, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Hendon	Middx.	58	1
Hendon House, Bishop Wearmouth	Durham	320	2
Hendra, St. Denis	Cornw.	298*	1
Hendra, St. Germans	Cornw.	285	1
Hendravenna, Perran Zabuloe	Cornw.	306*	1
Hendred, East	Berks.	16	2
Henfield	Sussex	122	1
Henford, Yeovil	Somer.	438	1
Hengistbury Head, Christchurch	Hants.	396	1
Hengar, St. Tudy	Cornw.	309*	1
Hengrave	Suffolk	277	1
Henham, Wangford	Suffolk	259	1
Henham on the Hill	Essex	15	1
Henham Hall, Sotherton	Suffolk	259	1
Henham Hall, Stradbrook	Suffolk	265	1
Henheads, Bury	Lanc.	346	2
Henhull, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
Henlade, Ruishton	Somer.	439	1
Henley	Suffolk	261	1
Henley Park, Purbright	Surrey	114	1
Henley in Arden, Wootton Waven	Warw.	252	2
Henley upon Thames	Oxon	70	2
Henlip	Worc.	147	2
Henlley, Whittington	Salop	109	2
Henlow	Beds.	140	1
Hennett, St. Juliot	Cornw.	291	1
Hennington, Penhoe	Devon	338	1
Hennock	Devon	331	1
Hennor, Leominster	Heref.	48	2
Henny, Great	Essex	9	1
Hensall, Snaith	Yorks.	471	2
Hensborough, St. Austell	Cornw.	297*	1
Henshall Hall, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Henshaw, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Hensingham, St. Bees	Cumb.	292	2
Hensington, Bladon	Oxon.	80	2
Hensleigh House, Tiverton	Devon	332	1
Henstead	Suffolk	258	1
Henstridge	Somer.	428	1
Henstridge, Kelston	Somer.	415	1
Hentland	Heref.	49	2
Hentlis	Mon.	65	2
Henton Bower, Martock	Somer.	434	1
Henton, Chinnor	Oxon	77	2
Henvield, Westerleigh	Glo'st.	32	2
Henwood, Dilwyn	Heref.	44	2
Heorthu, Hartlepool	Durham	325	2
Hepburn House, Jarrow	Durham	310	2
Hepple, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Heptonstall, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Hepworth	Suffolk	256	1
Hepworth, Kirk Burton	Yorks.	460	2
Hereford Beacon, Eastnor	Heref.	46	2
Hereford	Heref.	41	2
Hereford, Little	Heref.	47	2
Hermitage	Dors.	357	1
Hermitage, Sandbach	Chesh.	286	2
Hermitage, St. John Lee	Nthum.	384	2
Herne	Kent	35	1
Hernhill	Kent	45	1
Heron Court, Sopley	Hants.	397	1
Herriard	Hants.	379	1
Herringby, Stokesby	Norfolk	225	1
Herringfleet	Suffolk	269	1
Herringston	Dors.	353	1
Herringswell	Suffolk	266	1
Herrington, Houghton le Spring	Durham	321	2
Herrington, Little, Charminster	Dors.	354	1
Hersham, Walton on Thames	Surrey	104	1
Herston, Swanage	Dors.	345	1
Hertford	Herts.	30	1
Hertingfordbury	Herts.	30	1
Hertmere, Godalming	Surrey	106	1
Hesandforth House, Burnley	Lanc.	334	2
Hesham, Launcells	Cornw.	307*	1
Hesingham	Norfolk	212	1
Heskam House, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Hesken, Eccleston	Lanc.	338	2
Hesket in the Forest	Cumb.	305	2
Hesket Newmarket, Caldbeck	Cumb.	297	2
Hesketh	Lanc.	338	2
Heslerton	Yorks.	404	2
Hesley Hurst, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Hesleyside, Bellingham	Nthum.	383	2
Heslington	Yorks.	423	2
Hessett	Suffolk	274	1
Hessingford, St. Germans	Cornw.	285	1
Hessle	Yorks.	416	2
Hest, Bolton le Sands	Lanc.	342	2
Hestercombe House, Kingston	Somer.	439	1
Heston	Middx.	58	1
Heswall	Chesh.	289	2
Hethe	Oxon	79	2
Hethel	Norfolk	243	1
Hethersett	Norfolk	243	1
Hethersgill, Kirklington	Cumb.	303	2
Hethfelton, East Stoke	Dors.	346	1
Hett, Merrington	Durham	316	2
Hetton, Burnsall	Yorks.	478	2
Hetton, Chatton	Nthum.	377	2
Hetton le hope, Houghton le spring	Durham	321	2
Hengh, Stamfordham	Nthum.	382	2
Heveds, Comberton	Camb.	178	1
Heveningham	Suffolk	258	1
Hever	Kent	54	1
Heversham	Westm.	394	2
Hevingham	Norfolk	222	1
Hewcombe, Minchampton	Glo'st.	31	2
Hewell Grange, Tardebigg	Worc.	146	2
Hewelsfield	Glo'st.	22	2
Hewick Bridge, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Hewish	Wilts.	475	1
Hewish, Yatton	Somer.	450	1
Heworth, Jarrow	Durham	310	2
Hewthorn, Clitheroe	Lanc.	334	2
Hewthwaite, Cockermouth	Cumb.	294	2
Hexham	Nthum.	384	2
Hexthorp, Doncaster	Yorks.	489	2
Hexton	Herts.	23	1
Hexwood, Cumner	Berks.	7	2
Heybridge	Essex	14	1
Heydon	Norfolk	222	1
Heydon, Boddington	Glo'st.	36	2
Heyford	Nhamp.	228	2
Heyford, Lower	Oxon.	79	2
Heyford, Upper	Nhamp.	228	2
Heyroyd, Colne	Lanc.	335	2
Heysham	Lanc.	342	2
Heyshot	Sussex	125	1
Heyside, Oldham	Lanc.	350	2
Heytesbury	Wilts.	463	1
Heywood, Diss	Norfolk	217	1
Heywood Hall, Alderley	Chesh.	278	2
Hibalston	Linc.	213	2
Hibburn, Chillingham	Nthum.	377	2
Hickingham	Norfolk	216	1
Hickleton	Yorks.	487	2
Hickling	Norfolk	240	1
Hickling	Notts.	240	2
Hide, Beer Regis	Dors.	344	1
Hide, Brewood	Staff.	120	2
Hide, Minchampton	Glo'st.	31	2
Hide, West, Stoke Edith	Heref.	43	2
Hideash, Leominster	Heref.	48	2
Hindley Cold, Felkirk	Yorks.	485	2
High Leigh, Rosthern	Chesh.	274	2
High Bray	Devon	327	1
High Bickington	Devon	330	1
High-town, Kenton	Devon	309	1
High Week	Devon	331	1
High Barns, Bishop Wearmouth	Durham	320	2
High Force, Middleton in Tees Dale	Durham	317	2
High Cross, Ashelworth	Glo'st.	19	2
High Leden, Rudford	Glo'st.	21	2
High Clere	Hants.	392	1
High Elms, Farnborough	Kent	54	1
High Halstow	Kent	41	1
High Graythwaite Hall, Hawkshead	Lanc.	341	2
High Church, Morpeth	Nthum.	380	2
High Church, Hemington	Somer.	432	1
High Ercall	Salop	102	2
High Ham	Somer.	446	1
High Littleton	Somer.	423	1
High Park, Droitwich	Worc.	145	2

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High Hall, Brompton	Yorks.	451	2
High Hall, Etton	Yorks.	414	2
Highampton	Devon.	300	1
Highbridge, Huntspill	Somer.	430	1
Highdown Hill, Goring	Sussex	119	1
Higher End, Wigan	Lanc.	363	2
Higher Trelib, Wendron	Cornw.	290	1
Highfield Hall, Eccles	Lanc.	347	2
Higbfield House, Walton on the Hill	Lanc.	362	2
Highgate	Middx.	59	1
Highgrove, Caldbeck	Cumh.	297	2
Higham on the Hill	Leic.	185	2
Higham, Shirland	Derh.	168	2
Higham or Lillechurch	Keut	42	1
Higham, Churcham	Glo'st.	35	2
Higham Booth, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Higham Dykes, Ponteland	Nthum.	373	2
Higham Gobion	Beds.	141	1
Higham Hill, Walthamstow	Essex	3	1
Higham, Cold	Nhamp.	233	2
Higham Ferrers	Nhamp.	224	2
Higham	Suffolk	273	1
Higham Green, Gazeley	Suffolk	271	1
Hilborough	Norfolk	237	1
Hilhree or Hilhury Island, West Kirhy	Chesh.	289	2
Hilcoat, Mickleton	Glo'st.	30	2
Hilcott, North Newton	Wilts.	475	1
Hilden, Tonbridge	Kent	43	1
Hildenley, Appleton le Street	Yorks.	454	2
Hildersham	Camb.	172	1
Hilderston or Hindolveston	Norfolk	224	1
Hilderstone, Stone	Staff.	135	2
Hilderthorp, Bridlington	Yorks.	406	2
Hilgay or Helgay	Norfolk	214	1
High Force, Romald Kirk	Yorks.	441	2
Highlaws, Hartburn	Nthum.	379	2
Highley	Salop	113	2
Highley, St. Mary	Devon	333	1
Highlow, Hope	Derh.	162	2
Highstone Moor, Bewcastle	Cumh.	302	2
Higbtington, Rock	Worc.	141	2
Highveer Point, MartinsHoe	Devon	327	1
Highway	Wilts.	472	1
Highway, Tywardreth	Cornw.	300*	1
Highwood Hill, Hendon	Middx.	58	1
Highworth	Wilts.	464	1
Hill	Glo'st.	19	2
Hill, Bishops Lydiard	Somer.	433	1
Hill, East Pennard	Somer.	445	1
Hill, Nursling	Hants.	384	1
Hill Court, Grafton Flyford	Worc.	154	2
Hill End, North Curry	Somer.	424	1
Hill End, Twining	Glo'st.	30	2
Hill Field, Hampton in Arden	Warw.	259	2
Hill Hall, Thoydon	Essex	12	1
Hill Hook, Sntton Coldfield	Warw.	258	2
Hill House, Copdock	Suffolk	273	1
Hill House, Flitton	Beds.	140	1
Hill House, Great Bookham	Surrey	104	1
Hill House, Lantilio Perholey	Mon.	55	2
Hill House, Newnham	Glo'st	35	2
Hill Morton	Warw.	265	2
Hill and Moor, Fladbury	Worc.	150	2
Hill Row, Haddenham	Camh.	184	1
Hill Side, Odiham	Hants.	382	1
Hill Somersall, Sudhury	Derb.	158	2
Hill Top, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Hill Top, Wragby	Yorks.	473	2
Hillam, Monk Fryston	Yorks.	461	2
Hillersdon or Hillesden	Bucks.	155	1
Hillersdon Columpton	Devon	312	1
Hillfarence or Hull Ferons	Somer.	439	1
Hillfield	Dors.	352	1
Hillhampton, Martley	Worc.	142	2
Hillingdon	Middx.	57	1
Hillington	Norfolk	230	1
Hillington or Helgheton	Norfolk	245	1
Hillmarton	Wilts.	465	1
Hilperton	Wilts.	470	1
Hilsea, Portsea	Hants.	400	1
Hilston	Yorks.	418	2
Hilton	Dors.	352	1
Hilton	Hunts.	210	1
Hilton	Yorks.	449	2
Hilton, Bongate	Westm.	390	2
Hilton, Dean	Lanc.	346	2
Hilton, Marston upon Dove	Derb.	157	2
Hilton, Staindrop	Durham	318	2
Himhleton	Worc.	150	2
Himford, Whittington	Salop	109	2
Himley	Staff.	136	2
Hincaster, Heversham	Westm.	394	2
Hinchelsea Lodge, Brockenhurst	Hants	394	1
Hinchinghrook	Hunts.	202	1
Hinckley	Leic.	185	2
Hind Head, Thursley	Surrey	106	1
Hinderclay	Suffolk	257	1
Hinderskelf, Bulmer	Yorks.	437	2
Hinderwell	Yorks.	447	2
Hindhead, Bramshott	Hants.	370	1
Hindley, Wigan	Lanc.	363	2
Hindon	Wilts.	460	1
Hindon, Minehead	Somer.	419	1
Hindringham	Norfolk	235	1
Hingham	Norfolk	228	1
Hinksey	Berks.	7	2
Hinstock	Salop	100	2
Hintlesham	Suffolk	273	1
Hinton, Walridge	Berks.	6	2
Hinton, Martell	Dors.	358	1
Hinton, St. Mary	Dors.	368	1
Hinton, Berkeley	Glo'st.	19	2
Hinton, Dirham	Glo'st.	27	2
Hinton, Temple Guyting	Glo'st.	29	2
Hinton on the Green	Glo'st.	35	2
Hinton, Christchurch	Hants.	396	1
Hinton Ampner	Hants.	389	1
Hinton Dauheney, Catherington	Hants.	372	1
Hinton, Woodford	Nhamp.	233	2
Hinton in the Hedges	Nhamp.	231	2
Hinton, Whitchurch	Salop	101	2
Hinton, Mudford	Somer.	438	1
Hinton Blewet or Cold Hinton	Somer.	423	1
Hinton Charterhouse	Somer.	441	1
Hinton St. George	Somer.	423	1
Hinton, Blythburgh	Suffolk	257	1
Hinton, Steeplo Ashton	Wilts.	483	1
Hinton, Broad	Wilts.	473	1
Hinton, Little	Wilts.	462	1
Hints	Staff.	128	2
Hinwick House, Puddington	Beds.	147	1
Hinxeys, Cumner	Berks.	7	2
Hinxhill	Kent	45	1
Hinxton	Camh.	179	1
Hinxworth	Herts.	31	1
Hipperholme, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Hipping Hall, Tunstall	Lanc.	344	2
Hipswell, Catterick	Yorks.	443	2
Hircott, Kidderminster	Worc.	144	2
Hisland, Oswestry	Salop	109	2
Histon	Camb.	171	1
Histon, Madingley	Camh.	174	1
Hitcham	Bucks.	158	1
Hitcham	Suffolk	263	1
Hitchendon	Bucks.	162	1
Hitchin	Herts.	30	1
Hittisleigh	Devon	338	1
Hoar Stones, Pendleton	Lanc.	336	2
Hoarstone, Kidderminster	Worc.	144	2
Hoath	Kent	35	1
Hoathley, East	Sussex	136	1
Hoathley, West	Sussex	130	1
Hoh Lench or Ahhott's Fladhury	Worc.	150	2
Hoby	Leic.	177	2
Hocomh Hill, Hendon	Middx.	58	1
Hockenhnll, Tarvin	Chesh.	277	2
Hockerhill, Cam	Glo'st.	19	2
Hockering	Norfolk	246	1
Hockerton	Notts.	239*	2
Hockham	Norfolk	248	1
Hockham, Lydiard St. Lawrence	Somer.	439	1
Hockland, Colaton Raleigh	Devon	303	1
Hockley on the Hill	Essex	13	1
Hockliffe	Beds.	143	1
Hockmoor	Oxon.	72	2
Hockwold	Norfolk	238	1
Hockworthy	Devon	300	1
Hod Hill, Stour Paine	Dors.	343	1
Hodcock, Blyth	Notts.	236	2
Hoddesdon, Broxbourn	Herts.	30	1
Hoddington	Hants.	379	1
Hodes, Niton	Hants.	403	1
Hodnel	Warw.	266	2
Hodnet	Salop.	100	2
Hoffe, Applehy	Westm.	389	2
Hoghton, Leyland	Lanc.	339	2
Hognaston	Derh.	169	2
Hogshaw	Bucks.	151	1
Hogsthorpe	Linc.	205	2
Hogston	Bucks.	159	1
Holheach	Linc.	189	2
Holheam, East Ogwell	Devon	338	1
Holheck, Ashhy Puerorum	Linc.	209	2
Holheck, Cuckney	Notts.	236	2
Holbeck, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Holbeton	Devon	307	1
Holbrook	Suffolk	273	1
Holbrook, Duffield	Derh.	156	2
Holbrook Hall, Waldingfield	Suffolk	256	1
Holhy Hill, Crayford	Kent	53	1
Holcomh, Aisholt	Somer.	418	1
Holcomhe	Somer.	432	1
Holcomhe, Dawlish	Devon	308	1
Holcombe Burnell	Devon.	338	1
Holcombe Rogers	Devon	300	1
Holcot	Nhamp.	224	2
Holcutt	Beds.	143	1
Holden Hall, Haslingdon	Lanc.	335	2
Holdenby or Holmby	Nhamp.	228	2
Holdenhurst	Hants	396	1
Holdfast, Ripple	Worc.	148	2
Holdgate	Salop	107	2
Holdingham, New Sleaford	Linc.	196	2
Holdshott, Heckfield	Hants.	380	1
Hole in the Wall, How Caple	Heref.	39	2
Holford	Somer.	446	1
Holford, Lydiard St. Lawrence	Somer.	439	1
Holgate, Acomh	Yorks.	424	2
Holington, Barton Blount	Derb.	156	2
Holker, Cartmell	Lanc.	340	2
Holkham	Norfolk	235	1
Hollaheer, Moorwinstow	Cornw.	307*	1
Hollacombe	Devon	300	1
Hollam, Dulverton	Somer.	447	1
Holland	Essex	14	1
Holland House, Kensington	Middx.	62	1
Hollesley	Suffolk	280	1
Holleth, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Hollhurst, Whitchurch	Salop.	101	2
Hollinghourne	Kent	40	1
Hollinghury Hill	Sussex	131	1
Hollingdon, Soulbury	Bucks.	160	1
Hollingfare, Warrington	Lanc.	362	2
Hollington	Sussex	126	1
Hollington, Lougford	Derh.	157	2
Hollingworth, Mottram	Chesh.	278	2
Hollins, Sandbach	Chesh.	286	2
Hollins, Tarporley	Chesh.	276	2
Hollins Clough, Alstonefield	Staff.	137	2
Hollesford, Colwich	Staff.	134	2
Hollow, Claines	Worc.	146	2
Holloway, Ashover	Derh.	166	2
Holloway, Islington	Middx.	60	1
Holly Bush Hall, Hanhury	Staff.	122	2
Holly Lodge, Highgate	Middx.	59	1

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Hollym	Yorks.	420	2
Hollyns or Hollinshed, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Holm, Olveston	Glo'st.	31	2
Holm, Pick Hill	Yorks.	442	2
Holm Hall, Stainton	Yorks.	493	2
Holm House, Much Marcle	Heref.	39	2
Holm Pierrepoint	Notts.	240	2
Holm, West, Pilton	Somer.	446	1
Holme	Hunts.	207	1
Holme, Cliviger	Lanc.	335	2
Holme	Norfolk	214	1
Holme	Norfolk	249	1
Holme	Notts.	239*	2
Holme, Almondbury	Yorks.	459	2
Holme, Biggleswade	Beds.	139	1
Holme, Bottesford	Linc.	213	2
Holme, Burton in Kendal	Westm.	397	2
Holme Cultram or Abbey Holme	Cumb.	298	2
Holme, East	Dors.	344	1
Holme Hale	Norfolk	237	1
Holme Hill, Dalston	Cumb.	301	2
Holme's Island, Beaumont	Essex	13	1
Holme, North	Linc.	206	2
Holme, West, East Stoke	Dors.	346	1
Holme on the Wolds	Yorks.	408	2
Holme upon Spalding Moor	Yorks.	410	2
Holmer	Heref.	41	2
Holmerook, Irton	Cumb.	295	2
Holmes Chapel, Sandbach	Chesh.	286	2
Holmescales, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Holmesfield, Dronfield	Derb.	168	2
Holmfirth, Kirk Burton	Yorks.	460	2
Holmpton or Holympton	Yorks.	420	2
Holmsdale, Reigate	Surrey	109	1
Holmside or Holmset, Lanchester	Durham	313	2
Holmswood, Rufford	Lanc.	339	2
Holmwood Borough, Dorking	Surrey	116	1
Holne	Devon	328	1
Holnest	Dors.	365	1
Holnicot, Selworthy	Somer.	420	1
Holsdon Green, Wilsdon	Middx.	62	1
Holsworthy	Devon	300	1
Holt	Leic.	175	2
Holt	Norfolk	242	1
Holt, Bradford	Wilts.	453	1
Holt, Pilton	Somer.	446	1
Holt, Wimbourn	Dors.	359	1
Holt Down, St. Katherine's,	Somer.	414	1
Holt Castle	Worc.	147	2
Holtby	Yorks.	438	2
Holtby, Hornby	Yorks.	443	2
Holtham, East Tisted	Hants.	372	1
Holton	Linc.	216	2
Holton	Oxon.	72	2
Holton	Somer.	446	1
Holton	Suffolk	258	1
Holton	Suffolk	273	1
Holton le Clay	Linc.	204	2
Holton le Moor, Caistor	Linc.	218	2
Holverston	Norfolk	241	1
Holwell	Beds.	140	1
Holwell	Somer.	428	1
Holwell, Ab Kettleby	Leic.	172	2
Holwell, Broadwell	Oxon	68	2
Holwell, Cloford	Somer.	424	1
Holwick, Romald Kirk	Yorks.	441	2
Holwood, Quethiock	Cornw.	283	1
Holwood Hill, Keston	Kent	54	1
Holworth, Milton Abbas	Dors.	352	1
Holworth Cliff, Osmington	Dors.	353	1
Holy Brook, Abson	Glo'st.	32	2
Holy Cross, Pershore	Worc.	154	2
Holy Cross, Sarratt	Herts.	27	1
Holy Wells, Ipswich	Suffolk	265	1
Holy Island	Durham	328	2
Holy Mount, Lanthewy	Mon.	54	2
Holy Oakes, Stockerston	Leic.	176	2
Holybourn	Hants.	371	1
Holyfield, Waltham Abbey	Essex	15	1
Holyshut Cottage, Honiton	Devon	298	1
Holywell	Hunts.	203	1
Holywell, Castle Bytham	Linc.	194	2
Holywell, Earsdon	Nthum.	368	2
Holywell, Eastbourne	Sussex	133	1
Holywell, Shitlington	Beds.	140	1
Holywell or Gilsland Spa	Cumb.	303	2
Holywell Lake, Wellington,	Somer.	433	1
Hom Lacy	Heref.	45	2
Home Castle, Clifton	Worc.	142	2
Homersfield, South Elham	Suffolk	279	1
Homerton, Hackney	Middx.	63	1
Homington	Wilts.	456	1
Hondforth	Chesh.	278	2
Honey Church	Devon	300	1
Honeyborn, Church	Worc.	140	2
Honibere Conrt, Lilstock	Somer.	448	1
Honiley	Warw.	253	2
Honing	Norfolk	251	1
Honingham	Norfolk	228	1
Honington	Suffolk	257	1
Honington	Warw.	260	2
Honington, Euston	Suffolk	256	1
Honington	Linc.	201	2
Honiton	Devon	298	1
Honley, Almondbury	Yorks.	459	2
Hoo	Suffolk	268	1
Hoo	Kent	41	1
Hoo	Norfolk	244	1
Hoo, Meavy	Devon	321	1
Hoo, Pauls Walden	Herts.	23	1
Hoo Street, Walthamstow	Essex	3	1
Hood House, Habergham Eaves	Lanc.	335	2
Hooe	Sussex	129	1
Hoofield or Hulfield, Tarvin,	Chesh.	277	2
Hook, Kingston	Surrey	107	1
Hook, Twiuing	Glo'st.	30	2
Hooke	Dors.	349	1
Hooke, Colebrook	Devon	307	1
Hooke, Snaith	Yorks.	471	2
Hookfield Grove, Epsom	Surrey	103	1
Hoole	Lanc.	339	2
Hoole, Plemonstall	Chesh.	271	2
Hoose, West Kirkby	Chesh.	289	2
Hooton, Eastham	Chesh.	287	2
Hooton Lovett, Maltby	Yorks.	491	2
Hooton Roberts	Yorks.	491	2
Hooton Paynell	Yorks.	487	2
Hooton Slade Hall, Laughton	Yorks.	491	2
Hope	Derb.	162	2
Hope, Castleton	Derb.	160	2
Hope, Barningham	Yorks.	439	2
Hope under Dinmore	Heref.	47	2
Hope, All Saints	Kent	51	1
Hope Baggot	Salop	113	2
Hope Bowdler	Salop	107	2
Hope Cove, Thurlston	Devon	329	1
Hope End, Coddington	Heref.	42	2
Hope House, Eccles	Lanc.	347	2
Hope Mansell	Heref.	39	2
Hope Mines	Salop	107	2
Hope Say	Salop	111	2
Hopley Green, Ameley	Heref.	43	2
Hoppen, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Hopperton, Allerton Mauleverer	Yorks.	465	2
Hopsford, Withybrook	Warw.	265	2
Hopton	Suffolk	257	1
Hopton	Suffolk	269	1
Hopton, Ingestrie	Staff.	135	2
Hopton, Wirksworth	Derb.	170	2
Hopton in the Hole	Salop	107	2
Hopton Castle	Salop	111	2
Hopton Wafers	Salop	113	2
Hopwas Hayes, Tamworth	Staff.	129	2
Hopwell, Sawley	Derb.	164	2
Hopwood, Alvechurch	Worc.	149	2
Hopwood, Middleton	Lanc.	350	2
Horbling	Linc.	193	2
Horbury, Wakefield	Yorks.	458	2
Horecote, Kempsford	Glo'st.	23	2
Hordin, Durham	Durham	324	2
Hordle	Hants.	396	1
Hordley, Wootton	Oxon	82	2
Hordley	Salop	110	2
Horestan Castle, Horsley	Derb.	164	2
Horfield	Glo'st.	19	2
Horksley	Essex	11	1
Horkstow	Linc.	218	2
Horlam	Suffolk	265	1
Horley	Oxon	71	2
Horley	Surrey	109	1
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Horn or Hornfield Lodge	Rutl.	245	2
Horncliff, Norham	Durham	329	2
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Horncastle	Linc.	210	2
Hornchurch	Essex	8	1
Horndean, Catherington	Hants.	372	1
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Horneck Castle, Madron	Cornw.	294	1
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Horning	Norfolk	251	1
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Horningsheath	Suffolk	277	1
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Hornsea	Yorks.	419	2
Hornsey	Middx.	60	1
Hornton, Horley	Oxon.	71	2
Horridge, Corse	Glo'st.	36	2
Horrington, Wells	Somer.	442	1
Horscroft, Horningsheath	Suffolk	277	1
Horse Martin, Moreton	Glo'st.	36	2
Horseheath	Camb.	172	1
Horseley, Eccleshall	Staff.	131	2
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Horsell	Surrey	107	1
Horsemonden	Kent	39	1
Horsemoor, Puckington	Somer.	411	1
Horsenden	Bucks.	153	1
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Horsepool, Thornton	Leic.	186	2
Horstead	Norfolk	250	1
Horsted Keynes	Sussex	133	1
Horsey	Norfolk	240	1
Horsey, Bridgewater	Somer.	435	1
Horsey Island, Walton	Essex	14	1
Horsey Island, Wymering	Hants.	401	1
Horsford	Norfolk.	250	1
Horsforth, Guiseley	Yorks.	474	2
Horsham	Sussex	121	1
Horsham, St. Faith	Norfolk	250	1
Horsley	Glo'st.	31	2
Horsley	Derb.	164	2
Horsley, Ovingham	Nthum.	381	2
Horsley, East	Surrey	115	1
Horsley, Long	Nthum.	380	2
Horsington	Linc.	208	2
Horsington	Somer.	428	1
Horsted, Little	Sussex	136	1
Horton	Bucks.	167	1
Horton, Edlesborough	Bucks.	159	1
Horton, Tarvin	Chesh.	277	2
Horton, Tilston	Chesh.	269	2
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Horton, Chartham	Kent	47	1
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Howell, Colebrook	Devon.	307	1
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Hotham Hall, North Cave	Yorks.	413	2
Hothersall, Ribchester	Lanc.	338	2
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Hothorp, Sibbertoft	Nhamp.	230	2
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Hough Hill, Rendlesham	Suffolk	268	1
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Houghton Conquest	Beds.	145	1
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Howson, Cotberidge	Worc.	142	2
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Hoxne	Suffolk	265	1
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Humberton, Aldborough	Yorks.	463	2
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Hundleby	Linc.	203	2
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Hundridge, Chesham	Bucks.	157	1
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Hungate, Norwich	Norfolk	246	1
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Huntington	Heref.	42	2
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Huntsgate Mill, Wooton Courtney	Somer.	420	1
Huntsham	Devon	332	1
Huntsham, Whitchurch	Heref.	50	2
Huntshaw	Devon	310	1
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Hunwick, St. Andrew Auckland	Durham	318	2
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Hurn, Christchurch	Hants.	396	1
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Hurst	Berks.	14	2
Hurst, Bexley	Kent	54	1
Hurst, Birkin	Yorks.	460	2
Hurst, Lydney	Glo'st.	21	2
Hurst, Martock	Somer.	434	1
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Hurst, Woodhorn	Nthum.	379	2
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Hurst, Falconer's	Kent	51	1
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Hutton Henry, Monk Hesleton	Durham	325	2
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Huxley, Waverton	Chesh.	271	2
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Hyckham, North	Linc.	195	2
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Hyde, Montacute	Somer.	440	1
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Icentown, Fordington	Dors.	357	1
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Ingerthorp, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
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Itteringham	Norfolk.	223	1
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Iver or Eure	Bucks.	167	1
Iveston, Lanchester	Durham	313	2
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Jay, Leintwardine	Heref.	46	2
Jays, Ockley	Surrey	116	1
Jersey	Jersey	407	1
Jenkin, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne	Ntbum.	369	2
Jevington	Sussex	136	1
Jordans, Ashill	Somer.	410	1
Johnby, Greystoke	Cumb.	305	2
John of Gaunt's Castle, Sutton	Beds.	139	1
Julius Cæsar's Camp, Keston	Kent	54	1
July Park Houses, Egton	Yorks.	447	2
Jump, Bickleigh	Devon	320	1
Juniper Hill, Mickleham	Surrey	103	1
Jurby	I. of Man	308	2

K

Kabergh, Kirkby Stephen	Westm.	391	2
Karl Lofts, Shap	Westm.	401	2
Kayingham	Yorks.	420	2
Kea	Cornw.	301*	1
Keadby, Althorp	Linc.	214	2
Keal, East and West	Linc.	203	2
Kearsley, Stamfordham	Nthum.	382	2
Kearsley, Dean	Lanc.	346	2
Keason, St. Mellion	Cornw.	282	1
Keckwick, Runcorn	Chesb.	274	2
Keddington	Linc.	212	2
Kedington or Ketton	Suffolk	271	1
Kedland	Nthum.	377	2
Kedleston	Derb.	157	2
Keelby	Linc.	217	2
Keele	Staff.	132	2
Keelder Castle, Falstone	Ntbum.	383	2
Keenly, Allendale	Ntbum.	384	2
Keevil	Wilts.	484	1
Kegworth	Leic.	179	2
Keighley	Yorks.	479	2
Keisby, Lavington	Linc.	194	2
Kelbourne, Horsley	Derb.	164	2
Kelby, Haydor	Linc.	201	2
Keldholm, Kirkby Moorside	Yorks.	455	2
Kelfield, Owston	Linc.	214	2
Kelfield, Stillingfleet	Yorks.	423	2
Kelham	Notts.	239*	2
Kelinack, St. Just	Cornw.	294	1
Kelk, Great, Foston upon Wolds	Yorks.	407	2
Kellamergh, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Kellaways	Wilts.	458	1
Kellet, Bolton	Lanc.	342	2
Kelleythorp, Driffield	Yorks.	408	2
Kellington	Yorks.	471	2
Kelloe	Durham	325	2
Kelly	Devon	315	1
Kelly Green, St. Tudy	Cornw.	309*	1
Kelly Rounds, Egloshayle	Cornw.	309*	1
Kelmarsh	Nhamp.	230	2
Kelmscott	Oxon.	68	2
Kelsale	Suffolk	265	1
Kelsall, Tarvin	Chesh.	277	2
Kelsey, North	Linc.	218	2
Kelsey, South	Linc.	214	2
Kelshall	Herts.	31	1
Kelstern	Linc.	212	2
Kelston	Somer.	415	1
Kelthorpe, Ketton	Rutl.	246	2
Kelton, Worksop	Notts.	237	2
Kelton, Quarter, Lamplugh	Cumb.	295	2
Kelvedon or Easterford	Essex	16	1
Kelvedon Hatch	Essex	12	1
Kemberton	Salop.	104	2
Kemble	Wilts.	468	1
Kembroke, Bucklesham	Suffolk	262	1
Kemerton	Glo'st.	34	2
Kemeys	Mon.	63	2
Kemp Town, Brighton	Sussex	132	1
Kempley	Glo'st.	21	2
Kempsey	Worc.	147	2
Kempsford	Glo'st.	23	2
Kempshot, Winslade	Hants.	379	1
Kempston	Norfolk	244	1
Kempston	Beds.	146	1
Kempton Park, Sunbury	Middx.	64	1
Kenardington	Kent	45	1
Kenbury House, Exminster,	Devon.	309	1
Kenchester	Heref.	41	2
Kencott	Oxon.	68	2
Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Kender Church	Heref.	45	2
Kenegie, Gulval	Cornw.	393	1
Kenelm's Cbapel	Salop	104	2
Kenegy, Breage	Cornw.	286	1
Kenford, Kennett	Camb.	177	1
Kenilworth	Warw.	263	2
Kemley	Salop	106	2
Kenn	Devon	309	1
Kenn	Somer	449	1
Kennalwood, Stithians	Cornw.	290	1
Kennedy, Northen	Cbesh.	279	2
Kennerley or Kenwardleigh	Devon	307	1
Kennett	Camb.	177	1
Kennet, East	Wilts.	473	1
Kennet, West, Avebury	Wilts.	473	1
Kenninghall	Norfolk	239	1
Kennington	Kent	45	1
Kennington, Lambeth	Surrey	100	1
Kennington, Radley	Berks.	7	2
Kennytborp, Langton	Yorks.	404	2
Kensington	Middx.	62	1
Kenswick, Knightwick	Worc.	147	2
Kensworth	Herts.	28	1
Kent Church	Heref.	45	2
Kentbury	Berks.	8	2
Kentfield, Icklingham	Suffolk	267	1
Kentford	Suffolk	272	1
Kentisbere	Devon.	312	1
Kentisbury	Devon.	302	1
Kentisford, Marnhull	Dors.	368	1
Kentish Town	Middx.	61	1
Kentmere, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Kenton, Gosfortb	Nthum.	368	2
Kentsford, Watchet	Somer.	448	1
Kentsmoor, Kentisbere	Devon.	312	1
Kenton	Devon.	309	1
Kenton	Suffolk	268	1
Kenton, Harrow	Middx.	58	1
Kenton, Leintwardine	Heref.	46	2
Kenton Mandeville	Somer.	421	1
Kentwell Hall, Melford	Suffolk	254	1
Kenwood, Kenton	Devon	309	1
Kenwood, Hampstead	Middx.	60	1
Kenwyn	Cornw.	301*	1
Kenyon, Winwick	Lanc.	364	2
Kepwich, Cowsby	Yorks.	435	2
Kerdiston	Norfolk	224	1
Kermincham, Swettenham	Chesh.	287	2
Kermington	Linc.	217	2
Kersall, Kneesall	Notts.	240*	2
Kersey	Suffolk	263	1
Kerswell, Kings	Devon.	313	1
Kesgrave	Suffolk	261	1
Kessingland	Suffolk	269	1
Keston	Kent	54	1
Keswick	Norfolk	243	1
Keswick, Crosthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Keswick, East, Harewood	Yorks.	475	2
Ketley, Wombridge	Salop	103	2
Ketsby, South Ormsby	Linc.	209	2
Kettering	Nhamp.	226	2
Ketteringham	Norfolk	243	1
Kettlebaston	Suffolk	263	1
Kettleburgh	Suffolk	268	1
Kettleby, Wrawby	Linc.	218	2
Kettleness, Hinderwell	Yorks.	447	2
Kettleshulme, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Kettlethorpe	Linc.	215	2
Kettleston	Norfolk	234	1
Kettlewell	Yorks.	480	2
Ketton	Rutl.	146	2
Keventilla House, Landenny	Mon.	60	2
Keverstone, Staindrop	Durham	318	2
Kew	Surrey	109	1
Kewstoke	Somer.	449	1
Kexborough, Darton	Yorks.	485	2
Kexby, Low Catton	Yorks.	416	2
Kexby, Upton	Linc.	215	2
Key Green, Astbury	Chesh.	285	2
Keyford, Little, Frome	Somer.	425	1
Keyham, Rothley	Leic.	181	2
Keyhaven, Milford	Hants.	397	1
Keymer or Kymere	Sussex	130	1
Keynsbam	Somer.	430	1
Keynsham, Wollaston	Glo'st.	35	2
Keysoe	Beds.	146	1
Keyston	Hunts	206	1
Keythorpe, Tugby	Leic.	178	2
Keyworth	Notts.	237*	2
Kibblestone, Stone	Staff.	135	2
Kebblesworth, Chester le Street	Durham	312	2
Kibworth	Leic.	175	2
Kidbrook, East Grinstead	Sussex	133	1
Kiddal, Barwick in Elmet	Yorks.	473	2
Kidderminster	Worc.	144	2
Kiddermore Green, Brewood	Staff.	120	2
Kiddington	Oxon.	81	2
Kiddington, Malpas	Chesh.	268	2
Kidlington	Oxon	81	2
Kidsey Pike, Bampton	Westm.	398	1
Kigbear, Okehampton	Devon.	317	1
Kilby	Leic.	183	2
Kilcot, Newent	Glo'st.	21	2
Kildale	Yorks.	449	2
Kildwick	Yorks.	480	2
Kilganoon, Feock	Cornw.	301*	1
Kilgwrrwg	Mon.	58	2
Kilham	Yorks.	407	2
Kilbam, Kirk Newton	Nthum.	378	2
Kilkhampton	Cornw.	307*	1
Kilkington, Bishopstone	Heref.	40	2
Killamarsh	Derb.	168	2
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Killerby, Cayton	Yorks.	451	2
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Killerton Park, Broad Clyst,	Devon.	304	1
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Kingswood, Ludgersball	Bucks.	..151	..1
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Kirton or Kirkton	Suffolk	..262	..1
Kirton in Lindsey	Linc.	..207	..2
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Knowle, Chew Magua	Somer.	421	1
Knowle, Long Sutton	Somer.	437	1
Knowle St. Giles, or Knoll	Somer.	436	1
Knowle, Hampton in Arden	Warw.	259	2
Knowles' Bank	Salop	104	2
Knowlton	Kent	36	1
Knowly Cottage, Sidmouth	Devon	303	1
Knowsley, Huyton	Lanc.	354	2
Knowstborp, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Knowstone	Devon	317	1
Knoyle, Bishops	Wilts.	460	1
Knoyle, West	Wilts.	470	1
Knutsford	Chesh.	273	2
Knuttocks Green, Penn	Bucks.	158	1
Knutton, Wolstanton	Staff.	134	2
Kommeridge	Dors.	345	1
Kyloe	Durham	329	2
Kyme Tower, Boston	Linc.	190	2
Kyme, South	Linc.	192	2
Kymin Hill, Monmouth	Mon.	62	2
Kynan's Cove, Landewednack	Cornw.	288	1
Kyo or Kyo Leigh, Lanchester	Durham	313	2
Kyre Great, or Wyard	Worc.	142	2

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Laceby	Linc.	204	2
Lache Hall, Chester	Chesh.	269	2
Lacies, West Tarring	Sussex	122	1
Lack Dennis, Lower Tabley,	Chesh.	273	2
Lackbear, St. Leonards	Devon	338	1
Lackenby, Kirk Leatham	Yorks.	447	2
Lackford	Suffolk	277	1
Lackham House, Lacock	Wilts.	458	1
Lackington White	Somer.	411	1
Lacock	Wilts.	458	1
Lacock Abbey, Melksham	Wilts.	470	1
Lacom, Wem	Salop.	101	2
Ladbrooke	Warw.	266	2
Ladock	Cornw.	299*	1
Lady Lift, Mansell Lacy	Heref.	41	2
Lalee, Winterbourne, Whitchurch	Dors.	342	1
Laleham	Middx.	64	1
Laindon	Essex	2	1
Lainson, Sparsholt	Hants.	384	1
Laith Kirk, Romald Kirk	Yorks.	441	2
Lake, Kingsbury	Somer.	433	1
Lake, Wilsford	Wilts.	480	1
Lake House, Durnford	Wilts.	453	1
Lakenham	Norfolk	246	1
Lakenheath	Suffolk	267	1
Lamarsh	Essex	9	1
Lamb Hill, East Harptree	Somer.	449	1
Lambart's Castle, Whitchurch	Dors.	350	1
Lambcroft, Kelstern	Linc.	212	2
Lamberhurst	Kent.	39	1
Lamberhurst	Sussex	135	1
Lambeth	Surrey	100	1
Lambley	Nthum.	386	2
Lambley	Notts.	240*	2
Lambourn	Berks.	9	2
Lambourne	Essex	12	1
Lambourne, Perran Zabuloe,	Cornw.	306*	1
Lambrigg, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Lambrook, Kingsbury	Somer.	433	1
Lambton, Chester le Street	Durham	312	2
Lamellin, Liskeard	Cornw.	310*	1
Lamer, Wheathampsted	Herts.	29	1
Lamerside Hall, Kirkby Stephen	Westm.	391	2
Lamerton	Devon.	315	1
Lamesley, Chester le Street,	Durham	312	2
Lamienby, Bexley	Kent.	54	1
Lammas	Norfolk	223	1
Lamonby, Skelton	Cumb.	307	2
Lamorick, Lanivet	Cornw.	305*	1
Lamorran	Cornw.	302*	1
Lampers End, Hartbury	Glo'st.	26	2
Lamplugh	Cumb.	295	2
Lamport	Nhamp.	229	2
Lanyatt	Somer.	445	1
Lan Kevern, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Lanarth	Mon.	54	2
Lanbadock	Mon.	64	2
Lanbeder, Langstone	Mon.	57	2
Lancarte, Bodmin	Cornw.	308*	1
Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Lancaught, Tidenham	Glo'st.	35	2
Lanchester	Durham	313	2
Lancing	Sussex	121	1
Landbeach	Camb.	174	1
Landcross	Devon.	326	1
Landegveth	Mon.	64	2
Landenny	Mon.	60	2
Landevenney, St. Bride's	Mon.	57	2
Landew, Lezant	Cornw.	284	1
Landewednack	Cornw.	288	1
Landford	Wilts.	462	1
Landguard Fort	Suffolk	262	1
Landican, Woodchurch	Chesh.	289	2
Landkey	Devon	317	1
Landmoth, Leak	Yorks.	434	2
Landogo	Mon.	58	2
Landon, Kirk Newton	Nthum.	378	2
Landrake	Cornw.	285	1
Landreyne, Northill	Cornw.	284	1
Land's End, Colebrook	Devon	307	1
Land's End, Sennen	Cornw.	296	1
Landulph	Cornw.	285	1
Landulph, Beer Alston	Devon	320	1
Landwade	Camb.	177	1
Lane Delft, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Lane End, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Lane Head, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Lane Head, Hutton Magnum	Yorks.	440	2
Laneast	Cornw.	283	1
Laneham	Notts.	238*	2
Lanellen	Mon.	52	2
Laner, St. Allen	Cornw.	300*	1
Lanercost Priory	Cumb	303	2
Lanfoist	Mon.	52	2
Langcliffe, Bentham	Yorks.	482	2
Langar	Notts.	239	2
Langaton, Pinhoe	Devon.	338	1
Langattock nigh Usk	Mon.	52	2
Langattock, Lingoed	Mon.	54	2
Langcote Grange, Braithwell	Yorks.	489	2
Langcotes, Winfrith Newburgh	Dors.	347	1
Langdale, Orton	Westm.	392	2
Langdales, Grasmere	Westm.	393	2
Langdon Hall, Wembury	Devon.	320	1
Langdon, East	Kent.	35	1
Langdon, West	Kent.	34	1
Langenhoe	Essex	16	1
Langeview	Mon.	63	2
Langfield, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Langford	Beds.	139	1
Langford	Berks.	5	2
Langford, Columpton	Devon.	312	1
Langford	Essex	14	1
Langford	Norfolk	237	1
Langford	Notts.	235*	2
Langford Budville	Somer.	434	1
Langford, Burrington	Somer.	416	1
Langford, Lower, Churchill,	Somer.	449	1
Langford, Norton Fitzwarren	Somer.	439	1
Langford Steeple	Wilts.	454	1
Langham	Essex	11	1
Langham	Rutl.	248	2
Langham	Suffolk	257	1
Langham Bishops	Norfolk.	242	1
Langham, Beaminster	Dors.	348	1
Langham, Gillingham	Dors.	364	1
Langham, Luxborough	Somer.	419	1
Langhbar, Ilkley	Yorks.	475	2
Langibby	Mon.	64	2
Langley	Bucks.	167	1
Langley, Luton	Beds.	141	1
Langley, Aldstone	Cumb.	304	2
Langley Kirk	Derb.	164	2
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Langley Dale, Staindrop	Durham	318	2
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Langley, Winchcombe	Glo'st.	30	2
Langley, Kings	Herts.	28	1
Langley, Eling	Hants.	396	1
Langley	Kent.	40	1
Langley Priory	Leic.	179	2
Langley	Norfolk	245	1
Langley, Shipton	Oxon	74	2
Langley, Acton Burnell	Salop	105	2
Langley, Wiveliscomb	Somer.	434	1
Langley Point, Willingdon,	Sussex	136	1
Langley, Claverdon	Warw.	252	2
Langley Burrell	Wilts.	458	1
Langley, Kington St. Michael	Wilts.	459	1
Langmere, Dickleburgh	Norfolk	217	1
Langold Hall, Laughton	Yorks.	491	2
Langoven	Mon.	58	2
Langport	Somer.	436	1
Langport, Stowe	Bucks.	156	1
Langrick Ville	Linc.	210	2
Langridge	Somer.	415	1
Langridge, Brushford	Somer.	447	1
Langrigg, Broomfield	Cumb.	297	2
Langrigg, Kirk Bampton	Cumb.	301	2
Langrish, East Meon	Hants.	372	1
Langrish, Petersfield	Hants.	373	1
Langroyd, Colue	Lanc.	335	2
Langsett, Pennistone	Yorks.	485	2
Langston Harbour, Portsea,	Hants.	400	1
Langstone	Mon.	57	2
Langthorne, Bedale	Yorks.	442	2
Langthorp, Kirkby on the Moor	Yorks.	442	2
Langthwaite, Doncaster	Yorks.	489	2
Langthwaite Green, Lowswater	Cumb.	295	2
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Langwothby, Edenhall	Cumb.	305	2
Lanhadron, St. Ewe	Cornw.	298*	1
Lanhennock	Mon.	64	2
Lanherne House, Mawgan	Cornw.	305*	1
Lanhileth	Mon.	52	2
Lanhydrock	Cornw.	305*	1
Lanishen	Mon.	58	2
Lanisley, Gulval	Cornw.	293	1
Lanivet	Cornw.	305*	1
Lank Major, St. Breward	Cornw.	309*	1
Lanlivery	Cornw.	299*	1
Lanmartin	Mon.	57	2
Lannervean, Sithney	Cornw.	289	1
Lanyhorne Castle	Cornw.	303*	1
Lanover	Mon.	52	2
Laureath	Cornw.	310*	1
Lansaintfread	Mon.	52	2
Lansalloes	Cornw.	310*	1
Lansbury or Eyneshury	Hunts.	209	1
Lansdowu, Bath	Somer.	412	1
Lansoy	Mon.	58	2
Lanteglos, Camelford	Cornw.	290	1
Lanthewy Rytherch	Mon.	54	2
Lanthewy Vach	Mon.	64	2
Lanthony, Hempstead	Glo'st.	27	2
Lantillio Grossenny	Mon.	62	2
Lantilio Pertholey	Mon.	55	2
Lanhinzey, St. Columb	Cornw.	304*	1
Lantyan, St. Sampson's	Cornw.	300*	1
Lanvaches	Mon.	57	2
Lanvair Kilgiden	Mon.	52	2
Lauvair Discoed	Mon.	56	2
Lanvapley	Mon.	55	2
Lanvetherine	Mon.	55	2
Lanviangel Crucorney	Mon.	55	2
Lanvihangel Lantarnam	Mon.	64	2
Lanvihangel Nigh Usk	Mon.	52	2
Lanvihangel Pont y Moile	Mon.	64	2
Lanvihangell, near Roggiet	Mon.	57	2
Lauviangel tor y Mynydd	Mon.	59	2
Lanvihangel ys tern Llewern	Mon.	62	2
Lanwenarth	Mon.	52	2
Lanwern	Mon.	58	2
Lanyon, Madron	Cornw.	294	1
Lapal Tunnel	Salop	104	2
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Larbrick, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
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Lark Hill, Preston	Lanc.	333	2
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Larkfield, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
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Larford, Crowcombe	Somer.	447	1
Larlingford	Norfolk	248	1
Larpool Hall, Whithy	Yorks.	455	2
Larrigon Cottage, Madron	Cornw.	294	1
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Lartington, Romald Kirk	Yorks.	441	2
Larton, West Kirby	Chesh.	289	2
Lasborough, Weston Birt	Glo'st.	32	2
Lasham	Hants.	382	1
Laskill Pasture, Helmsley Black Moor	Yorks.	454	2
Lassington	Glo'st.	26	2
Lasson Hall, Wigton	Cumb.	302	2
Lastingham	Yorks.	456	2
Lastock, Stoke Abbas	Dors.	349	1
Latcham, Wedmore	Somer.	416	1
Latchford, Grappenhall	Chesh	273	2
Latchingdon	Essex	6	1
Latchley, Calstock	Cornw.	282	1
Lateridge, Iron Acton	Glo'st.	35	2
Latham, Ormskirk	Lanc.	359	2
Lathhury	Bucks.	164	1
Latimers, Chesham	Bucks.	157	1
Latton	Wilts.	464	1
Latton	Essex	8	1
Laughton	Leic.	175	2
Laughton	Linc.	207	2
Laughton	Sussex	136	1
Laughton	Linc.	193	2
Laughterton, Kettlethorpe	Linc.	215	2
Laughton en le Morthen	Yorks.	491	2
Launcells	Cornw.	307*	1
Launceston	Cornw.	283	1
Launde Abbey	Leic.	177	2
Launton	Oxon	79	2
Lavant, East	Sussex	123	1
Lavant, Mid	Sussex	126	1
Lavendon	Bucks.	165	1
Lavenham	Suffolk	254	1
Laver High	Essex	12	1
Laverley, West Pennard	Somer.	427	1
Laverstoke	Hants.	393	1
Laverstoke	Wilts.	452	1
Laverton	Glo'st.	29	2
Laverton	Somer.	425	1
Laverton, Kirkby Malzeard	Yorks.	464	2
Lavington	Linc.	194	2
Lavington Down, Duncton	Sussex	119	1
Lavington	Wilts.	475	1
Lavington, Bishop's	Wilts.	472	1
Law, Great, Kirkharle	Nthum.	382	2
Lawern, St. John Bedwardine	Worc.	147	2
Lawford	Essex	14	1
Lawford, Newhold upon Avon	Warw.	265	2
Lawhitton	Cornw.	284	1
Lawkland, Clapham	Yorks.	482	2
Lawley Hill	Salop	106	2
Lawling, Latchingdon	Essex	6	1
Lawn House, Hanwell	Middx.	57	1
Lawnd Park, Pendleton	Lanc.	336	2
Lawrence Street, Hendon	Middx.	58	1
Lawshall	Suffolk	254	1
Lawton, Diddlehury	Salop	107	2
Lawton	Chesh.	286	2
Laxey, Concon	I. of Man	307	2
Laxfield	Suffolk	265	1
Laxton	Nhamp.	221	2
Laxton, Howden	Yorks.	422	2
Layer Marney	Essex	16	1
Layham	Suffolk	263	1
Laymore, Crewkerne	Somer.	423	1
Laysters	Heref.	48	2
Laysthorp, Stonegrave	Yorks.	456	2
Layston	Herts.	29	1
Laytham, Aughton	Yorks.	409	2
Laythorn House, North Mundham	Sussex	124	1
Layton, Bispham	Lanc.	332	2
Layton, East, Stanwick St. John	Yorks.	441	2
Layton, West, Hutton	Yorks.	440	2
Lazonby	Cumb.	306	2
Lazenby, Kirk Leatham	Yorks.	447	2
Le Gore, Shaftesbury	Dors.	363	1
Lea	Linc.	207	2
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Lea, Bridestow	Devon	315	1
Lea, Ashover	Derb.	166	2
Lea	Glo'st	23	2
Lea Bailey, Newland	Glo'st.	23	2
Lea, Linton	Heref.	39	2
Lea, Preston	Lanc.	333	2
Lea Castle, Kidderminster	Worc.	144	2
Lea End, Alvechurch	Worc.	149	2
Leach, East	Glo'st.	23	2
Leachlade	Glo'st.	23	2
Leacroft, Cannock	Staff.	120	2
Lead Hall, Ryther	Yorks.	461	2
Leadenham or Long Ledenham	Linc.	200	2
Leaden, Bishops Froome	Heref.	42	2
Leafield, Shipton	Oxon	74	2
Leagram, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Leagrave, Luton	Beds.	141	1
Leak or Leek	Yorks.	434	2
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Leake, East and West	Notts.	237*	2
Leamington, Upper, Toddenham	Glo'st.	36	2
Leamington Hastings	Warw.	266	2
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Leap, Exbury	Hants.	394	1
Learchild, Edlingham	Nthum.	375	2
Learmouth, Carham	Nthum.	378	2
Leary Greave, Sheffield	Yorks.	492	2
Leases, Burneston	Yorks.	442	2
Leasingham	Linc.	196	2
Leasowes, Halesowen	Salop	104	2
Leatherhead	Surrey	103	1
Leathes, Aikton	Cumb.	299	2
Leathley	Yorks.	465	2
Leaton, Preston Gubhals	Salop	114	2
Leaveland	Kent	46	1
Leawood, Bridestowe	Devon	315	1
Lebthorpe, North Witham	Linc.	195	2
Leck, Tunstall	Lanc.	344	2
Leckby, Cundall	Yorks.	442	1
Leckford	Hants.	374	1
Leckhampstead, Chieveley	Berks.	4	2
Leckhampstead	Bucks.	155	1
Leckhampton	Glo'st.	24	2
Leckonfield	Yorks.	414	2
Ledhurn, Mentmore	Bucks.	159	1
Ledhury	Heref.	43	2
Ledbury, North Lydhury	Salop	111	2
Ledden Hall, Roothing	Essex	7	1
Leddington, Dymmock	Glo'st.	21	2
Lede Hall, Saxton	Yorks	462	2
Ledsham	Yorks.	462	2
Ledston, Ledsham	Yorks.	462	2
Lee	Bucks.	153	1
Lee, Romsey	Hants.	374	1
Lee	Kent	53	1
Lee Botwood	Salop	106	2
Lee, Brockhurst	Salop	100	2
Lee, East, East Tilhury	Essex	2	1
Lee Hall, Childwall	Lanc.	351	2
Lee Hall, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Lee Priory, Ickham	Kent	36	1
Lee Ward, Rothhury	Nthum.	377	2
Leece, Aldingham	Lanc.	340	2
Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Leek	Staff.	137	2
Leek Wootton	Warw.	263	2
Leemailing, Billingham	Nthum.	383	2
Leeming, Burneston	Yorks.	442	2
Lees Court, Sheldwick	Kent	46	1
Lees Priory, Felstead	Essex	9	1
Leese, Sandhach	Chesh.	286	2
Leesgill, Allhallows	Cumb.	296	2
Leftwich, Davenham	Chesh.	286	2
Legbourn	Linc.	205	2
Legesby	Linc.	216	2
Leicester	Leic.	179	2
Leicester Forest	Leic.	185	2
Leigh, Little, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
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Leigh, Hambledon	Hants.	399	1
Leigh	Kent	53	1
Leigh	Lane.	355	2
Leigh, North	Oxon	81	2
Leigh	Somer.	433	1
Leigh, Crowcombe	Somer.	447	1
Leigh, Street	Somer.	447	1
Leigh, Pitminster	Somer.	439	1
Leigh, Lydiard St. Lawrence	Somer.	439	1
Leigh	Staff.	138	2
Leigh	Surrey	109	1
Leigh Woolley, Bradford	Wilts.	453	1
Leigh, Westbury	Wilts.	481	1
Leigh de la Mere	Wilts.	458	1
Leigh	Worc.	152	2
Leighfield Lodge, Oakham	Rutl.	248	2
Leighland, Old Cleeve	Somer.	448	1
Leighterton, Boxwell	Glo'st.	28	2
Leighton	Salop	102	2
Leighton, Bromswold	Hunts.	206	1
Leighton, Cloford	Somer.	424	1
Leighton, Nantwich	Chesh.	284	2
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Leipscott, Morpeth	Nthum.	380	2
Leire	Leic.	183	2
Leith Hill, Ockley	Surrey	116	1
Leiston	Suffolk	259	1
Lelant	Cornw.	294	1
Lelley, Preston	Yorks.	418	2
LellingsAmho,Sheriff Hutton	Yorks.	438	2
Lemasfield, Camerton	Somer.	441	1
Lemington, Lower	Glo'st.	34	2
Lemmington, Edlingham	Nthum.	375	2
Lenborough, Buckingham	Bucks.	154	1
Lincoln	Linc.	198	2
Lench, Bury	Lanc.	346	2
Lench Church	Worc.	145	2
Lench Wick, Norton	Worc.	140	2
Lenham	Kent	40	1
Lenthwaite, Almondbury	Yorks.	459	2
Lenton	Notts.	241	2
Lenwade Bridge, Witchingham	Norfolk	224	1
Leominster	Heref.	48	2
Leppington, Scrayingham	Yorks.	404	2
Lepton, Kirk Heaton	Yorks.	460	2
Lerren, St. Veep	Cornw.	312*	1
Lesbury	Nthum.	368	2
Lesnewth	Cornw.	291	1
Lessingham	Norfolk.	240	1
Letchworth	Herts.	22	1
Letcombe Regis	Berks.	8	2
Letheringham	Suffolk	268	1
Letheringsett	Norfolk	242	1
Letton	Heref.	44	2
Letton	Norfolk.	246	1
Letton, Leintwardine	Heref.	46	2
Letwell, Laughton	Yorks.	491	2
Leven	Yorks.	419	2
Leven Grove, Rudby in Cleveland	Yorks.	450	2
Levens, Heversham	Westm.	394	2
Levenshulme, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Lever Darcey, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Lever, Great, Middleton	Lanc.	350	2
Leverton, North	Notts.	238	2
Leverton	Linc.	191	2
Leverton (Berks), Chilton Foliot	Wilts.	466	1
Leverington	Camb.	182	1
Leversdown, Thurloxton	Somer.	435	1
Levesdon, Watford	Herts.	27	1
Levington	Suffolk	262	1
Levington Kirk	Yorks.	449	2
Levisham	Yorks.	451	2
Lew, Witney	Oxon	68	2
Lew Trenchard	Devon	315	1
Lewannick	Cornw.	284	1
Lewell, West Knighton	Dors.	353	1
Lewes	Sussex	131	1
Lewesdon Hill, Broad Winsor	Dors.	350	1
Lewknor	Oxon.	77	2
Lewisham	Kent	53	1
Lewston, Lillington	Dors.	365	1
Lexden	Essex	11	1
Lexham	Norfolk	244	1
Lexington	Notts.	239	2
Leyhill, Pay Hembury	Devon	312	1
Ley, Upper, Aymestry	Heref.	46	2
Leybourn, Wensley	Yorks.	445	2
Leybourne	Kent	41	1
Leybourne, Godalming	Surrey	106	1
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Loppington	Salop	110	2
Lorbottle, Whittingham	Nthum.	376	2
Lordington, Racton	Sussex	126	1
Lords Island, Crosthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Lorton	Cumb.	295	2
Loscow, Heanor	Derb.	164	2
Lose Hall, Plumstead	Norfolk	220	1
Loseley Place, Guildford	Surrey	115	1
Lostock, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Lostock Gralam, Lower Tabley	Chesh.	273	2
Lostock Hall, Blackburn	Lanc.	337	2
Lostwithiel	Cornw.	299*	1
Lothers or Loders	Dors.	350	1
Lotherton, Sherburn	Yorks.	462	2
Loton Hall	Salop	106	2
Lotterford, North Cheriton	Somer.	428	1
Lottisham, Ditcheat	Somer.	445	1
Loudwater, High Wycomb	Bucks.	163	1
Loughborough	Leic.	180	2
Loughrigg, Grasmere	Westm.	393	2
Loughs, Grasmere	Westm.	393	2
Loughton	Bucks.	165	1
Loughton	Essex	12	1
Loughton, Chelton	Salop	112	2
Lound	Suffolk	269	1
Lound, Sutton	Notts.	239*	2
Lound, Witham on the Hill	Linc.	195	2
Louth	Linc.	212	2
Lovedale, Penkridge	Staff.	120	2

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Loversall	Yorks.	491	2
Loversdale, Irthington	Cumb.	303	2
Lovington	Somer.	421	1
Low, Wolversley	Worc.	148	2
Low Barns, Bishop Wearmouth	Durham	320	2
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Low Quarter, Holme Cultram	Cumb.	298	2
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Lowdore, Crosthwaite	Cumh.	297	2
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Lower Green, Totteuham	Middx.	56	1
Lower House, Walton on the Hill	Lanc.	362	2
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Lower Stakesley, Whithy	Yorks.	453	2
Lower Town, Ashton	Devon.	308	1
Loweshy	Leic.	177	2
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Luccombe, Lawhitton	Cornw.	284	1
Luccombe Chine, Shanklin	Hants.	404	1
Lucker, Bamhoro'	Nthum.	366	2
Luckett, Stoke Climsland	Cornw.	284	1
Luckford, East Stoke	Dors.	346	1
Luckham	Somer.	419	1
Luckington, Kilmersdon	Somer.	432	1
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Luckley Green, Wokingham,	Berks.	15	2
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Lucton	Heref.	48	2
Ludhorough	Linc.	213	2
Luddenden, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
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Luddingdon, Washiugley	Hunts.	208	1
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Luddingtou in the Brook	Nhamp.	230	2
Ludford	Heref.	48	2
Ludford	Linc.	216	2
Ludgershall	Bucks.	151	1
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Ludgvan	Cornw.	294	1
Ludham	Norfolk	240	1
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Ludshott, Bramshott	Hants.	370	1
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Mardale, Bampton	Westm.	398	1
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Mare Green, Stoke St. Gregory	Somer.	424	1
Marefield, Tilton on the Hill	Leic.	177	2
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Markyate Cell, Caddington	Herts.	28	1
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Marshland, Newton in the Isle	Camb.	182	1
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Marton	Yorks.	465	2
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Medbourne	Leic.	175	2
Medland, Cheriton Bishops,	Devon	334	1
Medlar, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Medley, Woolvercott	Oxon	82	2
Medmenham	Bucks.	162	1
Medomsley, Lanchester	Durham	313	2
Medrose, St. Teath	Cornw.	309*	1
Medstead	Hants.	389	1
Medyate, Camerton	Somer.	441	1
Meen, Quinton	Glo'st.	30	2
Meen Hill, Mickleton	Glo'st.	30	2
Meend Park, Little Dewchurch	Heref.	50	2
Meer Hospital, Waddington,	Linc.	199	2
Meerhay, Beaminster	Dors.	348	1
Meesden	Herts.	29	1
Meeson, Bolas	Salop	101	2
Meeth	Devon	326	1
Meg's Well, Dorking	Surrey	116	1
Melancoose, Colan	Cornw.	304*	1
Melandra Castle, Glossop	Derb.	161	2
Melay, Aspatria	Cumb.	296	2
Melbourn	Camb.	170	1
Melbourn, Malmesbury	Wilts.	468	1
Melbourn, Thornton	Yorks.	417	2
Melbourn	Derb.	165	2
Melbury Abbas	Dors.	363	1
Melbury Bubb	Dors.	366	1
Melbury Sampford	Dors.	355	1
Melchbourn	Beds.	146	1
Melcome Horsey	Dors.	352	1
Meldon	Nthum.	372	2
Meldon Park Corner, Hartburn	Nthum.	379	2
Meldreth	Camb.	170	1
Melford	Suffolk	254	1
Melkridge, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Melksham	Wilts.	470	1
Melling	Lanc.	344	2
Melling, Halsall	Lanc.	354	2
Mellis	Suffolk	264	1
Mellor, Blackburn	Lanc.	337	2
Mellor, Glossop	Derb.	161	2
Mells	Somer.	432	1
Mells, Wenhaston	Suffolk	260	1
Melmerby	Cumb.	306	2
Melmerby, Coverham	Yorks.	445	2
Melmerby, Wath	Yorks.	442	2
Melpash, Netherbury	Dors.	348	1
Melshet Park	Wilts.	462	1
Melsonby	Yorks.	440	2
Meltham, Almondbury	Yorks.	459	2
Melthwaite, Irton	Cumb.	295	2
Melton	Suffolk	230	1
Melton, Welton	Yorks.	422	2
Melton on the Hill	Yorks.	438	2
Meltonby, Pocklington	Yorks.	417	2
Melton Constable	Norfolk	242	1
Melton	Norfolk	243	1
Melton Ross	Linc.	218	2
Melverly	Salop	109	2
Membury	Devon.	299	1
Menabilly, Tywardreth	Cornw.	300*	1
Menacuddle, St. Austell	Cornw.	297*	1
Mendham	Suffolk	265	1
Mendip Lodge, Churchill	Somer.	449	1
Mendlesham	Suffolk	264	1
Menerdue, Luxulion	Cornw.	299*	1
Menethorp, Westow	Yorks.	405	2
Menhineot	Cornw.	282	1
Menston, Otley	Yorks.	477	2
Menthorp, Hemingbrough	Yorks.	423	2
Mentmore	Bucks.	159	1
Menwith, Hampsthwaite	Yorks.	463	2
Meole Brace	Salop	114	2
Meols, North	Lanc.	359	2
Meolse, West Kirby	Chesh.	289	2
Meon, East	Hants.	372	1
Meon, West	Hants.	389	1
Meon Stoke	Hants.	399	1
Meopham	Kent	43	1
Mepal	Camb.	184	1
Meppershall	Beds.	140	1
Mercaston, Mugginton	Derb.	157	2
Merdon, Hursley	Hants.	383	1
Mere	Wilts.	470	1
Mere, Rosthern	Chesh.	274	2
Mere Barton, Halsall	Lanc.	354	2
Mereclough, Cliviger	Lanc.	335	2
Mere Cool, Welch Hampton,	Salop	110	2
Mere Cross	Salop	110	2
Mere, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Mere White, Welchampton	Salop	110	2
Mereden, Dorking	Surrey	116	1
Merevale	Warw.	257	2
Mereworth	Kent	41	1
Meriden	Warw.	259	2
Mering, Girton	Notts.	235*	2
Merkshall	Norfolk	243	1
Merley, Hampreston	Dors.	361	1
Merridge, Spaxton	Somer.	418	1
Merrifield, Bridgerule	Cornw.	306*	1
Merrifield, Ilton	Somer.	411	1
Merrington	Durham	316	2
Merrington, St. Andrew Auckland	Durham	318	2
Merrington, Preston Gubbals	Salop	114	2
Merriott	Somer.	423	1
Merrow	Surrey	115	1
Merry Hill, Bushey	Herts.	28	1
Merrymeet, Menbineot	Cornw	282	1
Mersham	Kent	45	1
Mersey Island	Essex	16	1
Merstham	Surrey	110	1
Merston	Sussex	124	1
Merston, Shorne	Kent	43	1
Merther	Cornw.	302*	1
Merton	Norfolk	252	1
Merton	Surrey	102	1
Merton	Devon.	326	1
Merton Grange, Whitegate	Chesh.	277	2
Meshaw	Devon.	333	1
Messing	Essex	11	1
Meston, West	Sussex	132	1
Metfield	Suffolk	265	1
Metham, Howden	Yorks.	422	2
Metherell, Calstock	Cornw.	282	1
Metheringham	Linc.	198	2
Methley	Yorks.	457	2
Methop, Beetham	Westm.	392	2
Methwold	Norfolk	238	1
Mettingham	Suffolk	279	1
Metton	Norfolk	220	1
Mevagissey	Cornw.	299*	1
Mew Stone, Wembury	Devon.	320	1
Mexborough	Yorks.	491	2
Michael Church, Eskley	Heref.	38	2
Michaelstone Vedow or Llanvihangel Vedw.	Mon.	65	2
Michaelstow	Cornw.	291	1
Michaelstow, Camelford	Cornw.	290	1
Michaelstow Hall, Ramsey	Essex	14	1
Michel, Newlyn	Cornw.	306*	1
Michelgrove, Findon	Sussex.	121	1
Michell, St. Enoder	Cornw.	305*	1
Mickeridge, Hasfield	Glo'st.	36	2
Mickfield	Suffolk	261	1
Mickleby, Lythe	Yorks.	448	2
Micklefield, Sherburn	Yorks.	462	2
Micklefield House, Rickmansworth	Herts.	23	1
Mickleham	Surrey	103	1
Micklehow Hill, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Micklethwaite, Bingley	Yorks.	474	2
Micklethwaite Grange, Ledsham	Yorks.	462	2
Mickleton	Glo'st.	30	2
Mickleton, Romald Kirk	Yorks.	441	2
Mickley, Ovingham	Nthum.	381	2
Mickley, Prees	Salop	100	2
Middle	Salop	110	2
Middle Forest, Middleton in Tees Dale	Durham	317	2
Middle Green, Tottenham	Middx.	56	1
Middle Hendon, Bishop Wearmouth	Durham	320	2
Middle Hill, Broadway	Worc.	153	2
Middle Hill Spa, Box	Wilts.	457	1
Middle Mead, Great Baddow	Essex	4	1
Middle Quarter, Kirklinton	Cumb.	303	2
Middlegate, Penrith	Cumb.	306	2
Middleham	Yorks.	445	2
Middleham, Bishops Middleham	Durham	325	2
Middlehope, Diddlebury	Salop	107	2
Middlemarsh, Minterne	Dors.	352	1
Middleney, Drayton	Somer.	410	1
Middlesborough	Yorks.	449	2
Middlesceugh, Carlisle	Cumb.	300	2
Middlesmoor, Kirkby Malzeard	Yorks.	464	2
Middlethorp House, Bishops Thorp	Yorks.	425	2
Middlestone, St. Andrew Auckland	Durham	318	2
Middlewood, Dawlish	Devon	308	1
Middlewich	Chesh.	286	2
Middlezoy	Somer.	446	1
Middleton Grange, Runcorn,	Chesh.	274	2
Middleton Place, Corney	Cumb.	294	2
Middleton, Wirksworth	Derb.	170	2

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Melcombe, North Petherton,	Somer.	435	1
Middleton, Youlgrave	Derb.	162	2
Middleton in Tees Dale	Durham	317	2
Middleton St. George	Durham	327	2
Middleton	Essex	9	1
Middleton, Long Parish	Hants.	376	1
Middleton on the Hill	Heref.	43	2
Middleton	Lanc.	350	2
Middleton, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Middleton, Winwick	Lanc.	364	2
Middleton	Norfolk	232	1
Middleton Hall, Needham	Norfolk	218	1
Middleton, Cottingham	Nhamp.	220	2
Middleton Chenduit or Cheney	Nhamp.	231	2
Middleton, Belford	Nthum.	367	2
Middleton, Ilderton	Ntbum.	375	2
Middleton Stoney	Oxon	79	2
Middleton, Oswestry	Salop	109	2
Middleton	Suffolk	259	1
Middleton	Sussex	118	1
Middleton	Warw.	259	2
Middleton, Kirkby Lonsdale	Westm.	397	2
Middleton on the Wolds	Yorks.	409	2
Middleton	Yorks.	451	2
Middleton, Ilkley	Yorks.	475	2
Middleton, Rothwell	Yorks.	458	2
Middleton Hall, Rothwell	Yorks.	458	2
Middleton Quernbow, Wath,	Yorks.	442	2
Middleton Tyas	Yorks.	439	2
Middleton upon Leven, Ruddby in Cleveland	Yorks.	450	2
Middop, Gisburn	Yorks.	483	2
Midford, South Stoke	Somer.	415	1
Midgham, Hampstead Norris	Berks.	4	2
Midgbam, Tbatcham	Berks.	2	2
Midgley, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Midburst	Sussex	125	1
Midley	Kent	51	1
Midlington Place, Droxford,	Hants.	398	1
Midlow, St. Neots	Hunts.	210	1
Midridge, Heighington	Durham	316	2
Midridge Grange, St. Andrew Auckland	Durbam	318	2
Midsummer Norton	Somer.	423	1
Milbourn Port	Somer.	428	1
Milbourn St. Andrew	Dors.	343	1
Milbourn Styleham	Dors.	344	1
Milbrook, Whitechurch	Devon	324	1
Milburn, Kirkby Thore	Westm.	391	2
Milburn, Ponteland	Nthum.	373	2
Milby, Kirkby on the Moor,	Yorks.	442	2
Milcott (Glouc.) Weethley,	Warw.	252	2
Milden	Suffolk	255	1
Mildenhall	Suffolk	267	1
Mildenball	Wilts.	474	1
Mile End, Gawsworth	Chesh.	278	2
Mile End or Myland	Essex	11	1
Mile End, Stepney	Middx.	63	1
Milebam	Norfolk	244	1
Milfield, Kirk Newton	Nthum.	378	2
Milford	Hants.	397	1
Millford, Kirkby Wharf	Yorks.	462	2
Milford, Laverstock	Wilts.	452	1
Milford House, Edmonton	Middx.	56	1
Milford, Soutb, Sherburn	Yorks.	462	2
Milford Water, High Clere,	Hants.	392	1
Milkin Tower, Pendleton	Lanc.	336	2
Mill End, Eastington	Glo'st.	36	2
Mill End, Nortb Nibley	Glo'st.	20	2
Mill Hill, Hendou	Middx.	58	1
Mill Lane, Isleworth	Middx.	59	1
Mill, Little, Long Houghton	Ntbum.	368	2
Milland, Trotton	Sussex	125	1
Millbeck, Under, Windermere	Westm.	396	1
Millbrook	Beds.	146	1
Millbrook	Hants.	383	1
Millenheath, Prees	Salop	100	2
Miller Dale, Tideswell	Derb.	162	2
Millbayes, Hemyock	Devon.	315	1
Millingoos, Sitbney	Cornw.	289	1
Millington	Yorks.	417	2
Millington, Rosthern	Chesh.	274	2
Millingy, Perran Zabuloe	Cornw.	306*	1
Millo or Milnhoe, Dunton	Beds.	139	1
Millock Water, Greystoke	Cumb.	305	2
Millom	Cumb.	295	2
Millshield, Bywell	Nthum.	381	2
Milnham, Claines	Worc.	146	2
Milnthorp, Heversbam	Westm.	394	2
Milson	Salop	110	2
Milstead	Kent	47	1
Milston	Wilts.	453	1
Milthorpe, Aslackby	Linc.	192	2
Milton Bryant	Beds.	143	1
Milton Ernest	Beds.	146	1
Milton	Berks.	10	2
Milton Keynes	Bucks.	165	1
Milton	Camb.	174	1
Milton, Weeverham	Chesh.	278	2
Milton Green, Handley	Chesh.	268	2
Milton Abbot	Devon	329	1
Milton Damerell	Devon	300	1
Milton, South	Devon	328	1
Milton Abbas	Dors.	352	1
Milton, West, Poorstock	Dors.	349	1
Milton, Prittlewell	Essex	13	1
Milton End, Arlington	Glo'st.	19	2
Milton	Hants.	396	1
Milton, Portsea	Hants.	400	1
Milton, Pembridge	Heref.	44	2
Milton	Kent	47	1
Milton, Gravesend	Kent	43	1
Milton Malson	Nhamp.	234	2
Milton Abbey, Castor	Nhamp.	226	2
Milton, Adderbury	Oxon	70	2
Milton, Shipton	Oxon	74	2
Milton, Great	Oxon	80	2
Milton, Martock	Somer.	434	1
Milton, Wells	Somer.	442	1
Milton, Weston super Mare	Somer.	450	1
Milton Clevedon	Somer	417	1
Milton, Norton	Staff.	133	2
Milton Lilbourn	Wilts.	467	1
Milton Borough, Dorking	Surrey	116	1
Milverton	Somer.	434	1
Milverton	Warw.	264	2
Milwood, Owston	Linc.	214	2
Milwich	Staff.	135	2
Mimms	Herts.	28	1
Mims, South	Middx.	56	1
Minacre, Northbourne	Kent	35	1
Minchery, Littlemoor	Oxon.	72	2
Mincbinbampton	Glo'st.	31	2
Mincbinton, Handley	Dors.	363	1
Mindrim, Carham	Nthum.	378	2
Mindtown	Salop	111	2
Minehead	Somer.	419	1
Minety	Glo'st.	25	2
Miningle Low, Youlgrave	Derb.	162	2
Miningsby	Linc.	203	2
Minley, Yateley	Hants.	379	1
Minshull	Chesh.	284	2
Minshull Vernon, Middlewich	Chesb.	286	2
Minskip, Aldborough	Yorks.	463	2
Minstead	Hants.	396	1
Minster	Cornw.	291	1
Minster	Kent	37	1
Minster	Kent	48	1
Minster Lovell	Oxon	74	2
Minsterley, Westbury	Salop	107	2
Minsterworth	Glo'st.	31	2
Mintern	Dors.	352	1
Mintern Parva, Buckland Newton	Dors.	351	1
Minting	Linc.	208	2
Mintlyn or Mintling	Norfolk	232	1
Minton, Church Stretton	Salop	108	2
Minworth, Curdworth	Warw.	258	2
Mirable Cottage, Niton	Hants.	403	1
Mire House, Bassentbwaite	Cumb.	296	2
Mirfield	Yorks.	458	2
Mirlow House, Kirkbarle	Nthum.	382	2
Miserden	Glo'st.	20	2
Missenden, Hitchin	Herts.	30	1
Missenden	Bucks.	153	1
Missingbam	Linc.	213	2
Misson	Notts.	237	2
Misson Car, Gringley	Notts.	238	2
Misterton	Leic.	183	2
Misterton	Notts.	238	2
Misterton	Somer.	424	1
Mistley	Essex	14	1
Mitcham	Surrey	114	1
Mitcbel Troy	Mon.	59	2
Mitcbeldever	Hants.	381	1
Mitchelmersh	Hants.	383	2
Mitford	Nthum.	380	2
Mitbian, St. Agnes	Cornw.	303*	1
Mitmeece Eccleshall	Staff.	131	2
Mitton	Yorks.	484	2
Mitton, Little, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Mitton, Kidderminster	Worc.	144	2
Mitton, Upper, Hartlebury	Worc.	147	2
Mitton, Penkridge	Staff.	120	2
Mittons, Bredon	Worc.	150	2
Mixbury	Oxon	79	2
Moat, Kirk Andrews	Cumb.	303	2
Moat House, Tamworth	Staff.	129	2
Moccas	Heref.	45	2
Mocktree Forest, Leintwardine	Heref.	46	2
Modbury	Devon	308	1
Moditonham House, Botus Fleming	Cornw.	285	2
Mogerhanger, Blunham	Beds.	148	1
Monk Bretton, Royston	Yorks.	485	2
Monk Coniston, Hawksbead,	Lanc.	341	2
Monk Fryston	Yorks.	461	2
Monk Ham, Marston Bigot	Somer.	425	1
Monk Hesleton	Durham	325	2
Monk Hopton	Salop	117	2
Monk Oakhampton	Devon	300	1
Monk Sobam	Suffolk	265	1
Monk Wearmouth	Durham	311	2
Monk Wood, Grimley	Worc.	147	2
Monkbridge, Pembridge	Heref.	44	2
Monkerton, Pinhoe	Devon.	338	1
Monkey Island, Bray	Berks.	2	2
Monkhill, Pontefract	Yorks.	472	2
Monkland	Heref.	44	2
Monkleigh	Devon.	326	1
Monkridge, Elsdon	Nthum.	376	2
Monks, Corsham	Wilts.	458	1
Monks Bridge, Rolleston	Staff.	127	2
Monks Eleigh	Suffolk	255	1
Monk's Farm, Forton	Staff.	121	2
Monk's Grove, Chertsey	Surrey	107	1
Monks Hardwick, St. Neots,	Hunts.	210	1
Monks Horton	Kent	51	1
Monks Kirby	Warw.	265	2
Monks Patb	Warw.	265	2
Monks Wood	Mon.	64	2
Monkseaton, Tynemoutb	Nthum.	371	2
Monksilver	Somer.	448	1
Monkston	Hants.	373	1
Monkton Fort, Gosport	Hants.	401	1
Monkton	Devon.	306	1
Monkton, Jarrow	Durbam	310	2
Monkton, Cranbourn	Dors.	361	1
Monkton Tarrant	Dors.	362	1
Monkton	Kent	37	1
Monkton, Stogursey	Somer.	418	1
Monkton Comb	Somer.	415	1
Monkton, West	Somer.	446	1
Monkton Deverill	Wilts.	460	1
Monkton Farley	Wilts.	454	1
Monktou Bishop, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Moldash	Kent	47	1
Mole, Padstow	Cornw.	306*	1
Molecroft, Beverley	Yorks.	411	2
Molesden, Mitford	Nthum.	380	2

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Molesworth	Hunts.	206	1
Molineck, St. Germans	Cornw.	285	1
Molland	Devon.	317	1
Mollington, Chester	Chesh.	269	2
Mollington, Cropredy	Oxon.	69	2
Mollington, Great, or Torrant, Backford	Chesh.	287	2
Mollington, Warmington	Warw.	261	2
Molton, North and South	Devon.	317	1
Monceaux Castle, Hawksbridge	Somer.	448	1
Monewden	Suffolk	268	1
Money, Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Money Ash, Buxton	Derb.	158	2
Money Farthing Hill, Clodock	Heref.	38	2
Money Laws, Carham	Nthum.	378	2
Mongeham	Kent	35	1
Mongewell	Oxon	77	2
Monmouth	Mon.	62	2
Monnington upon Wye	Heref.	41	2
Monnington Vow Church	Heref.	46	2
Monsal Dale, Tideswell	Derb.	162	2
Montacute	Somer.	440	1
Montford	Salop	110	2
Montreal, Seven Oaks	Kent	53	1
Moolham, West Dowlish	Somer.	410	1
Moor, Sutton Coldfield	Warw.	258	2
Moor Hall, Aughton	Lanc.	351	2
Moor House, Burgh	Cumb.	299	2
Moor Monckton	Yorks.	425	2
Moor Park, Farnham	Surrey	105	1
Moor Park, Rickmansworth,	Herts.	23	1
Moor Town, Brands Burton,	Yorks.	419	2
Moorside, Backwell	Somer.	427	1
Moorby	Linc.	210	2
Moordon, North Curry	Somer.	424	1
Mooresharrow, Middlewich,	Chesh.	286	2
Moore, Critchill	Dors.	358	1
Moore, Runcorn	Chesh.	274	2
Moorgate, Clareborough	Notts.	238	2
Moorhouse, Houghton le Spring	Durham	321	2
Moorhouses, Kirk Bride	Cumb.	301	2
Moorhouse, Lexington	Notts.	239	2
Moorland, North Petherton,	Somer.	435	1
Moorlands, Stoke St. Gregory	Somer.	424	1
Moorlinch	Somer.	446	1
Moorsham, Great, Skelton	Yorks.	448	2
Moorsley, Houghton le Spring	Durham	321	2
Moorthwaite, Cumwhitton	Cumb.	303	2
Moorton, Thornbury	Glo'st.	35	2
Moortown, Tynemouth	Nthum.	371	2
Moorwinstow	Cornw.	307*	1
Morants Court Hill, Chevening	Kent	53	1
Morhath, Marshwood	Dors.	349	1
Morborn	Hunts.	208	1
Morchard Bishops	Devon.	307	1
Morcott	Rutl.	250	2
Morden	Surrey	114	1
Morden	Dors.	362	1
Morden, Sedgefield	Durham	326	2
Morden College, Charlton	Kent	52	1
Mordhall, Gnosal	Staff.	121	2
Mordiford	Heref.	39	2
More	Salop	111	2
More, Slimbridge	Glo'st.	20	2
More End, Harthury	Glo'st.	26	2
More Hall, Ecclesfield	Yorks.	487	2
Morehath	Devon.	300	1
Morecambe Bay, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Morecambe Lodge, Warton,	Lanc.	344	2
Morecot, Minsterworth	Glo'st.	31	2
Moreleigh	Devon.	328	1
Moreley, Stillingfleet	Yorks.	423	2
Mores, Bray	Berks.	2	2
Moresby	Cumb.	295	2
Moresk Castle, St. Clements	Cornw.	300*	1
Morestead	Hants.	389	1
Morewest End, Hartbury	Glo'st.	26	2
MoriceTown, Stoke Damarell	Devon	323	1
Morland	Westm.	401	2
Morley	Derb.	164	2
Morley, Batley	Yorks.	457	2
Morley, Wimslow	Chesh.	282	2
Morley	Norfolk	229	1
Morning Thorp	Norfolk	217	1
Morpeth	Nthum.	380	2
Morrage, Ipstones	Staff.	138	2
Morrick, Warkworth	Nthum.	379	2
Morston	Norfolk	242	1
Mortham Tower, Rokeby	Yorks.	441	2
Morthen Hall, Whiston	Yorks.	494	2
Morthoe	Devon.	302	1
Mortimer's Castle, Much Marcle	Heref.	39	2
Mortimer's Cross, Aymestrey	Heref.	46	2
Mortlake	Surrey	102	1
Moreton	Berks.	9	2
Moreton, Dinton	Bucks.	152	1
Moreton, Bidston	Chesh.	289	2
Moreton, Asthury	Chesh.	285	2
Morton, Lamplugh	Cumb.	295	2
Morton	Derb.	168	2
Moreton Hampstead	Devon.	331	1
Moreton	Dors.	346	1
Morton, East, Dalton le Dale	Durham	321	2
Morton Grange, Houghton le Spring	Durham	321	2
Morton, Haughton le Skerne	Durham	315	2
Morton Tynemouth, Gainford	Durham	316	2
Moreton	Essex	12	1
Moreton, Standish	Glo'st.	36	2
Moreton in the Marsh	Glo'st.	36	2
Moreton Valence	Glo'st.	36	2
Moreton, Eye	Heref.	47	2
Morton upon Lugg	Heref.	41	2
Morton Jefferies	Heref.	43	2
Morton	Linc.	193	2
Morton	Linc.	195	2
Morton, Gainsborough	Linc.	207	2
Morton on the Hill	Norfolk	224	1
Morton Pinkeney	Nhamp.	229	2
Moreton, Babworth	Notts.	236	2
Morton	Notts.	238*	2
Moreton, North Moor	Oxon	74	2
Moreton Corbet	Salop.	100	2
Moreton Say	Salop.	100	2
Morton, Oswestry	Salop	109	2
Moreton, Compton Martin	Somer.	423	1
Moreton, Gnosall	Staff.	121	2
Morton Bagot	Warw.	252	2
Morton Morrell	Warw.	262	2
Morton Underhill, Inkberrow	Worc.	150	2
Morton, Ormsby	Yorks.	450	2
Morton upon Swale, Steeple Ainderby	Yorks.	439	2
Morton, Bingley	Yorks.	474	2
Morvah	Cornw.	295	1
Morval	Cornw.	311*	1
Morvill	Salop	113	2
Morwelham Quay, Devonport	Devon	322	1
Morwell House, Tavistock	Devon	329	1
Morwick, Barwick in Elmet	Yorks.	473	2
Mosborough, Eckington	Derb.	168	2
Mose, Beaumont	Essex	13	1
Mosedale, St. Bees	Cumb.	292	2
Moseley, Bushbury	Staff.	136	2
Moseley, King's Norton	Worc.	145	2
Mosley Hill, Childwall	Lanc.	351	2
Moss, Campsall	Yorks.	472	2
Moss Bank, Dean	Lanc.	346	2
Moss House, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Moss Side, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Mossdale, Caldbeck	Cumb.	297	2
Mosser or Mosergh, Brigham	Cumb.	294	2
Mosterton	Dors.	348	1
Moston, Chester	Chesh.	269	2
Moston, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Moston, Stanton	Salop	101	2
Moston, Warmingham	Chesh.	287	2
Moswood, Belton	Linc.	214	2
Motcombe	Dors.	364	1
Mote, Maidstone	Kent	42	1
Mote Hill, Elsdon	Nthum.	376	2
Motherby, Greystoke	Cumb.	305	2
Mottingham, Eltham	Kent	52	1
Mottisfont	Hants.	376	1
Motteston	Hants.	405	1
Mottram in Longden Dale	Chesh.	278	2
Mottram St. Andrews, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Mouldsworth, Tarvin	Chesh.	277	2
Moulham, Swanage	Dors.	345	1
Moulsey	Surrey	104	1
Moulsford	Berks.	9	2
Moulsford, North Stoke	Oxon	77	2
Moulsham, Chelmsford	Essex	4	1
Moulsoe or Mulso	Bucks.	165	1
Moulton	Linc.	189	2
Moulton	Norfolk.	252	1
Moulton	Nhamp.	232	2
Moulton	Suffolk	272	1
Moulton, Davenham	Chesh.	286	2
Moulton, Middleton Tyas	Yorks.	439	2
Moulton	Norfolk.	217	1
Mounce Know, Falstone	Nthum.	383	2
Moundsley, King's Norton	Worc.	145	2
Mount, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Mount, Whithy	Yorks.	453	2
Mount Amelia, Ingoldesthorp	Norfolk.	249	1
Mount Bures	Essex	11	1
Mount Ebford, Topsham	Devon	339	1
Mount Ebford, Woodbury	Devon.	304	1
Mount Edgecumbe	Devon	324	1
Mount Sion, Tonbridge	Kent	43	1
Mount Ferrard, Birdsall	Yorks.	404	2
Mount Galpin, Dartmouth	Devon	305	1
Mount Grass, East Harsley,	Yorks.	435	2
Mount Ida, Bagthorp	Norfolk.	233	1
Mount Mascal, Bexley	Kent	54	1
Mount Morris, Monks Horton	Kent	51	1
Mount Nod, Streatham	Surrey.	101	1
Mount Pleasant, Kenton	Devon	309	1
Mount Pleasant, Crayford	Kent	53	1
Mount Pleasant, Sheffield	Yorks.	492	2
Mount Ratford, St. Leonards	Devon	338	1
Mount St. John, Feliskirk	Yorks.	435	2
Mount Strange, Kirk St. Anne	I. of Man	309	2
Mount Weare, Topsham	Devon	339	1
Mount Wise, Devonport	Devon.	322	1
Mountfield	Sussex	129	1
Mounthealy, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Mountjoy, Colan	Cornw.	304*	1
Mountneys Ing	Essex	5	1
Mount's Bay, Marazion	Cornw.	294	1
Mountsfield House, Bridport	Dors.	349	1
Mountsorrel	Leic.	176	2
Mountstain, Hemyock	Devon.	315	1
Mounton	Mon.	57	2
Mousehole, Paul	Cornw.	295	1
Mousell, Godalming	Surrey	106	1
Mousen, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Mow Cop, Asthury	Chesh.	285	2
Mowbray House, Kirkby Malzeard	Yorks.	464	2
Moxby, Marton in the Forest	Yorks.	438	2
Moxhull, Whishaw	Warw.	259	2
Moyles Court, Ellingham	Hants.	397	1
Moynes Court, Mathern	Mon.	57	2
Moyns, Steeple Bumstead	Essex	9	1
Much Marcle	Heref.	59	2
Much Wenlock, Wenlock	Salop	118	2
Muchelney	Somer.	436	1
Mucking	Essex	2	1
Muckleford, Bradford Peverell	Dors.	354	1
Muckleston	Staff.	133	2
Muckleston, Shawbury	Salop.	100	2
Mucklewick, Hyssington	Mon.	105	2
Mucklewick, Montg. Worthen	Salop.	105	2
Muckton	Linc.	212	2
Mudford	Somer.	433	1
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Mulbarton	Norfolk	243	1
Mulgrave Castle, Lytbe	Yorks.	448	2
Mullicourt, Outwell	Camb.	182	1
Mullion	Cornw.	289	1
Mullion Landewednack	Cornw.	288	1
Mulwitb, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Mumby	Linc.	205	2
Mumps, Oldbam	Lanc.	350	2
Muncaster	Cumb.	295	2
Muncaster Castle, St. Bees	Cumb.	292	2
Munden, Great	Herts.	22	1
Mundham	Norfolk	245	1
Mundham, South, Pagbam	Sussex	123	1
Mundham, North	Sussex	124	1
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Mundsley	Norfolk	220	1
Mundy Green, St. Columb	Cornw.	304*	1
Munford	Norfolk	238	1
Mungrisdale, Greystoke	Cumb.	305	2
Munsley	Heref.	43	2
Munslow	Salop	108	2
Munster House, Fulham	Middx.	61	1
Murchington, Throwley	Devon.	339	1
Murcot, Childs Wickham	Glo'st.	29	2
Murcott, Charlton	Oxon.	78	2
Murcott, Long Buckby	Nhamp.	223	2
Murrah, Greystoke	Cumb.	305	2
Murrell Green, Odiham	Hants.	382	1
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Murston	Kent.	47	1
Murton, Bongate	Westm.	390	2
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Musbury	Devon.	299	1
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Musgrave	Westm.	392	2
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Muskham	Notts.	240*	2
Muston	Leic.	173	2
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Muswell Hill, Hornsey	Middx.	60	1
Mutford	Suffolk	269	1
Mutterton, Columpton	Devon	312	1
Mutton Cove, Devonport	Devon	322	1
Muxbear, Halberton	Devon	311	1
Myerscough, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Mylor	Cornw.	289	1
Mynyddyslwyn	Mon.	66	2
Myrtle Grove, Selby	Yorks.	461	2
Mythe, Tewkesbury	Glo'st.	34	2
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Myton upon Swale	Yorks.	438	2

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Nackington	Kent	35	1
Nacton	Suffolk	262	1
Naddle Fell, Crosthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Naddle Forest, Bampton	Westm.	398	2
Nafferton	Yorks.	408	2
Nafferton, Ovingham	Nthum.	381	2
Nailesbourn, Kingston	Somer.	439	1
Nailsea	Somer.	437	1
Nailstone	Leic.	186	2
Nailsworth, Mincbampton	Glo'st.	31	2
Naish House, Portbury	Somer.	437	1
Nallers, Askerswell	Dors.	349	1
Nancledry, Towednack	Cornw.	296	1
Nansough, Ladock	Cornw.	299*	1
Nanswhyden House, St. Columb	Cornw.	304*	1
Nantallan, Bodmin	Cornw.	308*	1
Nantwich	Chesh.	284	2
Nappa, Gisburn	Yorks.	483	2
Nappa Hall, Aysgarth	Yorks.	444	2
Napton on the Hill	Warw.	266	2
Narborough	Leic.	186	2
Narburgh	Norfolk.	237	1
Narford	Norfolk	237	1
Nas End, Eastington	Glo'st.	36	2
Naseby	Nhamp.	224	2
Nash	Mon.	58	2
Nash, Burford	Salop.	110	2
Nash, Broad Winsor	Dors.	350	1
Nash, Lingen	Heref.	46	2
Nash, Whaddon	Bucks.	160	1
Naslington, Barthomley	Chesh.	283	2
Nasse, Lydney	Glo'st.	21	2
Nassington	Nhamp.	234	2
Nast End, Leckhampstead	Bucks.	155	1
Nateby, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Nateby, Kirkby Stephen	Westm.	391	2
Nateley Scures	Hants.	378	1
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Natland, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Natton, Asbchurch	Glo'st.	34	2
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Naunton, Winchcombe	Glo'st.	30	2
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Navenby	Linc.	195	2
Navestock	Essex	12	1
Nawortb, Brampton	Cumb.	302	2
Nawton, Kirkdale	Yorks.	455	2
Nayland	Suffolk	255	1
Naze, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Naze, Walton le Stoken	Essex	14	1
Nazing	Essex	15	1
Neach Hall, Boningale	Salop	104	2
Neasdon, Wilsdon	Middx.	62	1
Neasbam, Hurworth	Durham	327	2
Neateshead	Norfolk	251	1
Neatham, Alton	Hants.	370	1
Necton	Norfolk.	237	1
Nedging	Suffolk	263	1
Needham	Norfolk.	218	1
Needham Market	Suffolk	261	1
Needham Hall, Elm	Camb.	182	1
Needingworth, Holywell	Hunts.	203	1
Needwood Forest, Tatenhill,	Staff.	127	2
Neen Savage	Salop.	113	2
Neen Sollers	Salop	110	2
Neenton	Salop.	113	2
Neithrop, Banbury	Oxon.	69	2
Nelmes, Hornchurch	Essex	8	1
Nemal Edge, Middleton in Tees Dale	Durham	317	2
Nempnett, Thrubwell	Somer.	431	1
Nen or Upwell	Camb.	182	1
Nephouse, West Halton	Linc.	213	2
Nepicar, Wrotham	Kent	44	1
Nesbit, Monk Hesleton	Durbam	325	2
Nesbit, Stamfordham	Nthum.	382	2
Nesbitt, Doddington	Nthum.	377	2
Nesfield, Ilkley	Yorks.	475	2
Ness, Neston	Chesh.	288	2
Ness Cliff Hill, Great Ness	Salop.	110	2
Ness, Stonegrave	Yorks.	456	2
Ness	Salop.	110	2
Neston	Chesh.	288	2
Neswick Hall, Bainton	Yorks.	408	2
Nether, Staveley	Derb.	168	2
Nether Avon	Wilts.	462	1
Nether Bootl., Castleton	Derb.	160	2
Nether Crawley, Luton	Beds.	141	1
Nether Exe	Devon.	312	1
Nether Hall, Roydon	Essex	8	1
Nether Hall, Boughton	Norfolk	213	1
Nether Heath, Worthen	Salop	105	2
Nether Padley, Hope	Derb.	162	2
Netber Seale	Leic.	181	2
Nether Shelton, Marston Morteyne	Beds.	146	1
Nether Stowey	Somer.	448	1
Netber Wyersdale, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Netherbury	Dors.	348	1
Netherby Hall, Kirk Andrews	Cumb.	303	2
Netherby, Artburet	Cumb.	302	2
Netbercot, Bourton	Glo'st.	33	2
Nethercot, Lydiard St. Lawrence	Somer.	439	1
Netherend Bridge, Penrith	Cumb.	306	2
Nethergate, Saxlingham	Norfolk	241	1
Netherhall, Cross Canonby	Cumb.	297	2
Netherhall, Lakenham	Suffolk	275	1
Netherhampton	Wilts.	456	1
Netberbay, Broad Winsor	Dors.	350	1
Netherlaugh, Westbury	Glo'st.	35	2
Nethermore, Chippenham	Wilts.	457	1
Netherstoke, Halstock	Dors.	365	1
Netberton, Allenton	Nthum.	376	2
Netberton, Bedlington	Durham	310	2
Netherton, Closworth	Somer.	429	1
Netberton, Cropthorn	Worc.	150	2
Netherton, Frodsbam	Chesh.	277	2
Netherton, Sefton	Lanc.	361	2
Netberton, Comb	Devon.	334	1
Netley Abbey, Hound	Hants.	390	1
Netley Place, Sbere	Surrey	98	1
Netteswell	Essex	8	1
Nettlebed	Oxon	76	2
Nettlecombe	Somer.	448	1
Nettlecombe, Poorstock	Dors.	349	1
Nettlecombe Hill, Mapowder	Dors.	351	1
Nettleden, Piglesthorne	Bucks.	159	1
Nettleham	Linc.	210	2
Nettlestead	Kent.	44	1
Nettlestead	Suffolk	261	1
Nettleton	Linc.	218	2
Nettleton	Wilts.	459	1
Netton, Durnford	Wilts.	453	1
New Barnes Grange, Ely	Camb.	180	1
New Chapel, Wolstanton	Staff.	134	2
New Church	Kent.	51	1
New Church	Hants.	403	1
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Newchurch	Mon.	57	2
New Court, Topsham	Devon	339	1
New Forest, Kirby Ravensworth	Yorks.	440	2
New Forest, Lyndhurst	Hants.	395	1
New Hall, Bodenham	Wilts.	460	1
New Hall, Otley	Yorks.	477	2
New-Hall, Pontefract	Yorks.	472	2
New Hall, Poslingford	Suffolk	272	1
New Hall, Winwick	Lanc.	364	2
New Hall, Wallazey	Chesh.	289	2
New Hall, Boreham	Essex	4	1
New House, Launceston	Cornw.	283	1
New Laund Booth, Whalley,	Lanc.	336	2
New Mills, Corfe Castle	Dors.	343	1
New Mills, Kirk Burton	Yorks.	460	2
New Park, Devizes	Wilts.	471	1
New Place, Alresford	Hants.	371	1
New Place, Kings Nympton	Devon.	333	1
New Place, Tbetford	Norfolk	248	1
New Timber	Sussex	131	1
New Town, Durnford	Wilts.	453	1
New Village	Yorks.	414	2
Newacot House, Bridgerule,	Cornw.	306*	1
Newark, Hempstead	Glo'st.	27	2
Newark, Leicester	Leic.	179	2
Newark, Ozelwortb	Glo'st.	20	2
Newark, Peterborough	Nhamp.	227	2
Newark upon Trent	Notts.	235*	2
Newbald	Yorks.	424	2
Newball, Stainton	Linc.	216	2
Newbigging, Bolton	Cumb.	296	2
Newbiggin, Carlisle	Cumb.	300	2
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Newbridge, Kirkby Lonsdale	Westm.	397	2
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Newbuildings, Sandford	Devon	307	1
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Newby Wisk, Kirkby upon Wisk	Yorks.	439	2
Newby, Morland	Westm.	401	2
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Newby, Clapham	Yorks.	482	2
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Newby, Scalby	Yorks.	452	2
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Newham, Marton	Yorks.	449	2
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Newhaven or Meeching	Sussex	130	1
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Newick	Sussex	129	1
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Newington	Kent	49	1
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Newington Bagpath	Glo'st.	19	2
Newington Green, Islington, Middx.		60	1
Newington, North Broughton	Oxon	71	2
Newington, South	Oxon	81	2
Newington or Neweton	Surrey	100	1
Newland, Hurst	Berks.	14	2
Newland	Glo'st.	23	2
Newland, Ulverston	Lanc.	341	2
Newland, Cottingham	Yorks.	414	2
Newland Hall, Drax	Yorks.	461	2
Newland, Normanton	Yorks.	458	2
Newland, St. Lawrence	Essex	6	1
Newland Hall, Cockerham	Lanc.	342	2
Newland Side, Stanhope	Durham	320	2
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New Lodge, Nuthurst	Sussex	122	1
Newlyn	Cornw.	306*	1
Newlyn, Paul	Cornw.	295	1
Newman Street, Doulting	Somer.	445	1
Newmarket	Camb.	171	1
Newmarket	Suffolk	267	1
Newmarket, Caldbeck	Cumb.	297	2
Newminster, Morpeth	Nthum.	380	2
Newnham	Glo'st.	35	2
Newnham	Herts.	23	1
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Newnham	Kent	46	1
Newnham, Badby	Nhamp.	222	2
Newnham, Stalbridge	Dors.	367	1
Newnham Murren	Oxon	77	2
Newnham Paddox, Monks Kirby	Warw.	265	2
Newnnam Regis	Warw.	265	2
Newnham	Nhamp.	223	2
Newnton, Long	Wilts.	469	1
Newparks, Thurlaston	Leic.	186	2
Newport	Essex	15	1
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Newstead, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Newstead Abbey, Papplewick	Notts.	241	2
Newstead, Brigg	Linc.	218	2
Newsted, Uffington	Linc.	201	2
Newthorp, Sherburn	Yorks.	462	2
Newton, Longville	Bucks.	165	1
Newton	Camb.	178	1
Newton in the Isle	Camb.	182	1
Newton, Runcorn	Chesh.	274	2
Newton, Chester	Chesb.	269	2
Newton, Frodsham	Chesh.	277	2
Newton, Malpas	Chesb.	268	2
Newton, Middlewich	Chesh.	286	2
Newton, Mottram	Chesh.	278	2
Newton, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Newton, Tattenhall	Chesh.	271	2
Newton, West Kirkby	Chesh.	289	2
Newton Park, St. Mellion	Cornw.	282	1
Newton, Ponsonby	Cumb.	296	2
Newton Rigny	Cumb.	306	2
Newton, West, Broomfield	Cumb.	297	2
Newton Grange, Ashborne	Derb.	169	2
Newton Kings, Melburn	Derb.	165	2
Newton Solney	Derb.	166	2
Newton Abbot	Devon	314	1
Newton Ferrers	Devon	308	1
Newton, St. Cyres	Devon	307	1
Newton, St. Petrock	Devon.	326	1
Newton Tracey	Devon.	310	1
Newton, Combe Keynes	Dors.	345	1
Newton, Hilton	Dors.	352	1
Newton, Swanage	Dors.	345	1
Newton Castle, Sturminster Newton	Dors.	368	1
Newton Bewley, Billingham	Durham	325	2
Newton Cap, St. Andrew Auckland	Durham	318	2
Newton Hall, Durham	Durham	322	2
Newton Hall, Dunmow	Essex	6	1
Newton, Ashchurch	Glo'st.	34	2
Newton, Lydney	Glo'st.	21	2
Newton, Rockhampton	Glo'st.	31	2
Newton, Calbourne	Hants.	404	1
Newton, Barton Stacey	Hants.	374	1
Newton Valence	Hants.	371	1
Newton, Clodock	Heref.	38	2
Newton, Croft	Heref.	47	2
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Newton Flotman	Norfolk.	243	1
Newton St. Faith	Norfolk.	250	1
Newton, West	Norfolk.	232	1
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Oulston, Coxwold	Yorks.	435	2
Oulton	Norfolk	223	1
Oulton	Suffolk	269	1
Oulton, Little Budworth	Chesh.	275	2
Oulton, Wigton	Cumb.	302	2
Oulton, Rothwell	Yorks.	458	2
Oundle	Nhamp.	230	2
Ousby	Cumb.	306	2
Ousden	Suffolk	272	1
Ousebridge, Bassenthwaite	Cumb.	296	2
Ousebourn	Yorks.	464	2
Ouseburn, Little	Yorks.	465	2
Ousefleet, Whitgift	Yorks.	471	2
Ouston	Leic.	175	2
Ouston, Stamfordham	Nthum.	382	2
Ouston, Chester le Street	Durham	312	2
Out Newton, Easington	Yorks.	420	2
Outchester, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Outerside, Aspatria	Cumb.	296	2
Outseats, Hathersage	Derb.	161	2
Outsoken, Windham	Norfolk	229	1
Outwell	Camb.	182	1
Outwood, Lyng	Somer.	412	1
Ovenden, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Over	Camb.	175	1
Over	Chesh.	276	2
Over, Staveley	Derb.	168	2
Over, Almondsbury	Glo'st.	18	2
Over, Churcham	Glo'st.	35	2
Over Dinsdale, Sockburn	Durham	328	2
Over Hall, Boughton	Norfolk	213	1
Over Hall, Gestingthorpe	Essex	9	1
Over Leigh Hall, Chester	Chesh.	269	2
Over Mickle	Derb.	164	2
Over Peover, Rosthern	Chesh.	274	2
Over Seale, Nether Seale	Leic.	181	2
Over Silton	Yorks.	436	2
Over Stowey	Somer.	418	1
Over Strand	Norfolk.	220	1
Overacres, Elsdon	Nthum.	376	2
Overbury	Worc.	150	2
Overbury House, Tewkesbury	Glo'st.	34	2
Overgate, Saxlingham	Norfolk.	241	1
Overmarsh	Chesh.	268	2
Oversley, Arrow	Warw.	252	2
Overston	Nhamp.	232	2
Overthwaite, Beetham	Westm.	392	2
Overton, Malpas	Chesh.	268	2
Overton, Frodsham	Chesh.	277	2
Overton Hall, Astbury	Chesh.	285	2
Overton, Arlington	Glo'st.	19	2
Overton, Maismore	Glo'st.	26	2
Overton, Prestbury	Glo'st.	25	2
Overton	Hants.	393	1
Overton, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Overton Market	Rutl.	245	2
Overton	Wilts.	474	1
Overton	Yorks.	438	2
Overy, Eccles	Norfolk.	248	1
Oving	Sussex	124	1
Oving	Bucks.	151	1
Ovingdean	Sussex	133	1
Ovingham	Nthum.	381	2
Ovington	Essex	9	1
Ovington	Hants.	389	1
Ovington	Norfolk.	252	1
Ovington, Ovingham	Nthum.	381	2
Ovington, Forcett	Yorks.	440	2
Owen Glyndwr's Camp, Great Witley	Worc.	141	2
OwerVitt Ower, Corfe Castle	Dors.	343	1
Owermoigne	Dors.	347	1
Owersby	Linc.	214	2
Owlesbury	Hants.	389	1
Owlpen	Glo'st.	20	2
Owmby	Linc.	202	2
Owmby, Searby	Linc.	218	2
Own, High, Churcheaton	Staff.	121	2
Owram, North and South, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Owston	Linc.	214	2
Owsthorp, Pocklington	Yorks.	417	2
Owston	Yorks.	472	2
Owstwick, Garton	Yorks.	417	2
Owthorne, Hollym	Yorks.	420	2
Owthorne	Yorks.	421	2
Owthorp	Notts.	240	2
Oxburgh	Norfolk.	237	1
Oxcliffe, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Oxcomb	Linc.	209	2
Oxenbourn, East Meon	Hants.	372	1
Oxenbourn, Petersfield	Hants.	373	1
Oxenden, Great	Nham.	230	2
Oxenden, Little, Little Bowden	Nham.	230	2
Oxenford, West Dowlish	Somer.	410	1
Oxenhall	Glo'st.	21	2
Oxenhall, Darlington	Durham	315	2
Oxenheath, West Peckham	Kent	41	1
Oxenton	Glo'st.	34	2
Oxford	Oxon.	84	2
Alban Hall	—	97	2
All Saints Church	—	83	2
All Souls College	—	91	2
Ashmolean Museum	—	98	2
Baliol College	—	88	2
Bodleian Library	—	97	2
Brazen Nose College	—	93	2
Castle	—	87	2
Cathedral	—	86	2
Christchurch	—	94	2
Clarendon Press	—	98	2
Corpus Christi College,	—	94	2
Exeter College	—	89	2
Holywell Church	—	84	2
Jesus College	—	96	2
Lincoln College	—	91	2
Magdalen College	—	92	2
Merton College	—	88	2
New College	—	90	2
New Inn Hall	—	97	2
Observatory	—	98	2
Oriel College	—	89	2
Oseney Abbey	—	86	2
Pembroke College	—	96	2
Physic Garden	—	98	2
Picture Gallery	—	97	2
Queen's College	—	90	2
Radcliffe Infirmary	—	97	2
Radcliffe Library	—	98	2
Rewley Abbey	—	86	2
St. Aldate's Church	—	83	2
St. Ebbe's Church	—	84	2
St. Edmund Hall	—	97	2
St. Giles's Church	—	84	2
St. John's Church	—	84	2
St. John's College	—	95	2
St. Martin's Church	—	85	2
St. Mary Hall	—	97	2
St. Mary's Church	—	84	2
St. Mary Magdalen Church	—	85	2
Oxford, *continued*	Oxon	84	2
St. Mary Magdalen Hall	—	97	2
St. Michael's Church	—	85	2
St. Peter le Bailey Church	—	85	2
St. Peter in the East Church	—	85	2
St. Thomas's Church	—	86	2
Schools	—	97	2
Theatre	—	98	2
University College	—	88	2
Trinity College	—	95	2
Wadham College	—	96	2
Worcester College	—	97	2
Oxhey, Watford	Herts.	27	1
Oxhill	Warw.	261	2
Oxlinch, Standish	Glo'st.	36	2
Oxnead	Norfolk.	223	1
Oxney Park, East Langton	Kent	35	1
Oxnop Hall, Bradford	Yorks.	468	2
Oxspring, Penistone	Yorks.	485	2
Oxted	Surrey	110	1
Oxton	Notts.	240*	2
Oxton, Tadcaster	Yorks.	463	2
Oxton, Woodchurch	Chesh.	289	2
Oxton House, Kenton	Devon.	309	1
Oxwick	Norfolk.	244	1
Ozelworth	Glo'st.	20	2

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Padbury	Bucks.	155	1
Paddington	Middx.	60	1
Paddle Hole End, Burrough Green	Camb.	175	1
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Paddocks, Greenhill	Linc.	207	2
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Padfield, Glossop	Derb.	161	2
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Padside, Hampsthwaite	Yorks.	463	2
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Paganhill, Stroud	Glo'st.	20	2
Page Street, Hendon	Middx.	58	1
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Paglesham	Essex	13	1
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Pains Hill, Cobham	Surrey	104	1
Painsford, Ashprington	Devon	304	1
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Paitton, Monks Kirby	Warw.	265	2
Pakefield	Suffolk	269	1
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Palace Hall, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Palatine House, Stoke Newington	Middx.	60	1
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Palling	Norfolk	240	1
Pallinsburn Hall, Branxton	Nthum.	378	2
Pallington, Aff Piddle	Dors.	344	1
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Pamington, Ashchurch	Glo'st.	34	2
Pampillion Hall, Lubenham	Leic.	175	2
Pampisford	Camb.	172	1
Panborough, Wedmore	Somer.	416	1
Pancrasswick	Devon	301	1
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Panxworth	Norfolk	252	1
Papcastle, Bridekirk	Cumb.	297	2
Paperhaugh, Rothbnry	Nthum.	377	2
Pappeley, Eltisley	Camb.	173	1
Papplewick	Notts.	241	2
Papworth	Camb.	175	1
Par	Cornw.	298*	1
Paracombe	Devon.	327	1
Paradise, Burnham	Somer.	416	1
Parbold, Eccleston	Lanc.	338	2
Parbrook, East Pennard	Somer.	445	1
Pardsey, Dean	Cumb.	294	2
Pare, Wilcot	Wilts.	475	1
Parham	Suffolk	270	1
Parham	Sussex	120	1
Park Place, Wargrave	Berks.	16	2
Parkgate, Neston	Chesh.	288	2
Park House, Alderley	Chesh.	278	2
Park Place, Frodsham	Chesh.	277	2
Park, St. Clements	Cornw.	300*	1
Park Hall, Glossop	Derb.	161	2
Park Liberty, Heanor	Derb.	164	2
Park, Broad Winsor	Dors.	350	1
Park Pale, Tolpiddle	Dors.	355	1
Park End, Haresfield	Glo'st.	36	2
Parkhurst, Newport	Hants.	405	1
Park Place, Wickham	Hants.	402	1
Park Street, St. Stephens	Herts.	27	1
Park Field, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Park Hall, Standish	Lanc.	339	2
Park End, Wark	Nthum.	383	2
Park House, Morpeth	Nthum.	380	2
Park Place, Henley	Oxon.	70	2
Park Corner, Freshford	Somer.	415	1
Park Farm, Donyatt	Somer.	410	1
Park Lanes, Brewood	Staff.	120	2
Park End, Audley	Staff.	130	2
Park Gate, Catsfield	Sussex	129	1
Park Hlll, Firheck	Yorks.	490	2
Park Hill, Sheffield	Yorks.	492	2
Park House, Guisborough	Yorks.	447	2
Park House, Darfield	Yorks.	487	2
Parkham	Devon.	326	1
Parkhold, Ledbury	Heref.	43	2
Parks, Diddlebury	Salop	107	2
Parkside, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Parkston, Canford	Dors.	360	1
Parkwood, Burrough Green,	Camb.	175	1
Parley, Christchurch	Hants.	396	1
Parley, West	Dors.	361	1
Parlington, Aberford	Yorks.	473	2
Parme, Middlewich	Chesh.	286	2
Parndon	Essex	8	1
Parnham, Beaminster	Dors.	348	1
Parr, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Parret, North, or Perrot	Somer.	430	1
Parr's Wood Hall, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Parrox Hall, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Parson Drove, Leverington,	Camb.	182	1
Parson's Green, Fulham	Middx.	61	1
Partington, Bowdon	Chesh.	271	2
Partney	Linc.	207	2
Parton, Moresby	Cumb.	295	2
Parton, Thurshy	Cumb.	301	2
Parwick	Derb.	170	2
Passenham	Nhamp.	220	2
Paston	Norfolk	251	1
Paston	Nhamp.	227	2
Paston, Churchdown	Glo'st.	27	2
Paston, Kirk Newton	Nthum.	378	2
Patcham	Sussex	130	1
Patching	Sussex	121	1
Patchway, Almondsbury	Glo'st.	18	2
Pate Hole, Asby	Westm.	390	2
Pateley Bridge, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Patney	Wilts.	462	1
Patricksbourne	Kent	35	1
Patrington	Yorks.	421	2
Patshull	Staff.	137	2
Patterdale, Barton	Westm.	398	1
Pattesley, Oxwick	Norfolk	244	1
Pattingham	Staff.	137	2
Pattishall	Nhamp.	233	2
Pattiswick	Essex	11	1
Patton, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Paul	Cornw.	295	1
Paul	Yorks.	421	2
Paulers Pury	Nhamp.	220	2
Paulet, North Petherton	Somer.	435	1
Paulton	Somer.	423	1
Pauntley	Glo'st.	21	2
Paul's Walden	Herts.	23	1
Pavenham	Beds.	147	1
Pawlett	Somer.	435	1
Pawton, St. Breock	Cornw.	304*	1
Paxford, Blockley	Worc.	151	2
Paxhill, Horsted Keynes	Snssex	133	1
Paxton, Great	Hunts.	210	1
Pay Hemhury	Devon	312	1
Paythorn, Gishurn	Yorks.	483	2
Payton, Wellington	Somer.	433	1
Payton, Leintwardine	Heref.	46	2
Peak, East Meon	Hants.	372	1
Peake Forest	Derb.	162	2
Peak House, Sidmouth	Devon	303	1
Peak Hill, Otterton	Devon.	303	1
Peake, Fylingdale	Yorks.	453	2
Peakhill, Cowhitt	Linc.	188	2
Peakirk	Nhamp.	227	2
Peals, Allenton	Nthum.	376	2
Peamore, Exminster	Devon.	309	1
Peartree Green, South Stoneham	Hants.	390	1
Peasmarsh	Sussex	128	1
Peasemarsh, Ilminster	Somer	411	1
Peasemore	Berks.	4	2
Peasenhall	Suffolk	259	1
Peaton, Diddlebury	Salop	107	2
Peatling	Leic.	183	2
Pebmarsh	Essex	9	1
Pehworth	Glo'st.	30	2
Peckforton	Chesh.	275	2
Peckham, Camberwell	Surrey	99	1
Peckham, East	Kent	44	1
Peckham, West	Kent	41	1
Pecking Mill, Evercreech	Somer.	442	1
Peckleton	Leic.	186	2
Pedlar's Acre, Lamheth	Surrey	100	1
Pedmore	Worc.	144	2
Pedwell, Ashcott	Somer.	446	1
Peel	I. of Man	309	2
Peel Hall, Dean	Lanc.	346	2
Peel House, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Peele, Tarvin	Chesh.	277	2
Peerston Jaglin, Featherston,	Yorks.	472	2
Peglesworth Farm, Dowdeswell	Glo'st.	21	2
Pegsworth, Bothall	Nthum.	378	2
Pegwell, St. Lawrence	Kent	37	1
Peldon	Essex	16	1
Pelham	Herts.	29	1
Pelton, Chester le Street	Durham	312	2
Pelvin, Olveston	Glo'st.	31	2
Pelynt	Cornw.	311*	1
Pembers, Kington	Heref.	42	2
Pemherton, Wigan	Lanc.	363	2
Pembridge	Heref.	44	2
Pembridge Castle, Welch Newton	Heref.	50	2
Pembury	Kent	44	1
Pembury Hill, Pentridge	Dors.	362	1
Pen Park, Westbury	Glo'st.	29	2
Pen Mill, Yeovil	Somer.	438	1
Pen Selwood, Silton	Dors.	367	1
Penalth	Mon.	59	2
Penarth House, St. Clements	Cornw.	300*	1
Penan, Truro	Cornw.	303*	1
Penbeagle, St. Ives	Cornw.	293	1
Penberth Cove, Burian	Cornw.	292	1
Penbiddle, Lanviangel	Mon.	55	2
Pembridge Castle, Llanrouthall	Heref.	49	2
Pencair, Breage	Cornw.	286	1
Pencarow, Advent	Cornw.	290	1
Pencombe	Heref.	38	2
Pencoyd	Heref.	50	2
Pendeen, St. Just	Cornw.	294	1
Pendeford, Tettenhall	Staff.	136	2
Pendennis Castle, Falmouth	Cornw.	287	1
Pendle Hill, Pendleton	Lanc.	336	2
Pendlebury, Eccles	Lanc.	347	2
Pendleton	Lanc.	336	2
Pendleton, Eccles	Lanc.	347	2
Pendock	Worc.	148	2
Pendogget, St. Kew	Cornw.	309*	1
Pendomer	Somer.	430	1
Pendragon Castle, Kirkby Stephen	Westm.	391	2
Pendrift, Blisland	Cornw.	309*	1
Penearth, Morval	Cornw.	311*	1
Peneoite, St. Sampson's	Cornw.	300*	1
Penge, Battersea	Surrey	101	1
Pengethley, Sellack	Heref.	50	2
Pengilly, St. Teath	Cornw.	309*	1
Penhal, Gwinear	Cornw.	293	1
Penhale, St. Enoder	Cornw.	305*	1
Penhale, St. Tndy	Cornw.	309*	1
Penhallow, Perran Zabuloe	Cornw.	306*	1
Penhalt, Poundstock	Cornw.	291	1
Penharget, St. Ive	Cornw.	282	1
Penhow	Mon.	58	2
Penigent, Horton	Yorks.	483	2
Penistone	Yorks.	485	2
Penhurst	Sussex	129	1
Penkalenick, St. Clements	Cornw.	300*	1
Penketh, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Penketh Hall	Lanc.	353	2
Penkhul, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Penkridge	Staff.	120	2
Penkuke, St. Gennys	Cornw.	291	1
Penlee Point, Rame	Cornw.	286	1
Penley, Tring	Herts.	29	1
Penmain, Mynyddyslwyn	Mon.	66	2
Penmean, St. Minver	Cornw.	309*	1
Penn	Bucks.	158	1
Penn	Staff.	136	2
Pennair, Gorran	Cornw.	298*	1
Pennard, East	Somer.	445	1
Pennard, West	Somer.	427	1
Pennington	Lanc.	341	2
Pennington, Leigh	Lanc.	355	2
Pennington, Milford	Hants.	397	1
Penpole Hill, Henbury	Glo'st.	19	2
Penpons, Camborne	Cornw.	292	1
Penrice, St. Austell	Cornw.	297*	1
Penrith	Cumb.	306	2
Penrose	Mon.	61	2
Penrose, Helston	Cornw.	288	1
Penrose, Sennen	Cornw.	296	1
Penrose, Sithney	Cornw.	289	1
Penrose, St. Ervau	Cornw.	305*	1
Penruddock, Greystoke	Cumb.	305	2
Penryn	Cornw.	289	1
Pensax, Lindridge	Worc.	147	2
Penshy, Woodchurch	Chesh.	289	2
Penselwood	Somer.	434	1
Pensford	Somer.	431	1
Pensham, Pershore	Worc.	154	2
Penshurst	Kent	54	1
Pensignance, Gwennap	Cornw.	287	1
Pensneth Chace, Himley	Staff.	136	2
Pensthorp	Norfolk	234	1
Penterry	Mon.	57	2
Penters Cross, Pillaton	Cornw.	282	1
Pentilly, St. Million	Cornw.	282	1
Pentire Point, Padstow	Cornw.	306*	1
Pentilly Castle, Pillaton	Cornw.	282	1
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Pentuan, St. Austell	Cornw.	297*	1
Penwarne, Mawnan	Cornw.	289	1
Penwartha, Perran Zabuloe	Cornw.	306*	1
Penwortham	Lanc.	339	2
Penwyn, St. Mabyn	Cornw.	309*	1
Pen y Clawdd	Mon.	61	2
Pen y Vale, Lanwenarth	Mon.	52	2
Penyard Chase, Ross	Heref.	39	2
Penzance	Cornw.	295	1
Peopleton	Worc.	154	2
Peover, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
Pepards, Charterhouse Hinton	Somer.	441	1
Peper Harrow	Surrey	106	1
Pepper Hall, Gilling	Yorks.	440	2
Percy, Hart	Durham	325	2
Percy Lodge, Iver	Bucks.	167	1
Pergo, Havering at Bower	Essex	8	1
Periton, Minehead	Somer.	419	1
Perlthorp, Edwinstow	Notts.	236	2
Perran Arworthal	Cornw.	289	1
Perran Cove, Mylor	Cornw.	289	1
Perran Uthnoe	Cornw.	295	1
Perran Zabuloe	Cornw.	306*	1
Perrivale	Middx.	57	1
Perrot, South	Dors.	348	1
Perrow, Wedmore	Somer.	416	1
Perry, Mark	Somer.	416	1
Perry Bar, Handsworth	Staff.	128	2
Perry, East, Graffham	Hunts.	206	1
Perry Hill, Worplesdon	Surrey	114	1
Perrystone, How Caple	Heref.	39	2
Persefield, St. Arvans	Mon.	55	2
Pershall, Eccleshall	Staff.	131	2
Pershore	Worc.	154	2
Pertenhall	Beds.	147	1
Pertwood	Wilts.	481	1
Peterborough	Nhamp.	227	2
Peterborough House, Fulham	Middx.	61	1
Peterchurch	Heref.	46	2
Peterley House, Missenden,	Bucks.	153	1
Peters Marland	Devon	326	1
Petersfield	Hants.	373	1
Petersham	Surrey	108	1
Peterstone	Mon.	66	2
Peterstow	Heref.	50	2
Petham	Kent.	35	1
Petherick, Little	Cornw.	306*	1
Petherton, North	Somer.	435	1
Petherton, South	Somer.	436	1
Petherwin, North	Devon	301	1
Petherwin, South	Cornw.	284	1
Petistree	Suffolk	280	1
Petrockstow	Devou.	326	1
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Pett	Sussex	128	1
Pett Place, Charing	Kent.	45	1
Pettaugh	Suffolk	278	1
Petteril Crooks, Hesket	Cumb.	305	2
Petton	Salop	110	2
Petworth	Sussex	120	1
Pevensey	Sussex	135	1
Peveril or Peake Castle, Castleton	Derb.	160	2
Pevington, Pluckley	Kent.	45	1
Pewisham, Lacock	Wilts.	458	1
Pewsey	Wilts.	467	1
Pexall, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Peyton, Bampton	Devon	299	1
Peyton, Ramsholt	Suffolk	280	1
Phelps, Twining	Glo'st.	50	2
Phillack	Cornw.	295	1
Phillyholme, Hawkchurch	Dors.	357	1
Phoside, Glossop	Derb.	161	2
Pick Hill	Yorks.	442	2
Pickburn, Brodsworth	Yorks.	487	2
Pickenham	Norfolk	238	1
Pickering	Yorks.	451	2
Picketfield, Chilton Foliot	Wilts.	466	1
Pickmere, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
Pickrup, Twining	Glo'st.	30	2
Picton, Plemonstall	Chesh.	271	2
Picton, Kirk Levington	Yorks.	449	2
Pickup Bank, Yate Bank	Lanc.	337	2
Pickwell	Leic.	175	2
Pickwick, Corsham	Wilts.	458	1
Pickworth	Linc.	193	2
Pickworth	Rutl.	246	2
Piddinghoe	Sussex	130	1
Piddington	Nhamp.	234	2
Piddington	Oxon	73	2
Piddle Hinton	Dors.	354	1
Piddle, Little, Piddleton	Dors.	355	1
Piddle, North	Worc.	154	2
Piddle Trenthide, or Collier's Piddle	Dors.	352	1
Piddleton	Dors.	355	1
Pidley	Hunts.	204	1
Piecomb or Pyecombe	Sussex	131	1
Pierce Bridge, Gainford	Durham	316	2
Pig Street, Kings Stanley	Glo'st.	36	2
Pigdon, Mitford	Nthum.	380	2
Pigeon House, Northfield	Worc.	146	2
Pightley, Spaxton	Somer.	418	1
Piglesthorne	Bucks.	159	1
Pike Hall Manor, Bloxham,	Oxon	70	2
Pike House, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Pike of Stickle, Grasmere	Westm.	393	2
Pileaton, Penkridge	Staff.	120	2
Pilewell House, Boldre	Hants.	394	1
Pilgrim's Lane, Merstham	Surrey	110	1
Pilham	Linc.	207	2
Pilkington, Oldham	Lanc.	350	2
Pillaton	Cornw.	282	1
Pillbridge, Mark	Somer.	416	1
Pillerton	Warw.	260	2
Pillgwenlly, Newport	Mon.	65	2
Pilling, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Pilsdon	Dors.	349	1
Pilsey Island, Thorney	Sussex	123	1
Pilsgate, Barnack	Nhamp.	226	2
Pilsley, Edensor	Derb.	161	2
Pilsworth, Middleton	Lanc.	350	2
Pilton	Devon	302	1
Pilton	Nhamp.	227	2
Pilton	Rutl.	250	2
Pilton	Somer.	446	1
Pimhill Hill	Salop	110	2
Pimperne	Dors.	343	1
Pin Court, Pinhoe	Devon	338	1
Pinbury Park, Cirencester	Glo'st.	24	2
Pinchbeck	Linc.	189	2
Pinchingthorp, Guisborough,	Yorks.	447	2
Pinchpool, Windrush	Glo'st.	33	2
Pinder's Field, Wakefield	Yorks.	458	2
Pindley, Claverdon	Warw.	252	2
Pinhoe	Devon	338	1
Pinner	Middx.	58	1
Pinnock	Glo'st.	29	2
Pinswell, Cubberley	Glo'st.	33	2
Pinvin, Pershore	Worc.	154	2
Pinxton	Derb.	168	2
Pipe	Heref.	41	2
Pipe Hill, Stafford	Staff.	129	2
Pipe Ridware	Staff.	126	2
Pipards, Freshford	Somer.	415	1
Pippingford Lodge, East Grinstead	Sussex	133	1
Pipsford, Corscombe	Dors.	348	1
Pirnhow Hall, Ditchingham,	Norfolk	245	1
Pirton	Herts.	31	1
Pirton	Oxon	77	2
Pirton	Worc.	154	2
Pirton, Churchdown	Glo'st.	27	2
Pirton, Tettenhall	Staff.	136	2
Pishill	Oxon	77	2
Pishobury, Sawbridgeworth	Herts.	18	1
Piswell, Kentisbere	Devon	312	1
Pitchcomb, Standish	Glo'st.	36	2
Pitchcombe	Glo'st.	27	2
Pitchcott	Bucks.	151	1
Pitchford	Salop	106	2
Pitcombe	Somer.	417	1
Pitsford	Nhamp.	232	2
Pitfold, Frensham	Surrey	105	1
Pitminster	Somer.	439	1
Pitney	Somer.	436	1
Pitney, Yeovil	Somer.	438	1
Pitsea	Essex	2	1
Pitt, Holcombe Burnell	Devon	338	1
Pitt, Tiverton	Devon	332	1
Pittington	Durham	325	2
Pittleworth, Broughton	Hants.	376	1
Pitton, Alderbury	Wilts.	452	1
Pitt's Hill, Tillington	Sussex	120	1
Pixley	Heref.	43	2
Pixton, Dulverton	Somer.	447	1
Pixton, Hillfarence	Somer.	439	1
Pizlin Well, Wateringbury	Kent.	44	1
Place House, Padstow	Cornw.	306*	1
Place House, Staughton	Hunts.	210	1
Place House, Whiston	Nhamp.	234	2
Place House, Fowey	Cornw.	298*	1
Plain Meller, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Plaingwary, Redruth	Cornw.	296	1
Plains Field, Over Stowey	Somer.	418	1
Plaistow, Kirdford	Sussex	119	1
Plashet Park, Little Horsted	Sussex	136	1
Plashetts, Falstone	Nthum.	383	2
Plastow, East Ham	Essex	2	1
Platford or Plaitford	Wilts.	452	1
Platt Hall, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Plawsworth, Chester le Street	Durham	312	2
Plaxtol, Wrotham	Kent.	44	1
Playden	Sussex	128	1
Playford	Suffolk	262	1
Pleamoors Cross, Wellington	Somer.	433	1
Pleaseley	Derb.	168	2
Pleasington, Blackburn	Lanc.	337	2
Pledgon, Hendou on the Hill	Essex	15	1
Plemonstall	Chesh.	271	2
Pleshey	Essex	7	1
Plessey, Stannington	Nthum.	373	2
Plowden, North Lydbury	Salop.	111	2
Pluckley	Kent.	45	1
Plumbland	Cumb.	299	2
Plumley, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
Plumpton	Nhamp.	229	2
Plumpton	Sussex	132	1
Plumpton, Spofforth	Yorks.	467	2
Plumpton Hall, Ulverston	Lanc.	341	2
Plumpton Hall, Whepstead	Suffolk	278	1
Plumpton Head, Penrith	Cumb.	306	2
Plumpton Park, Paulers Pury	Nhamp.	220	2
Plumpton Street, Hesket	Cumb.	305	2
Plumpton Wall, Lazonby	Cumb.	306	2
Plumptons, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	1
Plumstead	Kent.	54	1
Plumstead	Norfolk.	220	1
Plumstead	Norfolk.	212	1
Plungar	Leic.	173	2
Plush, Buckland, Newton	Dors.	351	1
Plymouth	Devon.	321	1
Plymstock	Devou	319	1
Plymton	Devon.	319	1
Pockley, Helmsley Black Moor	Yorks.	454	2
Pocklington	Yorks.	417	2
Poden, Church Honeyborn	Worc.	140	2
Podimore, Milton	Somer.	447	1
Podmore, Eccleshall	Staff.	131	2
Pointington	Somer.	429	1
Pointon, Semperingham	Linc.	193	2
Poldice, Gwennap	Cornw.	287	1
Pole, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
Polebrook	Nhamp.	230	2
Polemartin, St. Germans	Cornw.	285	1
Polesdon Great Bookham	Surrey	104	1

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Polesworth	Warw.	259	2
Polgarran, Gorran	Cornw.	298*	1
Polgooth, St. Mewan	Cornw.	299*	1
Polhilsa, Stoke Climsland	Cornw.	284	1
Poling	Sussex	119	1
Polingston, Charminster	Dors.	354	1
Polkerris, Tywardreth	Cornw.	300*	1
Pollards Lands, St. Andrew Auckland	Durham	318	2
Pollington, Snaith	Yorks.	471	2
Pollecot, Ashenden	Bucks.	150	1
Pollick, South Stoneham	Hants.	390	1
Pollyfont, Lewannick	Cornw.	284	1
Polmarth, St. Merryn	Cornw.	305*	1
Polmasick, St. Ewe	Cornw.	298*	1
Polmenow, St. Winnow	Cornw.	312*	1
Polmer Hill, West Wycombe	Bucks.	163	1
Polperro, Lansalloes	Cornw.	310*	1
Polsham, Wells	Somer.	442	1
Polshea, St. Tudy	Cornw.	309*	1
Polshoah, St. Winnow	Cornw.	312*	1
Polsloe, Heavitree	Devon.	338	1
Polstead	Suffolk	255	1
Poltaire, Madron	Cornw.	294	1
Poltimore	Devon	338	1
Polvethan, West Looe	Cornw.	311*	1
Polwhele, St. Clements	Cornw.	300*	1
Pomeroy Berry	Devon	313	1
Pomphlett Mills, Plymstock	Devon	319	1
Pond Meads, Dunkeswell	Devon.	315	1
Ponder's End, Enfield	Middx.	56	1
Ponteland	Nthum.	373	2
Pontesbury	Salop	107	2
Ponsford, Columpton	Devon	312	1
Ponsnooth, Penryn	Cornw.	289	1
Ponsonby	Cumb.	296	2
Pontefract	Yorks.	472	2
Ponton, Great	Linc.	197	2
Ponton, Little	Linc.	201	2
Pontop, Lanchester	Durham	313	2
Pontypool	Mon.	53	2
Pontregaer, Oswestry	Salop	109	2
Pool, Illogan	Cornw.	293	1
Pool, Menhineot	Cornw.	282	1
Pool Hall, Wickwar	Glo'st.	28	2
Pool, Eastham	Chesh.	287	2
Pool, North	Devon.	305	1
Pool Vash, Kirk Arbory	I. of Man	308	2
Poole, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
Poole	Dors.	360	1
Poole, Brotherton	Yorks.	424	2
Poole, Otley	Yorks.	477	2
Poole Keynes	Wilts.	469	1
Poole's Hole, Buxton	Derh.	158	2
Pooltown, Luxborough	Somer.	419	1
Poorstock	Dors.	349	1
Poorton, Poorstock	Dors.	349	1
Popham	Hants.	381	1
Poplar, Stepney	Middx.	63	1
Poppleton	Yorks.	426	2
Porch House, Chertsey	Surrey	107	1
Poringland	Norfolk	241	1
Porkellis, Wendron	Cornw.	290	1
Porkington	Salop	109	2
Porlock	Somer.	419	1
Port East, Gorran	Cornw.	298*	1
Port Eliot, St. Germans	Cornw.	285	1
Port Isaac, Endellion	Cornw.	309*	1
Portbury	Somer.	437	1
Portcasegg, St. Arvans	Mon.	55	2
Portchester	Hants.	399	1
Portgate, St. John Lee	Nthum.	384	2
Portb, St. Columb Minor	Cornw.	304*	1
Porth Mellin, Mevagissey	Cornw.	299*	1
Porthalla, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Porthcothan, St. Merryn	Cornw.	305*	1
Porthelick Cove, Sennen	Cornw.	296	1
Porthill, Northam	Devon	326	1
Porthill, West Leigh	Devon	310	1
Porthilly, St. Minver	Cornw.	309*	1
Porthmellin, Gorran	Cornw.	298*	1
Porthoustock, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Porthpean, St. Austell	Cornw.	297*	1
Portingscale, Crosthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Portington, Eastrington	Yorks.	422	2
Portisham	Dors.	357	1
Portisbead	Somer.	437	1
Portland Isle	Dors.	354	1
Portlemouth, East	Devon.	305	1
Portleven, Breage	Cornw.	286	1
Portloe, Veryan	Cornw.	303*	1
Portnall, Egham	Surrey	107	1
Porto Bello, Sheffield	Yorks.	492	2
Porton, Idmiston	Wilts.	452	1
Portquin Cove, Padstow	Cornw.	306*	1
Portreath, Illogan	Cornw.	293	1
Portscuett	Mon.	57	2
Portsdown Hill, Farlington	Hants.	399	1
Portsdown Hill, Thorney	Sussex	123	1
Portsea	Hants.	400	1
Portslade	Sussex	130	1
Portsmouth	Hants.	400	1
Portswood, South Stoneham	Hants.	390	1
Portway, Burghill	Heref.	40	2
Portwood, Stockport	Chesh.	281	2
Portwrinkle, Sheviock	Cornw.	286	1
Posenhall	Salop	117	2
Poslingford	Suffolk	272	1
Postcombe, Lewknor	Oxon	77	2
Postern, Duffield	Derb.	156	2
Postgrove	Beds.	143	1
Postbury, Cloford	Somer.	424	1
Postling	Kent	50	1
Postlip, Winchcombe	Glo'st.	30	2
Poston, Diddlehury	Salop	107	2
Postwick	Norfolk	212	1
Pott, Masham	Yorks.	443	2
Potter Hanworth	Linc.	198	2
Potter Heigham	Norfolk	240	1
Potter Newton, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Potterne	Wilts.	472	1
Potter's Marston, Barwell	Leic.	184	2
Potters Pury	Nhamp.	220	2
Potterton, Barwick in Elmet	Yorks.	473	2
Pottery Carr, Doncaster	Yorks.	489	2
Potto, Whorlton	Yorks.	450	2
Potton	Beds.	139	1
Potton Island	Essex	12	1
Potwell, Broad Winsor	Dors.	350	1
Poughill	Cornw.	307*	1
Poughill	Devon	304	1
Poultney, Misterton	Leic.	183	2
Poulshot	Wilts.	470	1
Poulton	Lanc.	333	2
Poulton, Awre	Glo'st.	21	2
Poulton, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Poulton, Warrington	Lanc.	362	2
Poulton	Chesh.	271	2
Poulton, Wallazey	Chesh.	289	2
Poulton	Kent	35	1
Poulton or Pulton	Wilts.	465	1
Pound, Bucklan d Monachorum	Devon	320	1
Pound Cawse, Blisland	Cornw.	309*	1
Pound Hill, Worth	Sussex	130	1
Poundbury, Dorchester	Dors.	356	1
Poundisford Pitminster	Somer.	439	1
Poundon, Twyford	Bucks.	156	1
Poundstock	Cornw.	291	1
Povington, Tyneham	Dors.	345	1
Powderham	Devon	310	1
Powers, Ombersley	Worc.	148	2
Powick or Powycke	Worc.	153	2
Powkesley, Passenham	Nhamp.	220	2
Pownall Fee, Wimslow	Chesh.	282	2
Powys Cottage, Sidmouth	Devon	303	1
Poyle, Seal	Surrey	105	1
Poynings	Sussex	131	1
Poynton, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Poxwell	Dors.	346	1
Pradannack Mullion	Cornw.	289	1
Pradoe, Salop	Salop	109	2
Prazeanbeeble, Crowan	Cornw.	292	1
Prehend End, Buckingham	Bucks.	154	1
Preen Church	Salop.	106	2
Prees	Salop.	100	2
Preesal, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Prendick, Alnham	Nthum.	375	2
Prenton, Woodchurch	Chesh.	289	2
Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Prescot, Culmstock	Devon	315	1
Prescott	Glo'st.	34	2
Prescott, Cropredy	Oxon	69	2
Preshute	Wilts.	474	1
Prestbury	Chesb.	279	2
Prestbury	Glo'st.	25	2
Prestleigh, Doulting	Somer.	445	1
Prestley, Flitwick	Beds.	145	1
Preston Bisset	Bucks.	155	1
Preston on the Hill, Runcorn	Chesh.	274	2
Preston Quarter, St. Bees	Cumb.	292	2
Preston, Sandford	Devon	307	1
Preston le Skerne, Aycliff	Durham	315	2
Preston upon Tees, Stockton	Durham	328	2
Preston, Sutton Poynz	Dors.	353	1
Preston	Glo'st.	25	2
Preston	Glo'st.	26	2
Preston upon Stour	Glo'st.	25	2
Preston, Hitchin	Herts.	30	1
Preston Candover	Hants.	379	1
Preston under Wye	Heref.	46	2
Preston	Kent	37	1
Preston	Kent	46	
Preston	Lanc.	333	2
Preston, Harrow	Middx.	58	1
Preston Capes	Nham.	223	2
Preston Deanery	Nham.	234	2
Preston, Carham	Nthum.	378	2
Preston, Ellingham	Nthum.	367	2
Preston, Tynemouth	Nthum.	371	2
Preston	Rutl.	247	2
Preston Brockhurst, Moreton	Salop	100	2
Preston Gubbals	Salop	114	2
Preston upon the Wild Moors	Salop	102	2
Preston	Somer.	438	1
Preston, Stogumber	Somer.	448	1
Preston, Penkridge	Staff.	120	2
Preston	Suffolk	255	1
Preston	Sussex	131	1
Preston, East	Sussex	119	1
Preston, Bagot	Warw.	252	2
Preston Patrick, Burton in Kendal	Westm.	397	2
Preston, Richard, Heversham	Westm.	394	2
Preston	Yorks.	418	2
Preston, Great, Kippax	Yorks.	474	2
Prreston under Scar, Wensley	Yorks.	445	2
Prestwich, Oldham	Lanc.	350	2
Prestwick, Ponteland	Nthum.	373	2
Prestwood, Ellastone	Staff.	138	2
Prestwood, Stoke Mandeville	Bucks.	154	1
Prestwood Hall, Kinfare	Staff.	137	2
Prestwould	Leic.	177	2
Princethorpe, Stretton on Dunsmore	Warw.	266	2
Prideaux, Luxulion	Cornw.	299*	1
Priddy	Somer.	442	1
Priddy's Hard, Gosport	Hants.	401	1
Priestcliffe	Derb.	158	2
Primrose Hill, Paddington	Middx.	60	1
Prinley Lodge, Paington	Devon.	314	1
Prinknash Park, Pitchcombe	Glo'st.	27	2
Prior Park, Bath	Somer.	412	1
Priors, Tiverton	Devon.	332	1
Prior's Court, Chieveley	Berks.	4	2
Priors Court, Powick	Worc.	153	2
Priors Dean	Hants.	374	1
Priors Down, Stalbridge	Dors.	367	1
Prior's Hall, Ireby	Cumb.	299	2
Priors Marston	Warw.	260	2
Prior's Leigh, Shiffnall	Salop	104	2
Prior's Thorns, Swaffham	Norfolk	238	1
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Priston	Somer.	431	1
Prittlewell	Essex	13	1
Privett	Hants.	389	1
Probus	Cornw.	302*	1
Prospect Ground, Ross	Heref.	39	2
Prospect Hill, Whitby	Yorks.	453	2
Prospect House, Woodford	Essex	3	1
Prospidnick, Sithney	Cornw.	289	1
Provost Fee, Walkington	Yorks.	422	2
Prudhoe Castle, Ovingham	Nthum.	381	2
Publow	Somer.	431	1
Pucklechurch	Glo'st.	32	2
Puckington	Somer.	411	1
Puncknoll	Dors.	357	1
Puddimore, Puckington	Somer.	411	1
Puddington	Devon	333	1
Puddington	Beds.	147	1
Puddington, Burton	Chesh.	287	2
Puddlestone	Heref.	48	2
Pudsey, Calverley	Yorks.	469	2
Pulborough	Sussex	120	1
Pulford	Chesh.	271	2
Pulham	Dors.	351	1
Pulham	Norfolk.	218	1
Pull Court, Bushley	Worc.	152	2
Pullox Hill	Beds.	142	1
Pulverbatch	Salop	106	2
Pumney, Abingdon	Berks.	7	2
Punchardon, Bishops Lydiard	Somer.	433	1
Purbright	Surrey	114	1
Purfleet, Grays	Essex	3	1
Puriton	Somer.	430	1
Purleigh	Essex	6	1
Purley	Berks.	15	2
Purley House, Sanderstead	Surrey	113	1
Purslow	Salop	111	2
Purston, Newhottle	Nhamp.	231	2
Purton	Wilts.	465	1
Purton, Lydney	Glo'st.	21	2
Pusey	Berks.	6	2
Putford, East	Devon	326	1
Putford, West	Devon	301	1
Putley	Heref.	39	2
Putloe, Standish	Glo'st.	36	2
Putney	Surrey	102	1
Putsham, Kilve	Somer.	448	1
Puttenham	Herts.	28	1
Puttenham	Surrey	106	1
Puttocks Hardwick, Eynesbury	Hunts.	209	1
Putton, West Chickerell	Dors.	353	1
Puxton	Somer.	450	1
Pyehill, East Pennard	Somer.	445	1
Pyleigh, Lydiard St. Lawrence	Somer.	439	1
Pylle	Somer.	446	1
Pympston	Devon	303	1
Pynes, Upton Pyne	Devon	339	1
Pynham Priory, Leminster	Sussex	119	1
Pyon Kings	Heref.	44	2
Pyre Hill, Seighford	Staff.	135	1
Pyrford	Surrey	107	1
Pyrland House, Staplegrove, Somer.		439	1
Pytchley	Nhamp.	229	2
Pyworthy	Devon	301	1

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Quadring	Linc.	190	2
Quainton	Bucks.	151	1
Quantock, Bishops Lydiard,	Somer.	433	1
Quantock Hills, Stringston	Somer.	418	1
Quantoxhead	Somer.	448	1
Quarles	Norfolk	236	1
Quarley	Hants.	374	1
Quarlton, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Quarmoor, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Quarndon	Derb.	164	2
Quarnford, Alstonefield	Staff.	137	2
Quarr, Worth Matravers	Dors.	345	1
Quarr Abbey, Binstead	Hants.	402	1
Quarrendon	Bucks.	151	1
Quarrington	Linc.	192	2
Quarrington, Kelloe	Durham	325	2
Quarry, Menhineot	Cornw.	282	1
Quarry Hills, Bolton	Cumb.	296	2
Quarry Wood, Much Marcle,	Heref.	39	2
Quarter, Middle, Kirklinton,	Cumb.	303	2
Quarter, Wolsingham	Durham	320	2
Quarter, Low, HolmeCultram	Cumb.	298	2
Quarters, High, Wigton	Cumb.	302	2
Quarters, Outside, Cymrew,	Cumb.	303	2
Quarters, Kirkby Ireleth	Lanc.	341	2
Quatford	Salop	113	2
Quatt Malvern	Salop.	113	2
Quedgley	Glo'st.	36	2
Queen Charlton	Somer.	431	1
Queenborough	Kent	48	1
Queeniborough	Leic.	177	2
Queenhill, Ripple	Worc.	148	2
Queen's Cave, Hexham	Nthum.	384	2
Queen's Lodge, Hampton	Middx.	63	1
Quenby, Hungerton	Leic.	177	2
Quendon	Essex	15	1
Quenigate, Little Snoring	Norfolk.	234	1
Quennington	Glo'st.	23	2
Quenton	Glo'st.	30	2
Quernhow, Pick Hill	Yorks.	442	2
Quethiock	Cornw.	283	1
Quex, Birchington	Kent	37	1
Quick, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Quiddenham	Norfolk.	239	1
Quinton	Nhamp.	234	2
Quoisley, Marbury	Chesh.	284	2
Quorndon, Mountsorrel	Leic.	176	2

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Raby, Neston	Chesh.	288	2
Raby, Staindrop	Durham	318	2
Raby Castle, Gainford	Durham	316	2
Rackenford	Devon.	333	1
Rackham	Sussex	120	1
Rackheath	Norfolk	250	1
Racton	Sussex	126	1
Radbourn	Derb.	157	2
Radbourn	Warw.	266	2
Radbrook, Quinton	Glo'st.	30	2
Radcliffe	Lanc.	351	2
Radcliffe on Trent	Notts.	240	2
Radclive or Ratcliffe	Bucks.	155	1
Radcot Bridge, Faringdon	Berks.	5	2
Raddington	Somer.	448	1
Raddon, East, Thorverton	Devon.	312	1
Raddon, West, Shobrooke	Devon	304	1
Radford	Notts.	242	2
Radford, Enstone	Oxon	73	2
Radford, Plymstock	Devon.	319	1
Radford, Worksop	Notts.	237	2
Radford Semele	Warw.	264	2
Radipole	Dors.	353	1
Radlet, Spaxton	Somer.	418	1
Radley	Berks.	7	2
Radnage	Bucks.	162	1
Radnor, Astbury	Chesh.	285	2
Radstock	Somer.	432	1
Radston	Nhamp.	231	2
Radway	Warw.	261	2
Radwell	Herts.	31	1
Radwell, Felmersham	Beds.	147	1
Radwinter	Essex	7	1
Ragdale or Rakedale	Leic.	177	2
Ragdon, Hope Bowdler	Salop	107	2
Ragland	Mon.	61	2
Ragley, Arrow	Warw.	251	2
Ragman's Castle, Twickenham	Middx.	59	1
Ragnall, Dunham	Notts.	238	2
Rails Head. Isleworth	Middx.	59	1
Rainford, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Rainham	Essex	3	1
Rainham	Kent	47	1
Rainham	Norfolk.	234	1
Rainhill, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Rainow, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Rains Cliff, Wolstanton	Staff.	134	2
Rainthorpe Hall, Newton Flotman	Norfolk.	243	1
Rainton, Topcliffe	Yorks.	436	2
Rainton, East, Houghton le Spring	Dors.	321	1
Raisthorp, Wharram Percy,	Yorks.	405	2
Raithby	Linc.	212	2
Rake, Bramshott.	Hants.	370	1
Rakes Hill, Bispham	Lanc.	332	2
Rakesborough Hill, Langham	Rutl.	248	2
Raleigh, Rockbear	Devon	303	1
Ralph Cross, Middleton	Yorks.	451	2
Rame	Cornw.	286	1
Rame, Whitechurch	Devon.	324	1
Rampisham	Dors.	355	1
Rampsholm, Crosthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Rampton	Camb.	174	1
Rampton	Notts.	239	2
Ramsbury	Wilts.	472	1
Ramsdell Hall, Astbury	Chesh.	285	2
Ramsden, East Meon	Hants.	372	1
Ramsden, Shipton	Oxon.	74	2
Ramsdon, Bellhouse	Essex	2	1
Ramsey	Essex	14	1
Ramsey	Hunts.	204	1
Ramsey	I. of Man	309	2
Ramsgate	Kent	37	1
Ramsgill, Kirkby Malzeard, Yorks.		464	2
Ramsgrave, Blackburn	Lanc.	337	2
Ramshope	Nthum.	376	2
Ramshorn, Ellastone	Staff.	138	2
Ramsholt	Suffolk	280	1
Rana Hill, Crewkerne	Somer.	42?	?
Ranby	Linc.	208	2
Ranby, Babworth	Notts.	236	2
Rand	Linc.	216	2
Randalls, Leatherhead	Surrey	10?	1
Randwick	Glo'st.	36	?
Rangeworthy, Thornbury	Glo'st.	35	?
Ranscomb, Wootou Courtney	Somer.	420	1
Ranvils, Romsey	Hants.	374	1
Ranworth	Norfolk	252	1
Rapps, Ilton	Somer.	411	1
Rasen Market	Linc.	215	2
Rasen, West	Linc.	214	2
Raskelf, Easingwold	Yorks.	437	2
Rasley, Compton Bishop	Somer.	449	1
Rastrick, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Ratby	Leic.	186	2
Ratchwood, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Ratcliffe upon Soar	Notts.	237*	2
Ratcliff, Stepney	Middx.	63	1
Ratcliffe on the Wreke	Leic.	177	2
Ratcliffe, Worksop	Notts.	237	2
Ratcliffe Culey, Sheepy Magna	Leic.	186	2
Ratmill, Giggleswick	Yorks.	482	2
Ratley	Warw.	260	2
Ratlingshope	Salop	112	2
Ratten Row, Caldbeck	Cumb.	297	2
Rattery	Devon	329	1
Rattlesden	Suffolk	275	1
Ratford, Chalgrove	Oxon.	76	2
Rafton, St. Levan	Cornw.	294	1
Ratton Park, Willingdon	Sussex	136	1
Rauceby	Linc.	196	2
Raughton, Dalston	Cumb.	301	2
Raughton Head, Castle Sowerby	Cumb.	307	2
Raunds	Nhamp.	225	2
Raveley	Huuts.	204	1
Raven Hill, Fylingdale	Yorks.	453	2
Raveudale	Linc.	205	2

		Page.	Vol.
Ravenhead, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Raveningham	Norfolk	216	1
Ravenscroft, Middlewich	Chesh.	286	2
RavensdalePark,Muggington	Derb.	157	2
Ravensden	Beds.	138	1
Ravensfield	Yorks.	491	2
Ravenspurn, Paul	Yorks.	421	2
Ravensthorp	Nhamp.	228	2
Ravenston	Bucks.	165	1
Ravenstone	Leic.	181	2
Ravenstone	Derh.	166	2
Ravenstonedale	Westm.	392	2
Ravensworth, Chester le Street	Durham	312	2
Ravensworth	Yorks.	440	2
Ravensworth, Orton	Westm.	392	2
Ravenwick or Renwick	Cumh.	306	2
Raw, Rothhury	Nthum.	377	2
Rawcliff, Snaith	Yorks.	471	2
Rawcliff, St. Michael le Wyer	Lanc.	333	2
Rawdon, Guiseley	Yorks.	474	2
Rawleigh, Pilton	Devon	302	1
Rawlsbury, Hilton	Dors.	352	1
Rawmarsh	Yorks.	488	2
Rawreth	Essex	13	1
Ray, Ramsey	Essex	14	1
Ray House, Woodford	Essex	3	1
Raydon	Suffolk	273	1
Rayhugh, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Rayleigh	Essex	13	1
Rayne	Essex	9	1
Rea, Hempstead	Glo'st.	27	2
Reach, Leighton Busard	Beds.	143	1
Reach, Swaffham Prior	Camh.	176	1
Read, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Reading	Berks.	11	2
Rearsby	Leic.	177	2
Reasby, Stainton	Linc.	216	2
Reaveley, Ingram	Nthum.	376	2
Reculvers	Kent	35	1
Red Bank, Winwick	Lanc.	364	2
Red Castle, Pakenham	Suffolk	275	1
Red Castle	Salop	100	2
Red Hall, Kirk Levington	Yorks.	449	2
Red Hall, Neasham	Durham	327	2
Red Hall, Wistaston	Chesh.	284	2
Red Heugh, Gateshead	Durham	310	2
Red House, Ipswich	Suffolk	265	1
Red House, Moor Monkton, Yorks.		425	2
Red Marshall	Durham	327	2
Red Moss, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Red Riggs, Wooler	Nthum.	378	2
Redbourn	Linc.	213	2
Redbourn	Herts.	23	1
Redbridge, Millbrook	Hants.	383	1
Redcar, Marsk	Yorks.	448	2
Reddenhall	Norfolk	218	1
Reddish, Lymm	Chesh.	273	2
Reddish, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Redemisse, North Nibley	Glo'st.	20	2
Redenham Fyfield	Hants.	373	1
Redgrave	Suffolk	264	1
Redisham	Suffolk	279	1
Redlingfield	Suffolk	264	1
Redlynch, Brnton	Somer.	417	1
Redmain, Isall	Cumb.	299	2
Redmarley D'Ahitot	Worc.	148	2
Redmarley, Great Witley	Worc.	141	2
Redmile	Leic.	173	2
Redmire, Wensley	Yorks.	445	2
Rednall, King's Norton	Worc.	145	2
Redrice, Abbot's Ann	Hants.	373	1
Redruth	Cornw.	296	1
Redstoneferry, Astley	Worc.	141	2
Redwick, Henbury	Glo'st.	28	2
Redwick, Magor	Mon.	58	2
Redworth, Heighington	Durham	316	2
Reed	Herts.	31	1
Reed	Suffolk	278	1
Reedham	Norfolk	252	1
Reedness, Whitgift	Yorks.	471	2
Reeds, Poughill	Cornw.	307*	1
Reepham	Linc.	210	2
Reepham	Norfolk	224	1
Reeveshall	Norfolk	219	1
Reffly, Lynn	Norfolk	231	1
Reghouse, Holcombe Burnell	Devon	338	1
Regilhury House, Nempnett Thruhwell	Somer.	431	1
Reigate	Surrey	109	1
Reighton	Yorks.	408	2
Reithhy	Linc.	203	2
Reluhhas, Marazion	Cornw.	294	1
Remenham	Berks.	2	2
Rempston, Corfe Castle	Dors.	343	1
Rempstone	Notts.	238*	2
Rempton, Clunhury	Salop	111	2
Rendcombe	Glo'st.	33	2
Rendham	Suffolk	270	1
Rendlesham	Suffolk	268	1
Renhold	Beds.	138	1
Renington, Emhleton	Nthum.	367	2
Renishaw, Eckington	Derb.	168	2
Rentscombe, Worth Matravers	Dors.	345	1
Renwick	Cumb.	306	2
Repps	Norfolk	227	1
Repps, North and South	Norfolk	220	1
Repton	Derb.	166	2
Rere Cross, Brough	Westm.	390	2
Rescassa, Gorran	Cornw.	298*	1
Rescorla, St. Austell	Cornw.	297*	1
Resprin, Lanhydrock	Cornw.	305*	1
Resprin Bridge, St. Winnow	Cornw.	312*	1
Reston, North	Linc.	211	2
Reston, South	Linc.	205	2
Restormel Castle, Lanlivery	Cornw.	299*	1
Restronquet Creek, Falmouth	Cornw.	287	1
Resudgian, Marazion	Cornw.	294	1
Retford, East	Notts.	238	2
Retford, West	Notts.	237	2
Retire, Withiel	Cornw.	306*	1
Retreat, Plymstock	Devon.	319	1
Rettendon	Essex	5	1
Revel's Hill, Buckland, Newton	Dors.	351	1
Revelstoke	Devon.	320	1
Revesby	Linc.	203	2
Rewe	Devon	338	1
Rewin's Farm, Worthen	Salop.	105	2
Reydon	Suffolk	259	1
Reymerston	Norfolk	246	1
Rialton, St. Columb Minor	Cornw.	304*	1
Rihbesford, Bewdley	Worc	141	2
Ribbleton, Preston	Lanc.	333	2
Ribby, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Ribchester	Lanc.	338	2
Ribston, Hunsingore	Yorks.	465	2
Rihston, Little, Spofforth	Yorks.	467	2
Ribton, Bridekirk	Cumb.	297	2
Riby	Linc.	217	2
Riccall	Yorks.	423	2
Richard's Castle	Heref.	48	2
Richmond	Surrey	108	1
Richmond	Yorks.	440	2
Richmont Castle, East Harptree	Somer.	449	1
Rickerhy, Stanwix	Cumb.	304	2
Rickergate, Carlisle	Cumb.	300	2
Rickerscote, Castle Church, Staff.		120	2
Rickford, Blagdon	Somer.	449	1
Rickford, Burrington	Somer.	416	1
Rickinghall, Inferior	Suffolk	257	1
Rickinghall, Superior	Suffolk	264	1
Rickling	Essex	15	1
Rickmansworth	Herts.	23	1
Riddings Hall, Bowdon	Chesh.	271	2
Riddlesworth	Norfolk	239	1
Ridge	Herts.	23	1
Ridge, Beckington	Somer.	424	1
Ridge, Chilmark	Wilts.	461	1
Ridge Hall, Presthury	Chesh.	279	2
Ridgewaredine, Drayton	Salop	100	2
Ridgeway Castle, South Stoneham	Hants.	390	1
Ridgemont	Beds.	146	1
Ridgemont, Dean	Lanc.	346	2
Ridgwell	Essex	9	1
Riding, Bywell	Nthum.	381	2
Ridley	Kent	52	1
Ridley, Bunbury	Chesh.	275	2
Ridley, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Ridlington	Norfolk	251	1
Ridlington	Rutl.	247	2
Rievaux, Helmsley Black Moor	Yorks.	454	2
Rightholt, Gosberton	Linc.	190	2
Rigshy	Linc.	206	2
Rigton, Bradsey	Yorks.	473	2
Rigton, Kirkby Overhlows	Yorks.	465	2
Rillaton, Linkinhorne	Cornw.	284	1
Rillington	Yorks.	404	2
Rilsdon, Burnsall	Yorks.	478	2
Rimmington, Gisburn	Yorks.	483	2
Rimpton	Somer.	439	1
Rimswell, Owthorne	Yorks.	421	2
Ringey, or Ringway, Bowdon	Chesh.	271	2
Ringland	Norfolk	224	1
Ringmer	Sussex	135	1
Ringmore	Devon.	308	1
Ringmore, Shaldon	Devon.	338	1
Ringsfield	Suffolk	279	1
Ringshall	Suffolk	261	1
Ringstead	Nhamp.	225	2
Ringstead	Norfolk	249	1
Ringstead, Osmington	Dors.	353	1
Ringswell, Heavitree	Devon.	338	1
Ringswould	Kent	35	1
Ringwood	Hants.	397	1
Rinsey, Breage	Cornw.	286	1
Ripe	Sussex	136	1
Ripley	Surrey	115	1
Ripley	Yorks.	466	2
Riplington, East Meon	Hunts.	372	1
Riplington, Whalton	Nthum.	373	2
Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Rippingale	Linc.	193	2
Ripple	Kent	35	1
Ripple	Worc.	148	2
Ripple, Barking	Essex	2	1
Ripton Abbots	Hunts.	204	1
Risborough	Bucks.	153	1
Risbury, Humber	Heref.	48	2
Risby	Suffolk	278	1
Rishy, Rowley	Yorks.	414	2
Risca	Mon.	66	2
Rise	Yorks.	419	2
Riseholme	Linc.	210	2
Rishangles	Suffolk	264	1
Rishton, Blackburn	Lanc.	337	2
Rishworth, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Rising Lodge, Castle Rising	Norfolk	230	1
Risinghoe Castle, Goldington	Beds.	138	1
Risley, Sandiacre	Derb.	164	2
Risley, or Riseley	Beds.	147	1
Rissington	Glo'st.	33	2
Riston, or East Ruston	Norfolk.	240	1
Riston Long	Yorks.	419	2
Riston, Montg. Worthen	Salop.	105	2
Ritchings, Iver	Bucks.	167	1
Ritton Coltpark, Nether Witton	Nthum.	338	2
Rivenhall	Essex	16	1
River	Kent	35	1
River Green, Ponteland	Nthum.	373	2
Riverhead, Seven Oaks	Kent	53	1
Rivington, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Rixton, Warrington	Lanc.	362	2
Rixton, Stogumher	Somer.	448	1
Road	Somer.	425	1
Roade	Nham.	220	2

		Page.	Vol.
Roadwater, Old Cleeve	Somer.	488	1
Robertsbridge, Salehurst	Sussex	129	1
Robinhood's Bay, Fylingdales	Yorks.	453	2
Robin Hood's Stride, Youlgrave	Derb.	162	2
Robin Hood's Chair, Hathersage	Derb.	161	2
Robin Hood's Well, Burgh Wallis	Yorks.	472	2
Roborough	Devon.	311	1
Roborough House, Bickleigh	Devon	320	1
Roby, Huyton	Lanc.	354	2
Rocester	Staff.	138	2
Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Roche	Cornw.	299*	1
Roche Castle, Broadway	Somer.	410	1
Roche Court, Fareham	Hants.	398	1
Rochester	Kent	39	1
Rochester, Elsdon	Nthum.	376	2
Rochford	Essex	13	1
Rochford	Heref.	48	2
Rock	Worc.	141	2
Rock, Embleton	Nthum.	367	2
Rock Lodge, Monk Wearmouth	Durham	311	2
Rockbear	Devon.	303	1
Rockburne	Hants.	397	1
Rockcliff	Cumb.	301	2
Rockcliffe, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Rocketts, South Weald	Essex	3	1
Rockfield	Mon.	63	2
Rockhampton	Glo'st.	31	2
Rockhampton, Lambourn	Berks.	9	2
Rockingham	Nhamp.	221	2
Rockland	Norfolk	241	1
Rockland, Holverston	Norfolk	241	1
Rockland	Norfolk	248	1
Rockland, St. Peter	Norfolk	252	1
Rockley, Ogbourn St. Andrew	Wilts.	474	1
Rockley Abbey, Darfield	Yorks.	487	2
Rocks, Uckfield	Sussex	134	1
Rocks Place, Much Marcle,	Heref.	39	2
Rockwell Green, Wellington	Somer.	433	1
Rocliff, Aldborough	Yorks.	463	2
Rocombe, Stoke in Teignhead	Devon.	338	1
Rocomb, Middle Comb	Devon	334	1
Rod, Lingen	Heref.	46	2
Rodbaston, Penkridge	Staff.	120	2
Rodborough, Minchampton,	Glo'st.	31	2
Rodbourn, Malmesbury	Wilts.	468	1
Rodbourn, Cheney	Wilts.	465	1
Roddam, Ilderton	Nthum.	375	2
Rodden, Doulting	Somer.	445	1
Rodden	Somer.	425	1
Roddenbury Hill, Frome	Somer.	425	1
Roddington	Salop	102	2
Rodehuish, Carhampton	Somer.	418	1
Rodes Green, Rothwell	Yorks.	458	2
Rodley, Westbury	Glo'st.	35	2
Rodmarton	Glo'st.	32	2
Rodmell	Sussex	130	1
Rodmersham	Kent	47	1
Rodney Stoke	Somer.	450	1
Rodsley, Longford	Derb.	157	2
Roehampton, Putney	Surrey	102	1
Rogate	Sussex	125	1
Rogers Hill, Aff Piddle	Dors.	344	1
Rogerstone, Bassaleg	Mon.	65	2
Roggiet	Mon.	58	2
Roke, Beer Regis	Dors.	344	1
Roke Hall, Bruisyard	Suffolk	270	1
Rokeby	Yorks.	441	2
Rokesac, Flitwick	Beds.	145	1
Rollesby	Norfolk	227	1
Rolleston	Notts.	240*	2
Rolleston	Staff.	127	2
Rolleston, Billesdon	Leic.	174	2
Rollington, Corfe Castle	Dors.	343	1
Rollright	Oxon.	74	2
Rolls Park, Chigwell	Essex	11	1
Rollstone	Wilts.	462	1
Rolston, Banwell	Somer.	449	1
Rolvenden	Kent	48	1
Romald Kirk	Yorks.	441	2
Romanby, Northallerton	Yorks.	434	2
Romansleigh	Devon.	333	1
Romford	Essex	8	1
Romiley, Stockport	Chesh.	281	2
Romney	Kent	51	1
Romsey	Hants.	374	1
Ronton	Staff.	135	2
Ronton Abbey, Chebsey	Staff.	134	2
Rood Eye, Chester	Chesh.	269	2
Rookery, Dorking	Surrey	116	1
Rookley House, Kings Sombourn	Hants.	375	1
Rook's Bridge, East Brent	Somer.	416	1
Rooksbury Place, Wickham,	Hants.	402	1
Rooksnest, Brompton Ralph	Somer.	447	1
Rooksnest, Godstone	Surrey	110	1
Rookwith, Thornton Watlass	Yorks.	444	2
Roon Farm, Terrington	Norfolk	232	1
Roos	Yorks.	418	2
Roose, Treneglos	Cornw.	292*	1
Roosdown, Axminster	Devon.	298	1
Roothing Abbots	Essex	12	1
Roothing, High	Essex	7	1
Rope, Wybunbury	Chesh.	284	2
Ropehorn Pier, St. Austell	Cornw.	297*	1
Ropley	Hants.	371	1
Ropsley	Linc.	201	2
Rosane, Lezant	Cornw.	284	1
Roscorwell, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Roscrow, Penryn	Cornw.	289	1
Rose, Perran Zabuloe	Cornw.	306*	1
Rose Ash	Devon	333	1
Rose Castle, Dalston	Cumb.	301	2
Rose Hall, Beccles	Suffolk	278	1
Rose Hill, Childwall	Lanc.	351	2
Rose Hill, Madron	Cornw.	294	1
Rose Hill Park, Brightling	Sussex	129	1
Roseacre, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Roseberry Topping, Newton	Yorks.	450	2
Rosecreag, St. Antony	Cornw.	286	1
Rosedale, Middleton	Yorks.	451	2
Rosedale House, Richmond	Surrey	108	1
Rosedale, Westernside, Lastingham	Yorks.	456	2
Rosedinick, St. Columb	Cornw.	304*	1
Rosedon, Ilderton	Nthum.	375	2
Roselian, St. Blazey	Cornw.	297*	1
Rosemannon, St. Wenn	Cornw.	306*	1
Rosemoddris, Burian	Cornw.	292	1
Rosemundy, St. Agnes	Cornw.	303*	1
Rosevanion, St. Columb	Cornw.	304*	1
Roseville, Billingham	Durham	325	2
Rosewick, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Rosekear, St. Genny's	Cornw.	291	1
Rosliston	Derb.	166	2
Rosley, Westward	Cumb.	299	2
Rosmeran, Budock	Cornw.	287	1
Rosnithen, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Ross	Heref.	39	2
Ross, Foy	Heref.	50	2
Ross, Belford	Nthum.	367	2
Ross, Kyloe	Durham	329	2
Ross Hall	Salop	118	2
Rossall, Poulton	Lanc.	333	2
Rossington	Yorks.	491	2
Rosslyn House, Hampstead	Middx.	60	1
Rosthern	Chesh.	274	2
Roston, Norbury	Derb.	157	2
Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Rotherbridge, Duncton	Sussex	119	1
Rotherby	Leic.	177	2
Rotherfield	Sussex	135	1
Rotherfield, East Tisted	Hants.	372	1
Rotherfield Greys	Oxon.	70	2
Rotherham	Yorks.	492	2
Rotherhithe	Surrey	100	1
Rothersthorp	Nhamp.	234	2
Rotherwas, Dinedon	Heref.	45	2
Rotherwick	Hants.	382	1
Rothley, Hartburn	Nthum.	379	2
Rothley Temple	Leic.	181	2
Rothwell	Linc.	205	2
Rothwell, or Rowell	Nhamp.	230	2
Rothwell	Yorks.	458	2
Rotsea, Hutton Cranswick	Yorks.	408	2
Rottingdean	Sussex	133	1
Rottington, St. Bees	Cumb.	292	2
Rouchester, Ovingham	Nthum.	381	2
Roudham	Norfolk	248	1
Rough Lee Booth, Whalley,	Lanc.	336	2
Rough Tor, St. Breward	Cornw.	309*	1
Rongham	Norfolk	244	1
Rougham	Suffolk	275	1
Roughill, Bampton	Westm.	398	2
Rougholm, Gressenhall	Norfolk	244	1
Roughton	Linc.	210	2
Roughton	Norfolk	220	1
Roughway, Wrotham	Kent	44	1
Roulston	Linc.	196	2
Round House, Walton on the Hill	Lanc.	362	2
Round Hill, Kidderminster	Worc.	144	2
Round Hills, Ingoldsby	Linc.	192	2
Rouncton, East, Rudby in Cleveland	Yorks.	450	2
Rouncton, West	Yorks.	435	2
Roundhay, Barwick in Elmet	Yorks.	473	2
Rouse Lench	Worc.	150	2
Rousham	Oxon.	81	2
Routh	Yorks.	420	2
Roveacre, Eastham	Chesh.	287	2
Rowberrow	Somer.	450	1
Rowbound, Castle Sowerby	Cumb.	307	2
Rowcliffe	Cumb.	301	2
Rowd Ashton Park, Steeple Ashton	Wilts.	483	1
Rowde	Wilts.	472	1
Rowdon, Stogumber	Somer.	448	1
Rowell, Hawling	Glo'st.	29	2
Rowfont, Worth	Sussex	130	1
Rowington	Warw.	252	1
Rowland, Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Rowlands, Ashill	Somer	410	1
Rowley	Yorks.	414	2
Rowley, Swettenham	Chesh.	287	2
Rowley, Winkfield	Wilts.	454	1
Rowley, Worfield	Salop.	104	2
Rowley Regis	Staff.	136	2
Rowlston, Mappleton	Yorks.	419	2
Rowlstone	Heref.	38	2
Rowndham, Crewkerne	Somer.	423	1
Rowner	Hants.	401	1
Rownhams, Nursling	Hants.	384	1
Rowsham, Wingrave	Bucks.	161	1
Rowsley, Great, Buxton	Derb.	158	2
Rowthorn, Ault Hucknall	Derb.	167	2
Rowton, Abberbury	Salop	106	2
Rowton, Christleton	Chesh.	270	2
Rowton, Swine	Yorks.	418	2
Rowton Castle	Salop.	106	2
Rowtor, Youlgrave	Derb.	162	2
Roxby	Linc.	213	2
Roxey, Harrow	Middx.	58	1
Roxby, Hinderwell	Yorks.	447	2
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Scorton, Catterick	Yorks.	443	2
Scosthorp, Kirkby	Yorks.	483	2
Scotby, Wetheral	Cumb.	301	2
Scotfortb, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Scotland, Corfe Castle	Dors.	343	1
Scotbern	Linc.	211	2
Scott Willoughby	Linc.	193	2
Scotter	Linc.	207	2
Scottlestborpe, Edenbam	Linc.	194	2
Scotton	Linc.	207	2
Scotton, Catterick	Yorks.	443	2
Scotton, Farnham	Yorks.	463	2
Scottow	Norfolk	223	1
Scott's House, Boldon	Durbam	310	2
Scoulton	Norfolk.	252	1
Scowles, Kingston	Dors.	347	1
Scrafield	Linc.	209	2
Scrafton, Coverham	Yorks.	445	2
Scraptoft	Leic.	175	2
Scratby, Ormesby	Norfolk.	225	1
Scrayingham	Yorks.	404	2
Scredington	Linc.	192	2
Scremby	Linc.	207	2
Screnwood, Alnham	Nthum.	375	2
Screveton	Notts.	239	2
Scrivelsby	Linc.	208	2
Scriven, Knaresborough	Yorks.	464	2
Scrooby	Notts.	239*	2
Scropton	Derb.	157	2
Scruton	Yorks.	444	2
Sculcoates	Yorks.	414	2
Sculthorp	Norfolk	234	1
Scunthorpe, Fordingbam	Linc.	213	2
Sea, Ilminster	Somer.	411	1
Sea Houses, Eastbourne	Sussex	133	1
Sea Salter	Kent	39	1
Seaborough	Somer.	424	1
Seabridge, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Seabrook, Kenton	Devon.	309	1
Seacombe, Wallazey	Chesb.	289	2
Seacroft, Whitkirk	Yorks.	474	2
Seaford	Sussex	134	1
Seaforth House, Sefton	Lanc.	361	2
Seagrave, or Segrave	Leic.	177	2
Seagry	Wilts.	469	1
Sealam	Durbam	322	2
Seal	Kent	53	1
Seal	Surrey	105	1
Seamer	Yorks.	450	2
Seamer	Yorks.	453	2
Sear Green, Farnham Royal	Bucks.	158	1
Searby	Linc.	218	2
Seasoncote	Glo'st.	30	2
Seathwaite, Kirkby Ireletb	Lanc.	341	2
Seaton	Devon	306	1
Seaton, Seaham	Durbam	322	2
Seaton Carew, Stranton	Durbam	327	2
Seaton, Cammerton	Cumb.	297	2
Seaton, or Seyton	Rutl.	250	2
Seaton House, Long Houghton	Nthum.	368	2
Seaton North, Woodhorn	Nthum.	379	2
Seaton Sluice, Earsdon	Nthum.	368	2
Seaton, Sigglesthorne	Yorks.	420	2
Seaton Hall, Hinderwell	Yorks.	447	2
Seaton Ross	Yorks.	411	2
Seavington. St. Mary	Somer.	436	1
Seavington, St. Micbael	Somer.	436	1
Sebergham	Cumb.	301	2
Seckford Hall, Bealings	Suffolk	261	1
Seckington, or Sekingdon	Warw.	259	2
Seckworth, Cumner	Berks.	7	2
Sedbergb	Yorks.	484	2
Sedbusk, Aysgarth	Yorks.	444	2
Sedgeberrow	Worc.	151	2
Sedgebrook	Linc.	201	2
Sedgefield	Durham	326	2
Sedgeford	Norfolk.	249	1
Sedgeley	Staff.	136	2
Sedgeley, Oldham	Lanc.	350	2
Sedghill	Wilts.	461	1
Sedgwick, Heversham	Westm.	394	2
Sedlescomb	Sussex	129	1
Seend, Melksham	Wilts.	470	1
Seething, or Senges	Norfolk	245	1
Sefton, or Sephton	Lanc.	361	2
Segenhoe, Ridgmont	Beds.	146	1
Seighford	Staff.	135	2
Seisdou	Staff.	137	2
Selattyn	Salop	109	2
Selbourn	Hants.	371	1
Selby	Yorks.	461	2
Selby's Forest, Kirk Newton	Nthum.	378	2
Selena, Burian	Cornw.	292	1
Selbam	Sussex	125	1
Sella Park, St. Bridget	Cumb.	294	2
Sellaby Hall, Winston	Durham	318	2
Sellack	Heref.	50	2
Sellan, Sancreed	Cornw.	296	1
Selling	Kent	45	1
Sellinge	Kent	51	1
Selmeston	Sussex	133	1
Selsdon House, Croydon	Surrey	111	1
Selsey	Sussex	126	1
Selside, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Selston	Notts.	241	2
Selworthy	Somer.	419	1
Semer	Suffolk	263	1
Semere, Dickleburgh	Norfolk.	217	1
Semere Hall, Blo' Norton	Norfolk.	239	1
Semington, Steeple Ashton	Wilts.	483	1
Semley	Wilts.	457	1
Semperingham	Linc.	193	2
Send	Surrey	115	1
Sengbam, Tatterset	Norfolk.	235	1
Sennen	Cornw.	296	1
Sennow Lodge, Ryburgh	Norfolk.	234	1
Serlby Hall, Blyth	Notts.	236	2
Sessay	Yorks.	435	2
Setcbey	Norfolk.	232	1
Setchy, Lynn	Norfolk.	231	1
Setmurthey, Brigbam	Cumb.	294	2
Seton, Bootle	Cumb.	293	2
Settle, Giggleswick	Yorks.	482	2
Settrington	Yorks.	405	2
Seurarly, Halberton	Devon	311	1
Seven Oaks	Kent	53	1
Seven Oaks, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
Seven Thorns, Bramsbott	Hants.	370	1
Sevenbampton	Glo'st.	22	2
Sevenhampton, Higbworth	Wilts.	464	1
Severn Stoke	Worc.	150	2
Sevington	Kent	46	1
Seviock, Kea	Cornw.	301*	1
Sewardstone, Walthamabbey	Essex	15	1
Sewerby, Bridlington	Yorks.	406	2
Sewell, Blakesley	Nhamp.	228	2
Sewstern, Buckminster	Leic.	172	2
Sexhow, Rudby in Cleveland	Yorks.	450	2
Sbackerstone	Leic.	186	2
Shackleford, Godalming	Surrey	106	1
Shackleford, Woking	Surrey	114	1
Shacklewell, Hackney	Middx.	63	1
Shadforth, Pittington	Durham	325	2
Sbadingfield	Suffolk	279	1
Shadoxhurst	Kent	45	1
Shadwell	Middx.	63	1
Shadwell, Thorner	Yorks.	474	2
Sbadwell Lodge, Rushford,	Norfolk	239	1
Shaftesbury	Dors.	363	1
Shafto, Hartburn	Nthum.	379	2
Shafton, Felkirk	Yorks.	485	2
Shagsheath, Horton	Dors.	358	1
Shakenburst, Bayton	Worc.	141	2
Shalbourn	Berks.	8	2
Shaldon	Devon.	338	1
Shalfleet	Hants.	406	1
Shalford	Essex	9	1
Shalford	Surrey	98	1
Shallow End, Gawsworth	Cbesh.	278	2
Shalstone	Bucks.	155	1
Sbamblehurst, South Stoneham	Hants.	390	1
Shandy Hall, Coxwold	Yorks.	435	2
Shanks House, Cucklington,	Somer.	434	1
Shank, Stapleton	Cumb.	304	2
Shanklin	Hants.	404	1
Shap	Westm.	401	2
Sbapwick	Dors.	358	1
Shapwick	Somer.	447	1
Shardeloes Park, Amersham,	Bucks.	156	1
Shardlow Park, Wiln	Derb.	165	2
Shareshill	Staff.	121	2
Sharington	Norfolk	242	1
Sharlston, Warmfield	Yorks.	459	2
Sharnbrook	Beds.	148	1
Sharnford	Leic.	186	2
Sharp Tor, Linkinborne	Cornw.	284	1
Sharpenboe, Streatley	Beds.	142	1
Sharperton, Allenton	Nthum.	376	2
Sharpham, Asbprington	Devon	304	1
Sharpham Park, Glastonbury	Somer.	426	1
Sharples, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Sharrow, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Shascombe, Wellow	Somer.	441	1
Shaston, Freshford	Somer.	415	1
Shaston St. James, Shaftesbury	Dors.	363	1
Shatcomb, Luppit	Devon	299	1
Shattern, Dawlish	Devon	308	1
Shatton, Hope	Derb.	162	2
Sbaugb	Devon	320	1
Shaugh House, Honiton	Devon	298	1
Shavington, Wybunbury	Cbesb.	284	2
Shavington Hall, Adderley	Salop	99	2

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Shaw	Berks.	4	2
Shaw Chapel, Oldham	Lanc.	350	2
Shaw Hall, Leyland	Lanc.	339	2
Shawbury	Salop	100	2
Shawdon, Whittingham	Nthum.	376	2
Shawford House, Twyford	Hants.	389	1
Shawell	Leic.	183	2
Shearsby, Knaptoft	Leic.	183	2
Shebbear	Devon.	326	1
Sheen	Staff.	138	1
Sheen, Richmond	Surrey	108	1
Sheen East, Mortlake	Surrey	102	1
Sheep's Tor	Devon	324	1
Sheepshead	Leic.	181	2
Sheepwash, Bothall	Nthum.	378	2
Sheepwash	Devon	326	1
Sheepy	Leic.	186	2
Sheering	Essex	8	1
Sheerness	Kent	48	1
Sheers Barton, Lawhitton	Cornw.	284	1
Sheet, Petersfield	Hants.	373	1
Sheffield	Yorks.	492	2
Sheffield Place, Fletching	Sussex	136	1
Shefford, Campton	Beds.	140	1
Shefford	Berks.	8	2
Shelbred, Linch	Sussex	125	1
Shelbrook Lawn, Whittlebury	Nhamp.	229	2
Shelding, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Sheldon, Bakewell	Derb.	158	2
Sheldon	Devon	312	1
Sheldon	Warw.	258	2
Sheldwick	Kent	46	1
Shelf, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Shelfanger	Norfolk.	218	1
Shelford	Notts.	240	2
Shelford	Camb.	178	1
Shell, Himhleton	Worc.	150	2
Shell Top, Yealmton	Devon.	320	1
Shelland	Suffolk	274	1
Shelley	Essex	12	1
Shelley	Suffolk	273	1
Shelley, Kirk Burton	Yorks.	460	2
Shelsley Beauchamp	Worc.	141	2
Shelsley Walsh, or Little Sheldesley	Worc.	142	2
Shelswell	Oxon	79	2
Shelton	Beds.	147	1
Shelton	Norfolk	217	1
Shelton	Notts.	236*	2
Shelton, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Shelve	Salop	105	2
Shenfield	Essex	2	1
Shengay	Camb.	170	1
Shenington	Glo'st.	34	2
Sheuley	Bucks.	166	1
Shenley	Herts.	28	1
Shenton, Market Bosworth	Linc.	185	2
Shenstone	Staff.	129	2
Sheperdine Rockhampton	Glo'st.	31	2
Sheperton	Middx.	64	1
Shephall	Herts.	27	1
Shephallbury	Herts.	27	1
Shepherd's Bush, Hammersmith	Middx.	62	1
Shepherd'sCrag, Crosthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Shepley, Bromsgrove	Worc.	144	2
Shepley, Kirk Burton	Yorks.	460	2
Sheppon, Abingdon	Berks.	7	2
Shepreth	Camb.	178	1
Shepscombe, Painswick	Glo'st.	20	2
Shepton Mallet	Somer.	446	1
Shepton Montacute	Somer.	435	1
Shepway Lathe, Hougham	Kent	34	1
Sheraton, Monk Hesleton	Durham	325	2
Sherborne	Glo'st.	33	2
Sherborne	Warw.	253	2
Sherbourn	Dors.	365	1
Sherbourn, Litton	Somer.	442	1
Sherbourn, West	Hants.	392	1
Sherbourn, East	Hants.	378	1
Sherburn	Yorks.	405	2
Sherburn	Yorks.	462	2
Sherburn, Pittington	Durham	325	2
Sherburn House	Durham	325	2
Sherbrook, South Kirkby	Yorks.	472	2
Sherdley House, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Shere	Surrey	98	1
Shereford	Norfolk	234	1
Sherifield, English	Hants.	376	1
Sherfield upon Lodon	Hants.	382	1
Sherford	Devon.	305	1
Sherford, Morden	Dors.	362	1
Sherford, Wilton	Somer.	440	1
Sheriff Hales	Staff.	122	2
Sheriff Hutton	Yorks.	438	2
Sheringham	Norfolk.	220	1
Sheringham Heatl, Felbrigg	Norfolk.	219	1
Shermanbury	Sussex	122	1
Serman's Gronnds, Sheepshead	Leic.	181	2
Shern Hill, Walthamstow	Essex	3	1
Shernbourne	Norfolk.	249	1
Sherrard's, Leigh	Worc.	152	2
Sherrington	Bucks.	166	1
Sherrington	Wilts.	454	1
Sherston	Wilts.	459	1
Sherwill	Devon	327	1
Sherwood Forest, Worksop	Notts.	237	2
Sherwood Lodge, Arnold	Notts.	240	2
Shevington, Standish	Lanc.	339	2
Sheviock	Cornw.	286	1
Shidlaw, Carham	Nthum.	378	2
Shield Hill, Kirkharle	Nthum.	382	2
Shields, North, Tynemouth	Nthum.	371	2
Shields, South	Durham	311	2
Shiercliff Hall, Ecclesfield	Yorks.	487	2
Shiffnall	Salop	104	2
Shifford, Bampton	Oxon.	67	2
Shilbottle	Nthum.	375	2
Shildon, St. Andrew Auckland	Durham	318	2
Shillingford	Berks.	6	2
Shillingford, Bampton	Devon.	299	1
Shillingford, St. George	Devon.	310	1
Shillinglee Park, Kirdford	Sussex	119	1
Shillingston	Dors.	363	1
Shilston	Devon.	334	1
Shilton	Berks.	5	2
Shilton	Warw.	265	2
Shilton, Berks, Kencott	Oxon.	68	2
Shilvington, Morpeth	Nthum.	380	2
Shilvington, Portisham	Dors.	357	1
Shimpling	Norfolk.	218	1
Shimpling	Suffolk.	255	1
Shincliff, Durham	Durham	322	2
Shineton	Salop	113	2
Shinfield	Berks.	3	2
Shingham	Norfolk.	214	1
Shinglewell, Ifield	Kent	43	1
Shipbourne	Kent	44	1
Shipbrook, Davenham	Chesh.	286	2
Shipdham	Norfolk.	246	1
Shipham	Somer.	450	1
Shiplade, Bleadon	Somer.	449	1
Shiplake	Oxon.	70	2
Shipley	Sussex	122	1
Shipley, Bradford	Yorks.	468	2
Shipley, Ellingham	Nthum.	367	2
Shipley, Heanor	Derb.	164	2
Shipley Hill, Ratcliffe on the Wreke	Leic.	177	2
Shipley House, Middleton in Tees Dale	Durham	317	2
Shipmeadow	Suffolk	279	1
Shipston upon Stour	Worc.	151	2
Shipton, Winslow	Bucks.	161	1
Shipton Lee, Quainton	Bucks.	151	1
Shipton George	Dors.	349	1
Shipton Moyne	Glo'st.	32	2
Shipton Oliffe	Glo'st.	22	2
Shipton Sollard	Glo'st.	22	2
Shipton Bellinger	Hants.	376	1
Shipton upon Cherwell	Oxon.	81	2
Shipton under Whichwood	Oxon.	74	2
Shipton	Salop	117	2
Shipton, Beauchamp	Somer.	436	1
Shipton, Market Weighton	Yorks.	411	2
Shipton, Overton	Yorks.	438	2
Shire Newton	Mon.	57	2
Shireburn	Oxon	77	2
Shirehampton, Westbury	Glo'st.	29	2
Shireoaks, Worksop	Notts.	237	2
Shirland	Derb.	168	2
Shirley	Derb.	157	2
Shirley House, Croydon	Surrey	111	1
Shirley House, Millbrook	Hants.	383	1
Shisdon, St. Kew	Cornw.	309*	1
Shiten Lane, Freshford	Somer.	415	1
Shitterton, Beer Regis	Dors.	344	1
Shitlington, Thornhill	Yorks.	458	2
Shitlington, Wark	Nthum.	383	2
Shitlington	Beds.	140	1
Shobdon	Heref.	44	2
Shobrooke	Devon.	304	1
Shoby, Sakelby	Leic.	177	2
Shockerwick, Bathford	Somer.	414	1
Shocklach	Chesh.	269	2
Shoebury, North and South	Essex	13	1
Sholling, Hound	Hants.	390	1
Shooter's Hill, Bawtry	Yorks.	488	2
Shooter's Hill, Rossington	Yorks.	491	2
Shopland	Essex	13	1
Shoreham	Kent	53	1
Shoreham	Sussex	121	1
Shoreswood, Norham	Durham	329	2
Shorncote	Wilts.	465	1
Shorne	Kent	43	1
Shorwell	Hants.	406	1
Shortflatt, Bolam	Nthum.	379	2
Shortgrove, Whipsnade	Beds.	144	1
Shortmead House, Biggleswade	Beds.	139	1
Shortridge Hill, Tiverton	Devon	332	1
Shoston, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Shotford, Needham	Norfolk	218	1
Shothaugh, Felton	Nthum.	374	2
Shotley	Suffolk	273	1
Shotley	Nthum.	382	2
Shotover	Oxon.	73	2
Shottesbrooke	Berks.	2	2
Shottesham	Norfolk	241	1
Shottisham	Suffolk	280	1
Shottle, Duffield	Derb.	156	2
Shotton, Staindrop	Durham	318	2
Shotton, Easington	Durham	324	2
Shotton, Stannington	Nthum.	373	2
Shottswell	Warw.	260	2
Shotwick	Chesh.	288	2
Shoulden	Kent.	35	1
Shouldham	Norfolk	214	1
Show, Aysgarth	Yorks.	444	2
Shrawley	Worc.	141	2
Shrawardine	Salop	110	2
Shredding Green, Iver	Bucks.	167	1
Shrewley, Hatton	Warw.	253	2
Shrewsbury	Salop	114	2
Shrewton	Wilts.	454	1
Shrigley, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Shripple, Idmiston	Wilts.	452	1
Shrivenham	Berks.	14	2
Shrole, East Harptree	Somer.	449	1
Shropham	Norfolk	248	1
Shrubs, Freshford	Somer.	415	1
Shrub's Hill, Egham	Surrey	107	1
Shuckburgh, Lower	Warw.	260	2
Shuckburgh, Upper	Warw.	266	2
Shudy Camps	Camb.	172	1
Shugborough Park, Colwich	Staff.	134	2
Shunborough Hill, Stanton	Glo'st.	29	2
Shurdington, Badgeworth	Glo'st.	27	2
Shurlach, Davenham	Chesh.	286	2
Shurton, Stogursey	Somer.	418	1
Shustoke	Warw.	257	2

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Shutanger, Twining	Glo'st.	30	2
Sbute	Devon.	306	1
S ute Hill, Kilmington	Devon	299	1
Shute Hill, Poole	Dors.	360	1
Sbutford, Swalcliffe	Oxon.	69	2
Shutlanger, Stoke Bruern	Nhamp.	220	2
Shuttington	Warw.	260	2
Sbuttletons, Hemyock	Devon.	315	1
Sibbertoft	Nbamp.	230	2
Sibbertswold	Kent	35	1
Sibdon, Carwood	Salop.	112	2
Sibdon Castle	Salop.	112	2
Sibford, Swalcliffe	Oxon.	69	2
Sibsey	Linc.	203	2
Sibson	Hunts.	208	1
Sibson	Leic.	186	2
Sibthorp	Notts.	236*	2
Sibton	Suffolk	259	1
Sicklinghall, Kirkby Overblows	Yorks.	465	2
Sickworth, Wytham	Berks.	7	2
Sid, Salcombe Regis	Devon.	303	1
Sidbury	Devon.	303	1
Sidbury	Salop	113	2
Sidcot, Winscombe	Somer.	450	1
Siddall House, Monk Fryston	Yorks.	461	2
Siddington, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Siddington	Glo'st.	25	2
Side	Glo'st.	33	2
Sidestrand	Norfolk	220	1
Sidford, Nursling	Hants.	384	1
Sidford, Sidbury	Devon.	303	2
Sidlesfield Common, West Hoathley	Sussex	130	1
Sidlesham	Sussex	126	1
Sidmonton, Kingsclere	Hants.	393	1
Sidmouth	Devon	303	1
Sidon Hill, High Clere	Hants.	392	1
Sigglesthorne	Yorks.	420	2
Sigbill, Earsdon	Nthum.	368	2
Silbury, Avebury	Wilts.	473	1
Silchester	Hants.	380	1
Sileby	Leic.	177	2
Silfield, Windham	Norfolk.	229	1
Silk Willoughby	Linc.	192	2
Silkstone	Yorks.	485	1
Silkwortb, Bishop Wearmouth	Durham	320	2
Silscot House, Wakefield	Yorks.	458	2
Silsden, Kildwick	Yorks.	480	2
Silsoe, Flitton	Beds.	140	1
Silton	Dors.	367	1
Silton Nether, Leak	Yorks.	434	2
Silver Hill, Corbridge	Nthum.	381	2
Silverdale, Warton	Lanc.	344	2
Silverley, Ashley	Camb.	171	1
Silverston	Nham.	229	2
Silverton	Devon.	312	1
Silverton, Allenton	Nthum.	376	2
Silvington	Salop.	110	2
Silwood Park	Berks.	4	2
Simonburn	Ntbum.	383	2
Simondsley, Glossop	Derb.	161	2
Simon's Wood, Walton on the Hill	Lanc.	362	2
Simonston, Aysgarth	Yorks.	444	2
Simonstone, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Simpson	Bucks.	166	1
Sinderby, Pick Hill	Yorks.	442	2
Sindercome, Clatworthy	Somer.	447	1
Singleborough, Great Horwood	Bucks.	159	1
Singleton	Sussex	126	1
Singleton, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Sinnington	Yorks.	453	2
Sinton, Leigh	Worc.	152	2
Sinwell, Wotton under Edge,	Glo'st.	20	2
Sion Hill, Isleworth	Middx.	59	1
Sion Hill, Wolversley	Worc.	148	2
Siresham	Nbamp.	231	2
Sisland	Norfolk	245	1
Sissinghurst Cranbrooke	Kent	46	1
Siston	Glo'st.	32	2
Sitbney	Cornw.	289	1
Sittingbourne	Kent	47	1
Six Hills	Linc.	216	2
Sizergh Hall, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Sizewell, Leiston	Suffolk	259	1
Skeats Hill, Cromer	Norfolk.	219	1
Skeeby, Easby	Yorks.	440	2
Skeffington	Leic.	177	2
Skeffling	Yorks.	421	2
Skegby	Notts.	241	2
Skegness	Linc.	206	2
Skelbrook Park, Owston	Yorks.	472	2
Skeldale, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Skellaw Hill, Sbap	Westm.	401	2
Skellingtborpe	Linc.	196	2
Skellow, Owston	Yorks.	472	2
Skelmanthorp, Emley	Yorks.	457	2
Skelmanthorp, High Hayland,	Yorks.	485	2
Skelmanthorp, Kirk Burton,	Yorks.	460	2
Skelmersdale, Ormskirk	Lanc.	359	2
Skelp, Rudby in Cleveland	Yorks.	450	2
Skelsmergb, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Skelton	Cumb.	307	2
Skelton	Yorks.	448	2
Skelton, Howden	Yorks.	422	2
Skelton, Overton	Yorks.	438	2
Skelton, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Skelwith, Hawkshead	Lanc.	341	2
Skendleby	Linc.	207	2
Skenfreth	Mon.	61	2
Skerne	Yorks.	409	2
Skerton, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Sketchley, Aston Flamville,	Leic.	184	2
Skewsby, Dalby	Yorks.	437	2
Skeyton	Norfolk.	223	1
Skidbrooke	Linc.	211	2
Skidby	Yorks.	415	2
Skiddaw, Crosthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Skilgate	Somer.	448	1
Skillington	Linc.	194	2
Skilly Waddon, Towednack,	Cornw.	296	1
Skinburness, Holme Cultram,	Cumb.	298	2
Skinnand	Linc.	195	2
Skinningrove, Brotton	Yorks.	446	2
Skiplam, Kirkdale	Yorks.	455	2
Skipperham Well, Ashill	Somer.	410	1
Skipsea	Yorks.	420	2
Skipton	Yorks.	480	2
Skipton, Topcliffe	Yorks.	436	2
Skipwitb	Yorks.	423	2
Skirbeck	Linc.	191	2
Skircoat, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Skirlaw, Swine	Yorks.	418	2
Skirlington, Atwick	Yorks.	419	2
Skirpenbeck	Yorks.	405	2
Skirrit, Lanthewy	Mon.	54	2
Skirwitb, Kirkland	Cumb.	305	2
Shrink Hills, Tiverton	Devon	332	1
Skutter, Rudby in Cleveland,	Yorks.	450	2
Skutterskelf	Yorks.	450	2
Skyehouse, Fishlake	Yorks.	490	2
Slade, Miserden	Glo'st.	20	2
Slade, St. Ive	Cornw.	282	1
Slade Hall, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Slade's Bridge, Egloshayle	Cornw.	309*	1
Slaidburn	Yorks.	484	2
Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	Yorks.	459	2
Slaley	Nthum.	382	2
Slape, Netherby	Dors.	348	1
Slapton	Bucks.	160	1
Slapton	Devon	305	1
Slapton	Nhamp.	229	2
Slatterford, Maperton	Somer.	421	1
Slaugham	Sussex	130	1
Slaughter, Lower and Upper,	Glo'st.	33	2
Slaugterford	Wilts.	459	1
Slawston	Leic.	176	2
Sleaford	Linc.	192	2
Sleaghill, Morland	Westm.	401	2
Sleckburn, Bedlington	Durham	310	2
Sleddale, Long, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Sledmere	Yorks.	405	2
Sleep, St. Albans	Herts.	23	1
Sleights, Whitby	Yorks.	453	2
Slepe, Arne	Dors.	344	1
Slepe Hall, St. Ives	Hunts.	204	1
Slimbridge	Glo'st.	20	2
Slindon	Sussex	123	1
Slindon, Great, Eccleshall	Staff.	131	2
Slinfold	Sussex	120	1
Slingley Seaham	Durbam	322	2
Slingsby	Yorks.	456	2
Slipton	Nhamp.	226	2
Sloley	Norfolk	251	1
Sloothby, Willoughby	Linc.	206	2
Slopperton Cottage, Calne	Wilts.	455	1
Sloswicks, Worksop	Notts.	237	2
Slougb, Upton	Bucks.	168	1
Slyfield House, Great Bookbam	Surrey	104	1
Slyne, Bolton le Sands	Lanc.	342	2
Slynehead Green, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Smalesmouth, Gaystead	Nthum.	383	2
Smallfield Place, Burstow	Surrey	109	1
Small Hill, Otterbam	Cornw.	291	1
Smallburgh	Norfolk	251	1
Smallbury Green, Isleworth,	Middx.	59	1
Smallcombe Hill, Milton Clevedon	Somer.	417	1
Smalley, Morley	Derb.	164	2
Smallford, St. Albans	Herts.	23	1
Smallwood, Astbury	Chesh.	285	2
Smallridge, East Budleigh	Devon.	302	1
Smardale, Kirkby Stepben	Westm.	391	2
Smarden	Kent	45	1
Smart's Green, North Nibley,	Glo'st.	20	2
Smeaton	Yorks.	439	2
Smeaton, Little, Birkby	Yorks.	434	2
Smeaton, Little, Womersley,	Yorks.	471	2
Smedley Hall, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Smedmore, Kommeridge	Dors.	345	1
Smeetb	Kent	49	2
Smeeton Westerby, Kibworth,	Leic.	175	2
Smerrill, Youlgrave	Derb.	162	2
Smetbcott	Salop	106	2
Smethwick, Brereton	Chesh.	286	2
Smethwick, Harbone	Staff.	128	2
Smewnes Grange, Great Brickhill	Bucks.	164	1
Smilit Hall, Pocklington	Yorks.	417	2
Smisby	Derb.	166	2
Smith, Claines	Worc.	146	2
Smithell's Hall, Dean	Lanc.	346	2
Smithfield, Stoke	Staff.	133	2
Smithshop, Kingscote	Glo'st.	19	2
Smithy Bridge, Dean	Lanc.	346	2
Smouletford, Elsdon	Nthum.	376	2
Smyte, Warndon	Worc.	148	2
Smyth's Hall, Blackmore	Essex	4	1
Sna Fell, Concon	I. of Man	307	2
Suail Hill, East Chinnock	Somer.	429	1
Snails Green, Aldridge	Staff.	127	2
Snailwell	Camb.	177	1
Snainton, Brompton	Yorks.	451	2
Snaith	Yorks.	471	2
Snape	Suffolk	270	1
Snape, Well	Yorks.	444	2
Snare Hill House, Thetford	Norfolk	248	1
Snarehill, Rushford	Norfolk	239	1
Snaresbrook, Wanstead	Essex	3	1
Snarestone	Leic.	186	2
Snarford	Linc.	211	2
Snargate	Kent	51	1
Snave	Kent	51	1
Snead, Rock	Worc.	141	2
Sneaton	Yorks.	453	2
Sneaton Castle, Whitby	Yorks.	453	2
Sneilbach Mines	Salop	107	2
Snelland	Linc.	216	2
Snellsmore, Chieveley	Berks.	4	2
Snelson, Rosthern	Chesh.	274	2

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Snelson, Lavendon	Bucks.	165	1
Snelston	Derb.	157	2
Snenton	Notts.	241*	2
Snetford, Beer Regis	Dors.	344	1
Snetterton	Norfolk	248	1
Snettisham	Norfolk	249	1
Snickells, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Snitter, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Snitterby	Linc.	202	2
Snitterfield	Warw.	253	2
Snitterley, Blakeney	Norfolk	241	1
Snitterton, Darley Dale	Derb.	161	2
Snittlegarth, Torpenhow	Cumb.	299	2
Snodhill, Dorstone	Heref.	45	2
Snodland	Kent	41	2
Snore Hall, Fordham	Norfolk	214	1
Snoreham, Latchingdon	Essex	6	1
Snoring, Great,	Norfolk	236	1
Snoring, Little	Norfolk	234	1
Snoscomb, Everdon	Nhamp.	222	2
Snow Hall, Barton Bendish,	Norfolk	213	1
Snowhope, Knaresdale	Nthum.	386	2
Snowshill	Glo'st.	29	2
Snydall, Normanton	Yorks.	458	2
Soberton	Hants.	399	1
Sock Denis, Tintinhull	Somer.	441	1
Sockburn	Durham	328	2
Socke, Mudford	Somer.	438	1
Sodbury, Chipping	Glo'st.	27	2
Sodbury, Little	Glo'st.	28	2
Sodbury, Old	Glo'st.	28	2
Sodington, Mamble	Worc.	141	2
Softley, St. Andrew Auckland,	Durham	318	2
Soham	Camb.	177	1
Soham Earl	Suffolk	267	1
Soho, Handsworth	Staff.	128	2
Solihull	Warw.	259	2
Sollers Bridge	Heref.	40	2
Sollers Hope	Heref.	40	2
Solport, Stapleton	Cumb.	304	2
Solway Moss, Kirk Andrews,	Cumb.	303	2
Sombourn, Kings	Hants.	375	1
Somer Hill, Tonbridge	Kent	43	1
Somerby	Leic.	173	2
Somerby	Linc.	201	2
Somerby	Linc.	218	2
Somerby Park, Corringham,	Linc.	207	2
Somercoates	Linc.	211	2
Somerfield House, Kirkby Lonsdale	Westm.	397	2
Somerford, Brewood	Staff.	120	2
Somerford, Keynes	Wilts.	465	1
Somerford, Broad	Wilts.	469	1
Somerford, Great, Malmesbury	Wilts.	468	1
Somerford Booths, Astbury	Chesh.	285	2
Somergangs Hall, Sculcoates	Yorks.	414	2
Someries, Luton	Beds.	141	1
Somerley House, Ibsley	Hants.	397	1
Somerleyton	Suffolk	269	1
Somers Town, Kentish Town,	Middx.	61	1
Somersby	Linc.	209	2
Somershall Herbert	Derb.	157	2
Somersham	Hunts.	205	1
Somersham	Suffolk	261	1
Somerton	Oxon.	79	2
Somerton	Somer.	437	1
Somerton	Suffolk	255	1
Somerton	Norfolk	227	1
Somerton Castle, Bootby	Linc.	195	2
Sompting	Sussex	121	1
Sonning	Berks.	14	2
Soolbank, Sedbergh	Yorks.	484	2
Soothill, Dewsbury	Yorks.	457	2
Sopley	Hants.	397	1
Sopworth	Wilts.	459	1
Soss Moss Hall, Alderley	Chesh.	278	2
Sotby	Linc.	216	2
Sotherton	Suffolk	259	1
Sotterley	Suffolk	279	1
Sotwell	Berks.	9	2
Soulbury	Bucks.	160	1
Soulby, Dacre	Cumb.	305	2
Soulby, Kirkby Stephen	Westm.	391	2
Souldern	Oxon.	79	2
Souldrop	Beds.	148	1
Soulton, Wem	Salop.	101	2
Sound, Wybunbury	Chesh.	284	2
Sound, Crays, Haxey	Linc.	214	2
Sourton	Devon	317	1
South Acre	Norfolk	238	1
South Broom House, Devizes,	Wilts.	471	1
Southchurch	Essex	13	1
South End	Essex	13	1
South Downs, Piddinghoe	Sussex	130	1
South End, North Nibley	Glo'st.	20	2
South Lodge, East Barnet	Herts.	23	1
South Street, Edmonton	Middx.	56	1
South Street, Enfield	Middx.	56	1
South Town, Yarmouth	Norfolk	225	1
South Town, Yarmouth	Suffolk	269	1
Southall	Middx.	57	1
Southam	Warw.	266	2
Southam, Bishops Cleeve	Glo'st.	24	2
Southampton	Hants.	390	1
Southborough, Tonbridge	Kent	43	1
Southbourne, Eastbourne	Sussex	133	1
Southbrook, Beer Regis	Dors.	344	1
Southburn, Kirkburn	Yorks.	409	2
Southcoates, Drypool	Yorks.	417	2
Southcott, Jacobstow	Cornw.	307*	1
Southease	Sussex	131	1
Southerbybound, Castle Sowerby	Cumb.	307	2
Southern-town, Kenton	Devon.	309	1
Southery	Norfolk	214	1
Southfield, Marsden	Linc.	335	2
Southgate, Edmonton	Middx.	56	1
Southill	Cornw.	283	1
Southill, Biggleswade	Beds.	139	1
Southill, or South Yevel	Beds.	148	1
Southley Wood, Warminster,	Wilts.	481	1
Southmere, Docking	Norfolk	249	1
Southmore, or Wortham Everard	Suffolk	264	1
Southoe	Wilts.	210	1
Southolm, Hovingham	Yorks.	455	2
Southolt	Suffolk	265	1
Southorn, Tolpiddle	Dors.	355	1
Southorp, Barnack	Nhamp.	226	2
Southorpe, Northope	Linc.	207	2
Southport, North Meols	Lanc.	359	2
Southrop	Glo'st.	23	2
Southrop, Herriard	Hants.	379	1
Southrope, Hook Norton	Oxon.	74	2
Southton, Ashill	Somer.	410	1
Southtown, West Pennard	Somer.	427	1
Southwark	Surrey	101	1
Southwell	Notts.	239*	2
Southwell, Beighton	Derb.	167	2
Southwell Park, Hargrave	Suffolk	276	1
Southwick	Hants.	401	1
Southwick	Nhamp.	234	2
Southwick	Sussex	121	1
Southwick	Wilts.	483	1
Southwick, Monk Wearmouth,	Durham	311	2
Southwick, Sunderland	Durham	322	2
Southwick, Tewkesbury	Glo'st.	34	2
Southwold	Suffolk	259	1
Southwood	Norfolk	312	1
Southwood, Evercreech	Somer.	442	1
Southworth, Wenwick	Lanc.	364	2
Sow	Warw.	256	2
Sowerby, Brough	Westm.	390	2
Sowerby, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Sowerby, St. Michael le Wyer,	Lanc.	333	2
Sowerby, Thirsk	Yorks.	436	2
Sowerby Castle	Cumb.	307	2
Sowerby under Catliffe, Kirkby Sigston	Yorks.	435	2
Sowton	Devon.	338	1
Soyland, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Spain's Hall, Finchingfield	Essex	9	1
Spalding	Linc.	189	2
Spaldings, Barrington	Camb.	178	1
Spaldington, Bubwith	Yorks.	410	2
Spaldwick	Hunts.	206	1
Spalford, North Clifton	Notts.	235*	2
Spanby	Linc.	193	2
Spanish Head, Kirk Christ,	I. of Man	398	2
Spargo, Lower, Mabe	Cornw.	288	1
Spargrove, Batcombe	Somer.	445	1
Sparham	Norfolk	224	1
Sparkford	Somer.	421	1
Sparsholt	Berks.	16	2
Spaunton, Lastingham	Yorks.	456	2
Spaxton	Somer.	418	1
Specton, Bridlington	Yorks.	406	2
Speen	Berks.	8	2
Speenhamland, Newbury	Berks.	4	2
Speke, Childwall	Lanc.	351	2
Speldhurst	Kent	44	1
Spellow Bowels	Essex	7	1
Spellow Hills, Langton	Linc.	209	2
Spelsbury	Oxon.	74	2
Spenithorn	Yorks.	445	2
Spernal	Warw.	252	2
Spetchley	Worc.	148	2
Spetisbury	Dors.	362	1
Spexhall	Suffolk	259	1
Spilsby	Linc.	203	2
Spindleston, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Spinney Abbey, Wicken	Camb.	177	1
Spiringate, Cirencester	Glo'st.	24	2
Spital, Wigton	Cumb.	302	2
Spital Hill, Mitford	Nthum.	380	2
Spittal Hill, Clareborough	Notts.	238	2
Spittle, Bebbington	Chesh.	288	2
Spittle, Fangfoss	Yorks.	417	2
Spittle, Ovingham	Nthum.	381	2
Spittlegate, Grantham	Linc.	197	2
Spixworth	Norfolk	250	1
Splashford, Diddlesbury	Salop.	107	2
Splatt, Spaxton	Somer.	428	1
Spofforth	Yorks.	467	2
Spondon	Derb.	157	2
Sponebed, Painswick	Glo'st.	20	2
Sporle	Norfolk	238	1
Spotland, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Spratton	Nhamp.	233	2
Spraydown, Broad Clyst	Devon.	304	1
Spreyton	Devon.	338	1
Spridlington	Linc.	202	2
Spring Field, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Spring Grove, Bewdley	Worc.	141	2
Spring Grove, Milverton	Somer.	434	1
Spring Hill, Broadway	Worc.	153	2
Springside, Bury	Lanc.	346	2
Springfield	Essex	5	1
Springfield, Eccles	Lanc.	347	2
Springthorpe	Linc.	207	2
Sproatley	Yorks.	418	2
Sproston, Middlewich	Chesh.	286	2
Sprotborough	Yorks.	488	2
Sproughton	Suffolk	273	1
Sproxton, Helmsley, Black Moor	Yorks.	450	2
Spurn Head, Cromer	Norfolk	219	1
Spurn Point, Kilnsea	Yorks.	420	2
Spurshot, Romsey	Hants.	374	1
Spurstow, Bunbury	Chesh.	275	2
Sproxton	Leic.	174	2
Spye Park, Bromham	Wilts.	471	1
Staddon Point, Stoke Damerell	Devon.	323	1
Stadmerslow, Wolstanton	Staff.	134	2
Stafford	Staff.	135	2
Stafford, West Knighton	Dors.	353	1
Stafford Bridge, Pavenham	Beds.	147	1
Staffold Hall, Kirk Oswald,	Cumb.	306	2
Stagbatch, Leominster	Heref.	48	2
Stagsdon	Beds.	148	1
Stainbridge, Stroud	Glo'st.	20	2

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Stainbrough, Silkstone	Yorks.	485	2
Stainburn, Workington	Cumb.	296	2
Stainburn, KirkbyOverblows,	Yorks.	465	2
Stainby	Linc.	194	2
Staincliff Rigg, Kirk Levington	Yorks.	449	2
Staindrop	Durham	318	2
Stainer Hall, Selby	Yorks.	461	2
Staines	Middx.	64	1
Stainfield	Linc.	216	2
Stainfield, Hacconby	Linc.	193	2
Stainforth, Giggleswick	Yorks.	482	2
Staiuforth, Hatfield	Yorks.	490	2
Stainighall, Horstead	Norfolk	250	1
Stainland, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Stainley, North, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Stainley, South	Yorks.	465	2
Stainmore, Brough	Westm.	390	2
Stainsacre, Whithy	Yorks.	453	2
Stainsby, Ashby Puerorum	Linc.	209	2
Stainshy, Ault Hucknall	Derh.	167	2
Stainsby House, Morley	Derh.	164	2
Stainton	Linc.	216	2
Stainton, Dacre	Cumh.	305	2
Stainton, Heversham	Westm.	394	2
Stainton, Stanwix	Cumh.	304	2
Stainton, Urswick	Lanc.	342	2
Stainton	Yorks.	450	2
Stainton	Yorks.	493	2
Stainton, Downholme	Yorks.	445	2
Stainton Dale, Scalby	Yorks.	452	2
Stainton, Great	Durham	327	2
Stainton Market	Linc.	208	2
Stainton le Vale	Linc.	215	2
Staith Ditch, Walsoken	Norfolk	233	1
Staithes Nah, Hinderwell	Yorks.	447	2
Stairfoot, St. Erme	Cornw.	301*	1
Stairs, Newnham	Glo'st.	35	2
Stalbridge	Dors.	367	1
Stalham	Norfolk	240	1
Stalisfield	Kent	46	1
Stalling Busk, Aysgarth	Yorks.	444	2
Stalling's Cross, Yatton	Somer.	450	1
Stalmine. Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Stamhorne	Essex	10	1
Stamhridge	Essex	13	1
Stamford	Linc.	200	2
Stamford, Emhleton	Nthum.	367	2
Stamford Baron	Nhamp.	227	2
Stamford Bridge, Low Catton,	Yorks.	416	2
Stamford Regis, Stanford Bishop	Heref.	38	2
Stamfordham	Nthum.	382	2
Stanall, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Stanhorough, Moreleigh	Devon	328	1
Stanbridge, Leighton, Busard,	Beds.	143	1
Stanhury, Moorwinstow	Cornw.	307*	1
Stancil, Tickhill	Yorks.	493	2
Stancombe, Litton Cheney	Dors.	357	1
Stancombe, Stinchcombe	Glo'st.	20	2
Stand Park, Sefton	Lanc.	361	2
Standard Hill, Nottingham,	Notts.	242	2
Standard Hill, Northallerton,	Yorks.	434	2
Standbridge, Romsey	Hants.	374	1
Standen, Biddenden	Kent	44	1
Standerwick	Somer.	426	1
Standford	Kent	51	1
Standford Dingley	Berks.	5	2
Standgate Creek, Lower Halstow	Kent	47	1
Standground	Hunts.	208	1
Standing Stones, Middleton in Tees Dale	Durham	317	2
Standish	Glo'st.	36	2
Standish	Lanc.	339	2
Standlake	Oxon.	68	2
Standle, Wellington	Somer	433	1
Standley Pontlarge	Glo'st	29	2
Standlinch	Wilts.	460	1
Standon	Staff.	133	2
Standon	Herts.	20	1
Standon Hall, Pendleton	Lanc.	336	2
Standstead House, Racton	Sussex	126	1
Stanesgate, Steeple	Essex	6	1
Stanfield	Norfolk	244	1
Stanfield Hall, Windham	Norfolk	229	1
Stanford, Southill	Beds.	148	1
Stanford in the Vale	Berks.	6	2
Stanford Rivers	Essex	12	1
Stanford le Hope	Essex	2	1
Stanford Bishop	Heref.	38	2
Stanford Hall, Swinford	Leic.	183	2
Stanford Brook, Chiswick	Middx.	61	1
Stanford	Norfolk	239	1
Stanford	Nhamp.	224	2
Stanford upon Soar	Notts.	238*	2
Stanford	Worc.	142	2
Stanghow, Skelton	Yorks.	448	2
Stanhoe	Norfolk	249	1
Stanhope	Durham	320	2
Stanion, or Staniern	Nhamp.	221	2
Stanley, Leek	Staff.	137	2
Stanley, Spondon	Derh.	157	2
Stanley, Titherton	Wilts.	457	1
Stanley, Wakefield	Yorks.	458	2
Stanley Gill, St. Bees	Cumh.	292	2
Stanley Hall, Tasley	Salop.	113	2
Stanley Kings	Glo'st.	36	2
Stanlow House	Chesh.	288	2
Stanmer Park, Falmer	Sussex	133	1
Stanmore	Middx.	58	1
Stanney, Stoke	Chesh.	288	2
Stanningfield	Suffolk	275	1
Stannington	Nthum.	373	2
Stannington, Ecclesfield	Yorks.	487	2
Stansfield	Suffolk	272	1
Stansfield, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Stansfield, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Stanstead	Kent	44	1
Stanstead	Suffolk	255	1
Stanstead Abhots	Herts.	20	1
Stansted Mountfitchet	Essex	15	1
Stanthorne, Davenham	Chesh.	286	2
Stanton Barry	Bucks.	166	1
Stanton, Long	Camh.	174	1
Stanton, Stapenhill	Derb.	166	2
Stanton, Youlgrave	Derh.	162	2
Stanton hy Bridge	Derb.	166	2
Stauton hy Dale	Derb.	165	2
Stanton, St. Gabriel	Dors.	350	1
Stanton	Glo'st.	29	2
Shalden	Hants.	382	1
Stanton upon Arrow	Heref.	46	2
Stanton under Bardon, Thornton	Leic.	186	2
Stanton, Long Horsley	Nthum.	380	2
Stanton	Notts.	237*	2
Stanton Harcourt	Oxon.	81	2
Stanton, St. Johns	Oxon.	73	2
Stanton upon Hineheath	Salop	101	2
Stanton Lacy	Salop.	108	2
Stanton, Dunster	Somer.	419	1
Stanton Drew	Somer.	431	1
Stanton, Prior	Somer.	432	1
Stanton	Suffolk	257	1
Stanton, Ellastone	Staff.	138	2
Stantons, West Meston	Sussex	132	1
Stanton Fitz Warren	Wilts.	465	1
Stanton St. Bernard	Wilts.	475	1
Stanton St. Quintin	Wilts.	469	1
Stanwardine, Baschurch	Salop	110	2
Stanway	Essex	11	1
Stanway	Glo'st.	35	2
Stanway, Rushbury	Salop	108	2
Stanwell	Middx.	64	1
Stanwick	Nhamp.	225	2
Stanwick St. John	Yorks.	441	2
Stanwick Top, Castleton	Derh.	160	2
Stanwix	Cumb.	304	2
Stapeley, Odiham	Hants.	382	1
Stapeley, Wybunhury	Chesh.	284	2
Stapenhill	Derb.	166	2
Staplake, Kenton	Devon.	309	1
Staple	Kent	36	1
Staple, Tisbury	Wilts.	461	1
Staple Island, Holy Island	Durham	328	2
Staple Fitzpaine	Somer.	411	1
Stapleford	Camb.	178	1
Stapleford	Herts.	30	1
Stapleford	Leic.	174	2
Stapleford	Linc.	196	2
Stapleford	Notts.	242	2
Stapleford	Wilts.	454	1
Stapleford, Stalbridge	Dors.	367	1
Stapleford Abbots	Essex	12	1
Stapleford Bruen Tarvin	Chesh.	277	2
Staplegate	Kent	39	1
Staplegrove	Somer.	439	1
Staplehurst	Kent	47	1
Staples Cross, Christchuroh,	Hants.	396	1
Stapleton	Cumh.	304	2
Stapleton	Salop	106	2
Stapleton, Barwell	Leic.	184	2
Stapleton, Darrington	Yorks.	472	2
Stapleton, Lingen	Heref.	46	2
Stapleton, Stanwick St. John,	Yorks.	441	2
Stapleton Hall, Presthury	Chesh.	279	2
Stapleton Preston	Dors.	343	1
Stapylton, Croft	Yorks.	439	2
Star Cross, Kenton	Devon.	309	1
Starbottom, Kettlewell	Yorks.	480	2
Stardens, Newent	Glo'st.	21	2
Starston	Norfolk	219	1
Start Bay, Slapton	Devon	305	1
Startforth, or Stratford	Yorks.	442	2
Starton Grange, Warkworth,	Nthum.	379	2
Statford	Staff.	129	2
Stath, Stoke St. Gregory	Somer.	424	1
Statham, Lymm	Chesh.	273	2
Statherne	Leic.	174	2
Stattingborough	Linc.	217	2
Staughton, Great	Hunts.	210	1
Staughton, Little	Beds.	147	1
Staunford	Norfolk	246	1
Staunton	Glo'st.	23	2
Staunton	Notts.	236*	2
Staunton	Worc.	153	2
Staunton, Cbaseley	Worc.	152	2
Staunton, Wardon	Nhamp.	233	2
Staunton in les Craggs, Gainford	Durham	316	2
Staunton Harold, Breedon on the Hill	Leic.	178	2
Staunton upon Wye	Heref.	41	2
Staveley	Derh.	168	2
Staveley	Yorks.	465	2
Staveley, Cartmell	Lanc.	340	2
Staveley, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Staverton	Devon	314	1
Staverton	Glo'st.	25	2
Staverton	Nhamp.	223	2
Staverton Park, Eye	Suffolk	267	1
Stawell, Moorland	Somer.	446	1
Stawley	Somer.	434	1
Staxton, Willerby	Yorks.	408	2
Stayley Bridge, Mottram	Chesh.	278	2
Staythorp	Notts.	240*	2
Steanhridge, Bisley	Glo'st.	20	2
Steane, or Stene	Nhamp.	232	2
Steatite, Landewednack	Cornw.	288	1
Stebbing	Essex	10	1
Stedham	Sussex	125	1
Steep	Hants.	372	1
Steep Holmes, Uphill	Somer.	450	1
Steephill, Bonchurch	Hants.	403	1
Steeping, Great	Linc.	207	2
Steeping, Little	Linc.	203	2
Steeple	Essex	6	1
Steeple	Dors.	345	1
Steeple Ainderby	Yorks.	439	2
Steeple Ashton	Wilts.	483	1
Steeple Bumstead	Essex	9	1
Steeple Claydon	Bucks.	155	1

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Steeple Morden	Camb.	170	1
Steepleton, Stapleton Preston	Dors.	343	1
Steersby, Bransby	Yorks.	437	2
Steeton, Bolton Percy	Yorks.	425	2
Steeton, Kildwick	Yorks.	480	2
Stella, Ryton	Durham	314	2
Stelling	Kent	51	1
Stelling, Bywell	Nthum.	381	2
Stelling, Hardres	Kent	35	1
Stelliston, North Petherton,	Somer.	435	1
Stembridge, Kingsbury	Somer.	433	1
Stenclose, St. Agnes	Cornw.	303*	1
Stencrake, Kirkby Stephen,	Westm.	391	2
Stenigot	Linc.	208	2
Steningford, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Stenson, Barrow	Derb.	162	2
Step Ends, Middleton in Tees Dale	Durham	317	2
Stepney, or Stebenhith	Middx.	63	1
Stepper Point, Padstow	Cornw.	306*	1
Steppingley	Beds.	146	1
Sternfield	Suffolk	270	1
Stert, Babcary	Somer.	420	1
Stert	Wilts.	475	1
Stert, West Buckland	Somer.	433	1
Stetchworth	Camb.	176	1
Stevenage	Herts.	22	1
Stevenston, Torrington	Devon	311	1
Steventon	Berks.	10	2
Steventon	Hants.	379	1
Stevington	Beds.	148	1
Stevington End, Bartlow	Camb.	172	1
Stewkley	Bucks.	160	1
Stewley	Somer.	410	1
Stewton	Linc.	212	2
Steyning	Sussex	122	1
Steyning, Stogursey	Somer.	418	1
Stibbard	Norfolk	234	1
Stibbington, Sibson	Hunts.	208	1
Stickford	Linc.	203	2
Sticklepath, Combe St. Nicholas	Somer.	433	1
Sticklepath, South Tawton	Devon	339	1
Sticklinch, West Pennard	Somer.	427	1
Stickney	Linc.	204	2
Stidcot, Tytherington	Glo'st.	35	2
Stiffkey	Norfolk	236	1
Stifford	Essex	3	1
Still House, Tavistock	Devon	329	1
Stillington	Yorks.	424	2
Stillingfleet	Yorks.	423	2
Stillington, Red Marshall	Durham	327	2
Stilton	Hunts.	208	1
Stilvey, Meare	Somer.	427	1
Stinchcombe	Glo'st.	20	2
Stinsford	Dors.	354	1
Stinton, Sall	Norfolk.	224	1
Stiper Stones Hill, Habberley,	Salop.	106	2
Stirchley	Salop.	102	2
Stirton, Kildwick	Yorks.	480	2
Stisted	Essex	10	1
Stithians	Cornw.	290	1
Stittenham, Sheriff Hutton	Yorks.	438	2
Stivichall	Warw.	256	2
Stixwould	Linc.	208	2
Stob Hill, Morpeth	Nthum.	380	2
Stoborough	Dors.	347	1
Stock, Fladbury	Worc.	150	2
Stock Gayland	Dors.	367	1
Stock Gill Force, Grasmere,	Westm.	393	2
Stock	Essex	5	1
Stockbridge	Hants.	376	1
Stockbridge, Barton	Westm.	398	2
Stockbury	Kent	40	1
Stockbury, Mayfield	Sussex	135	1
Stockeld, Spofforth	Yorks.	467	2
Stockerston	Leic.	176	2
Stockgrove, Soulbury	Bucks.	160	1
Stockham, Bagborough	Somer.	438	1
Stockham, Runcorn	Chesh.	274	2
Stockhill, Chilcompton	Somer.	422	1
Stockhill, Ilkley	Yorks.	475	2
Stockhill cum Sandholme, Beverley	Yorks.	411	2
Stockholt, Akeley	Bucks.	154	1
Stocking Hall, Stretton	Rutl.	245	2
Stockland	Dors.	350	1
Stockleigh, Priorton, Sandford	Devon	307	1
Stocklewathbound, Sowerby,	Cumb.	307	2
Stockley, Brancepeth	Durham	319	2
Stockley Hill, Moccas	Heref.	45	2
Stockley English	Devon	304	1
Stockport	Chesh.	281	2
Stocksfield Hall, Bywell	Nthum.	381	2
Stockton	Durham	328	2
Stockton	Norfolk	216	1
Stockton	Warw.	266	2
Stockton	Wilts.	462	1
Stockton	Worc.	141	2
Stockton, Great Budworth	Chesh.	272	2
Stockton, Malpas	Chesh.	268	2
Stockton on the Forest	Yorks.	438	2
Stockton on the Severn	Salop.	104	2
Stockwell, Cowley	Glo'st.	33	2
Stockwell, Lambeth	Surrey	100	1
Stockwith, West, Misterton,	Notts.	238	2
Stockwood, Luton	Beds.	141	1
Stockwood, Sutton Poynz	Dors.	353	1
Stodart, Chapel en le Frith	Derb.	160	2
Stodday, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Stodleigh, East, Upton Pyne,	Devon.	339	1
Stodmarsh	Kent	36	1
Stody	Norfolk	242	1
Stoford, South Newton	Wilts.	454	1
Stoford, Berwick	Somer.	429	1
Stogumber	Somer.	448	1
Stogursey	Somer.	418	1
Stoke Goldington	Bucks.	166	1
Stoke Mandeville	Bucks.	154	1
Stoke Poges	Bucks.	168	1
Stoke	Chesh.	288	2
Stoke, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
Stoke Climsland	Cornw.	384	1
Stoke, Hope	Derb.	162	2
Stoke, Devonport	Devon	322	1
Stoke in Teignhead	Devon.	338	1
Stoke Canon	Devon.	338	1
Stoke Damerell	Devon	323	1
Stoke Fleming	Devon.	305	1
Stoke Gabriel	Devon	314	1
Stoke Hill, Buckland Monachorum	Devon	320	1
Stoke Hill, Heavitree	Devon.	338	1
Stoke Point, Revelstoke	Devon	320	1
Stoke Rivers	Devon	327	1
Stoke Abbas	Dors.	349	1
Stoke, East	Dors.	346	1
Stoke Wake	Dors.	353	1
Stoke, Bishop, Westbury	Glo'st.	29	2
Stoke Gifford	Glo'st.	28	2
Stoke Orchard, Bishop's Cleeve	Glo'st.	24	2
Stoke, St. Mary Bourn	Hants.	393	1
Stoke, Bishops	Hants.	388	1
Stoke Charity	Hants.	384	1
Stoke Bliss	Heref.	38	2
Stoke Edith	Heref.	43	2
Stoke Prior	Heref.	48	2
Stoke	Kent	41	1
Stoke Golding, Hinckley	Leic.	185	2
Stoke Rochford	Linc.	198	2
Stoke Newington	Middx.	60	1
Stoke Ferry	Norfolk.	214	1
Stoke Holy Cross	Norfolk.	241	1
Stoke Albany	Nhamp.	221	2
Stoke Bruern	Nhamp.	220	2
Stoke Doyle	Nhamp.	227	2
Stoke Bardolph, Gedling	Notts.	240*	2
Stoke, East	Notts.	240*	2
Stoke Lyne	Oxon	79	2
Stoke North	Oxon	77	2
Stoke, South	Oxon	75	2
Stoke Row, Ipsden	Oxon	76	2
Stoke Talmage	Oxon	78	2
Stoke Dry	Rutl.	250	2
Stoke upon Tern	Salop.	100	2
Stoke St. Milborough	Salop.	117	2
Stoke Say	Salop.	103	2
Stoke under Hamdon	Somer.	440	1
Stoke Lane	Somer.	446	1
Stoke Lane, Yarlington	Somer.	418	1
Stoke, North	Somer.	415	1
Stoke, St. Gregory	Somer.	424	1
Stoke St. Mary	Somer.	439	1
Stoke Pero	Somer.	420	1
Stoke Trister	Somer.	435	1
Stoke upon Trent	Staff.	133	2
Stoke	Suffolk	272	1
Stoke, Ipswich	Suffolk	265	1
Stoke Ash	Suffolk	264	1
Stoke Nayland	Suffolk	255	1
Stoke	Surrey	114	1
Stoke D'Abernon	Surrey	105	1
Stoke, North and South	Sussex	119	1
Stoke, South	Sussex	118	1
Stoke, West	Sussex	123	1
Stoke	Warw.	256	2
Stoke Erle	Wilts.	469	1
Stoke Limpley, Bradford	Wilts.	453	1
Stoke Prior	Worc.	151	2
Stokebottom, Stoke Lane	Somer.	446	1
Stokeford, East Stoke	Dors.	346	1
Stokeham	Notts.	239	2
Stokeholm, Warsop	Notts.	237	2
Stokelake, Chudleigh	Devon	308	1
Stokeland	Somer.	418	1
Stokelinch	Somer.	411	1
Stokeley, Beer Regis	Dors.	344	1
Stokenchurch	Oxon.	77	2
Stokesby	Norfolk.	225	1
Stokenham	Devon.	305	1
Stokens, Thorp le Soken	Essex	14	1
Stokesley	Yorks.	450	2
Stonar	Kent	37	1
Stonar Hill, Steep	Hants.	372	1
Stondon	Beds.	140	1
Stondon Massey	Essex	12	1
Stone	Bucks.	154	1
Stone, Berkeley	Glo'st.	19	2
Stone, Fawley	Hants.	395	1
Stone	Kent	46	1
Stone	Kent	50	1
Stone	Kent	52	1
Stone Beck	Norfolk	250	1
Stone Close, Cressingham	Norfolk	237	1
Stone, Chew Magna	Somer.	421	1
Stone, East Pennard	Somer.	445	1
Stone, Mudford	Somer.	438	1
Stone Easton	Somer.	423	1
Stone	Staff.	135	2
Stone Street, Duncton	Sussex	119	1
Stone	Worc.	144	2
Stone Ferry, Sutton	Yorks.	418	2
Stonebeck, Kirkby Malzeard,	Yorks.	464	2
Stonebridge, Stroud	Glo'st.	20	2
Stonedelph, Tamworth	Warw.	260	2
Stonefield, Stone	Staff.	135	2
Stonegrave	Yorks.	456	2
Stoneham, North and South,	Hants.	390	1
Stonehenge, Amesbury	Wilts.	452	1
Stonehouse	Devon	322	1
Stonehouse	Glo'st.	36	2
Stoneland Park, Withyham,	Sussex	134	1
Stoneley in Arden	Warw.	264	2
Stonely, Kimbolton	Hunts.	206	1
Stoneraise, Westward	Cumb.	299	2
Stonesby	Leic.	174	2
Stonesfield	Oxon.	81	2
Stonewall, Bassenthwaite	Cumb.	296	2
Stoney Littleton, Wellow	Somer.	441	1
Stoney Middleton, Hathersage	Derb.	161	2

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Stapleton	Glo'st.	18	2
Stoney Stanton	Leic.	186	2
Stoney Stoke, Shepton Mon-tacute	Somer.	435	1
Stonham	Suffolk	261	1
Stonor Park, Pishill	Oxon.	77	2
Stonton Wyville	Leic.	176	2
Stony Stratton, Evercreech,	Somer.	442	1
Stonyhurst College, Mitton,	Yorks.	484	2
Stonywell, Longdon	Staff.	128	2
Stoodley	Devon.	333	1
Stoodley Pike, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Stopham	Sussex	120	1
Stopsley, Luton	Beds.	141	1
Storeton, Bebbington	Cbesh.	288	2
Storiths, Skiptom	Yorks.	480	2
Stormore, Swinford	Leic.	183	2
Storrington	Sussex	120	1
Stortford, Bishops	Herts.	18	1
Storth, Beetham	Westm.	392	2
Storwood, Thornton	Yorks.	417	2
Stotesbury, Culworth	Nhamp.	231	2
Stotfold	Beds.	140	1
Stotford, Hooton Paynell	Yorks.	487	2
Stotingway, Upway	Dors.	353	1
Stottesden	Salop.	113	2
Stoughton	Sussex	126	1
Stoughton, Thurnby	Leic.	176	2
Stoughton, Wedmore	Somer.	416	1
Stoulton	Worc.	148	2
Stoup Hall, Fylingdale	Yorks.	453	2
Stour	Dors.	368	1
Stour Paine	Dors.	343	1
Stourbridge	Worc.	144	2
Stourhead, Kilmington	Somer.	434	1
Stourbead, Stourton	Wilts.	471	1
Stourmouth	Kent	35	1
Stourport	Worc.	144	2
Stourton	Wilts.	471	1
Stourton Castle, Kinfare	Staff.	137	2
Stouting	Kent	51	1
Stoven	Suffolk	259	1
Stover Lodge	Devon.	332	1
Stow	Linc.	215	2
Stow	Salop	112	2
Stow, Threckingham	Linc.	193	2
Stow, or Long Stow	Hunts.	206	1
Stow	Camb.	176	1
Stow on the Wold	Glo'st.	34	2
Stow Bardolph	Norfolk	214	1
Stow Market	Suffolk	274	1
Stow Maries	Essex	6	1
Stow West	Suffolk	257	1
Stow Wood	Oxon	73	2
Stowhedon	Norfolk.	252	1
Stowe	Bucks.	156	1
Stowe	Linc.	201	2
Stowe	Staff.	135	2
Stowe, Nine Churches	Nham.	223	2
Stowell	Glo'st.	22	2
Stowell, Overton	Wilts.	474	1
Stowell	Somer.	429	1
Stowell Park, Chedworth	Glo'st.	33	2
Stowerton, Wbichford	Warw.	260	2
Stowey	Somer.	422	1
Stowey Castle, Nether Stowey	Somer.	448	1
Stowford	Devon.	317	2
Stowich, Henbury	Glo'st.	28	2
Stowlangtoft	Suffolk	257	1
Stows, Linkinborne	Cornw.	284	1
Stradbrook	Suffolk	265	1
Straddle, Yow Church	Heref.	46	2
Stradsett	Norfolk	215	1
Stradishall	Suffolk	272	1
Straggiesthorpe	Linc.	200	2
Strand on the Green, Chiswick	Middx.	61	1
Strangworth, Pembridge	Heref.	44	2
Stranton	Durham	327	2
Stratfield Mortimer	Berks.	15	2
Stratfield Say	Hants.	380	1
Stratfield Turges	Hants.	381	1
Stratford	Suffolk	273	1
Stratford on Avon	Warw.	254	2
Stratford le Bow	Middx.	63	1
Stratford under the Castle	Wilts.	480	1
Stratford Fenny	Bucks.	163	1
Stratford Langthorn, East Ham	Essex	2	1
Stratford, Old	Warw.	255	2
Stratford, Old, Furtho	Nbamp.	219	2
Stratford St. Andrew	Suffolk	270	1
Stratford St. Anthony	Wilts.	456	1
Stratford, Stoney	Bucks.	166	1
Stratford, Water	Bucks.	156	1
Stratton	Cornw.	307*	1
Stratton	Dors.	354	1
Stratton, Biggleswade	Beds.	139	1
Stratton	Glo'st.	25	2
Stratton	Hants.	381	1
Stratton Strawless	Norfolk	223	1
Stratton, Long	Norfolk	217	1
Stratton Audley	Oxon	80	2
Stratton	Somer.	432	1
Stratton St. Margaret's	Wilts.	465	1
Strawberry Hill, Twickenham,	Middx.	59	1
Stream, Watchet	Somer.	448	1
Streatham	Surrey	101	1
Streatlam, Gainford	Durham	316	2
Streatley	Berks.	9	2
Streatley	Beds.	142	1
Street	Sussex	132	1
Street	Somer.	447	1
Street Fold, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Street Hay, Lichfield	Staff.	126	2
Street Houses, Bolton Percy,	Yorks.	425	2
Streetborp, Kirk Sandall	Yorks.	491	2
Strelley	Notts.	242	2
Streme, Weare	Somer.	416	1
Strensall	Yorks.	424	2
Strensham	Worc.	154	2
Stretham	C mb.	184	1
Stretford	Heref.	44	2
Stretford, Manchester	Lanc.	347	2
Stretton, Great Budworth	Cbesb.	272	2
Stretton, Tilston	Cbesh.	269	2
Stretton, Nortb Winfield	Derb.	169	2
Stretton en le Fields	Derb.	166	2
Stretton Grandsome	Heref.	43	2
Stretton Sugwas	Heref.	41	2
Stretton Magna, Great Glen,	Leic.	175	2
Stretton Parva, King's Norton,	Leic.	175	2
Stretton	Rutl.	245	2
Stretton	Salop	108	2
Stretton, Burton	Staff.	122	2
Stretton, Lapley	Staff.	121	2
Stretton upon Dunsmore	Warw.	266	2
Stretton on the Foss	Warw.	260	2
Stretton under Foss, Monks Kirby	Warw.	265	2
Stretton Baskerville	Warw.	265	2
Strickland, Morland	Westm.	401	2
Strickland, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Strickland, Winterbourn	Dors.	343	1
Strigul, Lanvair	Mon.	56	2
Stringston	Somer.	418	1
Strixton	Nhamp.	225	2
Stroate, Tidenham	Glo'st.	35	2
Strode, Egham	Surrey	107	1
Strood	Kent	43	1
Stroud	Glo'st.	20	2
Stroud, Cumner	Berks.	7	2
Stroud End, Painswick	Glo'st.	20	2
Stroud Green, Hornsey	Midx.	60	1
Stroxton	Linc.	201	2
Strubby	Linc.	206	2
Strumpshaw	Norfolk	212	1
Strutton, Bishopstone	Heref.	40	2
Stub House, Winston	Durham	318	2
Stubbington Lodge, Portsea,	Hants.	400	1
Stubbs, Adwick le Street	Yorks.	486	2
Stubb's End, Gawsworth	Chesh.	278	2
Stubby Lane, Hanbury	Staff.	122	2
Stublach, Middlewich	Chesb.	286	2
Stubley, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Stubton	Linc.	200	2
Stuckridge	Devon.	333	1
Studbury Hill, Staverton	Nbamp.	223	2
Studfall Castle, Lympne	Kent	51	1
Studham	Herts.	29	1
Studland	Dors.	345	1
Studley	Warw.	252	2
Studley, Beckley	Oxon	71	2
Studley, Oakley	Bucks.	151	1
Studley Hill, Calne	Wilts.	455	1
Studley Park, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Stukeley	Hunts.	205	1
Stumperlow Hall, Sheffield	Yorks.	492	2
Stumpy Riggs, Stannington,	Nthum.	373	2
Stuntney, Ely	Camb.	180	1
Sturmer	Essex	10	1
Sturminster Marshal	Dors.	361	1
Sturminster Newton	Dors.	368	1
Sturry	Kent	35	1
Sturston	Norfolk	239	1
Sturston, Ashborne	Derb.	169	2
Sturthill, Burtou Bradstock,	Dors.	359	1
Sturthow House, Diddington,	Hunts.	209	1
Sturton	Notts.	238	2
Sturton, Scawby	Linc.	213	2
Sturton, Stow	Linc.	215	2
Sturton Grange, Aberford	Yorks.	473	2
Sturton, Great	Linc.	208	2
Stuston	Suffolk	264	1
Stutton	Suffolk	273	1
Stutton, Tadcaster	Yorks.	463	2
Styall, Wimslow	Chesh.	282	2
Stydd, Sbirley	Derb.	157	2
Styford, Bywell	Nthum.	381	2
Styrrup, Blyth	Notts.	236	2
Suckerhall, Gnosal	Staff.	121	2
Suckley	Worc.	142	2
Sudborne	Suffolk	270	1
Sudborough	Nhamp.	226	2
Sudbrook Chapel, Portscuett,	Mon.	57	2
Sudbrook House, Petersham,	Surrey	108	1
Sudbrooke Holme	Linc.	211	2
Sudbury	Derb.	158	2
Sudbury	Suffolk	255	1
Sudbury, Tidenham	Glo'st.	35	2
Sudeley, Winchcombe	Glo'st.	30	2
Sudeley Manor	Glo'st.	29	2
Sudgrove, Miserden	Glo'st.	20	2
Sudmead, Hempstead	Glo'st.	27	2
Suffield	Norfolk.	220	1
Suffield, Hackness	Yorks.	453	2
Sufton Court, Mordeford	Heref.	39	2
Sugarloaf Mountain, Llanwe-narth	Mon.	52	2
Sugley, Newburn	Nthum.	372	2
Sugnall, Little, Ecclesball	Staff.	131	2
Sulby	Nhamp.	230	2
Sulby, Ramsey	I. of Man	309	2
Sulgrave	Nhamp.	233	2
Sulham	Berks.	15	2
Sulhampstead Abbots	Berks.	12	2
Sulhampstead Bannister	Berks.	15	2
Sullington	Sussex	121	1
Summer Castle, Glentworth,	Linc.	202	2
Summer Coat, St. Enoder	Cornw.	305*	1
Summer Vale, Walton on the Hill	Lanc	362	2
Summerfield, Tunstall	Lanc.	344	2
Summerhouse, Gainford	Durham	316	2
Sunbury	Middx.	64	1
Sunderland	Durham	322	2
Sunderland, Bowdon	Chesh.	271	2
Sunderland, Isall	Cumb.	298	2
Sunderland Bridge, St. Andrew Auckland	Durbam	316	2
Sunderland, North, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
Sunderland Wick, Hutton Cranswick	Yorks.	403	2
Sundon	Beds.	142	1
Sundorne Castle, Upton	Salop	102	2

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Sundridge	Kent	53	1
Sundridge Park, Bromley	Kent	53	1
Sunk Island, Beaumont	Essex	13	1
Sunk Island, Paul	Yorks.	421	2
Sunninghill	Berks.	4	2
Sunningwell	Berks.	7	2
Surbiton, Kingston	Surrey	107	1
Surfleet	Linc.	190	2
Surlingham	Norfolk	241	1
Surrenden, Pluckley	Kent	45	1
Surrendral, Hullaverton	Wilts.	468	1
Surrey Hill, Norwich	Norfolk	246	1
Sustead	Norfolk	220	1
Sutcombe	Devon.	301	1
Suter Point, Whitburn	Durham	311	2
Suton, Windham	Norfolk.	229	1
Sutterby	Linc.	207	2
Sutterton	Linc.	190	2
Sutton	Beds.	139	1
Sutton Courtenay	Berks.	10	2
Sutton, Iver	Bucks.	167	1
Sutton	Camb.	184	1
Sutton, Middlewich	Chesh.	286	2
Sutton, Runcorn	Chesh.	274	2
Sutton Downes, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Sutton, Great, Eastham	Chesh.	287	2
Sutton on the Hill	Derb.	158	2
Sutton in the Dale	Derb.	168	2
Sutton Poynz	Dors.	353	1
Sutton Waldron	Dors.	368	1
Sutton	Essex	13	1
Sutton under Brails	Glo'st.	36	2
Sutton, Bishops	Hants.	371	1
Sutton, St. Michael	Heref.	38	2
Sutton	Kent	35	1
Sutton at Hone	Kent	52	1
Sutton, East	Kent	41	1
Sutton, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Sutton on the Elms, Broughton Astley	Leic.	182	2
Sutton Cheney, Market Bosworth	Leic.	185	2
Sutton on the Marsh	Linc.	205	2
Sutton, Long	Linc.	189	2
Sutton Court, Chiswick	Middx.	61	1
Sutton	Norfolk	240	1
Sutton, Castor	Nhamp.	226	2
Sutton King's	Nhamp.	232	2
Sutton Bassett	Nhamp.	221	2
Sutton	Notts.	239*	2
Sutton, Granby	Notts.	239	2
Sutton upon Trent	Notts.	240*	2
Sutton in Ashfield	Notts.	241	2
Sutton Bonnington	Notts.	238*	2
Sutton	Salop	117	2
Sutton, Diddlebury	Salop	107	2
Sutton, Drayton	Salop	100	2
Sutton Maddock	Salop	104	2
Sutton, Ditcheat	Somer.	445	1
Sutton, Wincanton	Somer.	435	1
Sutton Bingham	Somer.	430	1
Sutton, Bishop's, Chew Magna	Somer.	421	1
Sutton, Long	Somer.	437	1
Sutton Mallet, Moorland	Somer.	446	1
Sutton Montis	Somer.	421	1
Sutton	Suffolk	280	1
Sutton	Surrey	114	1
Sutton, Woking	Surrey	114	1
Sutton	Sussex	120	1
Sutton Coldfield	Warw.	258	2
Sutton Benger	Wilts.	469	1
Sutton Mandeville	Wilts.	456	1
Sutton Veney	Wilts.	481	1
Sutton, Tenbury	Worc.	142	2
Sutton	Yorks.	418	2
Sutton, Norton	Yorks.	404	2
Sutton upon Derwent	Yorks.	417	2
Sutton, Brotherton	Yorks.	424	2
Sutton, Burgh Wallis	Yorks.	472	2
Sutton, Masham	Yorks.	443	2
Sutton in Airedale, Kildwick	Yorks.	480	2
Sutton on the Forest	Yorks.	438	2
Sutton under Whitestone Cliff, Felis Kirk	Yorks.	435	2
Sutton, Kirklington	Yorks.	442	2
Sutton Grange, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Suttons Ambo, Weaverthorp,	Yorks.	405	2
Swaby	Linc.	205	2
Swadlincote, Church Gresley,	Derb.	165	2
Swaffham	Norfolk	238	1
Swaffham Bulbeck	Camb.	176	1
Swafield	Norfolk	251	1
Swaily, Forthampton	Glo'st.	34	2
Swainby, Pick Hill	Yorks.	442	2
Swainby, Whorlton	Yorks.	450	2
Swains, Leigh	Surrey	109	1
Swainsthorp	Norfolk	243	1
Swainston, Calbourn	Hants.	404	1
Swainswick	Somer.	415	1
Swakeley's, Ickenham	Middx.	57	1
Swalcliffe	Oxon	69	2
Swalecliffe	Kent	35	1
Swalland, Kingston	Dors.	347	1
Swallock, St. Breward	Cornw.	309*	1
Swallow	Linc.	205	2
Swallowcliffe	Wilts	461	1
Swallowfield	Berks.	3	2
Swalwell, Whickham	Durham	314	2
Swanage, or Swanwich	Dors.	345	1
Swanbourne	Bucks.	160	1
Swaneberg, Ilford	Sussex	132	1
Swanland, North Ferriby	Yorks.	416	2
Swanmore House, Hambledon	Hants.	399	1
Swannington	Norfolk	224	1
Swannington, Whitwick	Leic.	182	2
Swansco, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Swauscombe	Kent	52	1
Swansley, Caxton	Camb.	173	1
Swanthorp, Crondall	Hants.	379	1
Swanton Abbott	Norfolk	223	1
Swanton Morley	Norfolk.	244	1
Swanton Novers	Norfolk.	242	1
Swanwick, Alfreton	Derb.	166	2
Swanwick, Marbury	Chesh.	284	2
Swarby	Linc.	192	2
Swardeston	Norfolk.	243	1
Swarkestone	Derb.	166	2
Swarland, Felton	Nthum.	374	2
Swarraton	Hants.	383	1
Swathing, Cranworth	Norfolk.	245	1
Swaton, or Swayton	Linc.	193	2
Swatsal Hall, Gislingham	Suffolk	264	1
Swavesey	Camb.	175	1
Sway, Boldre	Hants.	394	1
Swayfield	Linc.	195	2
Sweeney, Oswestry	Salop	109	2
Sweepstone, or Swebston	Leic.	181	2
Sweet Hill, Coombe Keynes,	Dors.	345	1
Sweethope, Thockringtou	Nthum.	382	2
Swefling	Suffolk	270	1
Swell	Somer.	411	1
Swell, Lower	Glo'st.	34	2
Swell, Upper	Glo'st.	31	2
Swerford	Oxon.	75	2
Swettenham	Chesh.	287	2
Swilcar Lawn Oak, Tatenhill,	Staff.	127	2
Swilland	Suffolk	261	1
Swillington	Yorks.	474	2
Swimbridge	Devon	318	1
Swinbrook	Oxon.	75	2
Swinburne, Chollerton	Nthum.	382	2
Swincombe	Oxon.	76	2
Swinderby	Linc.	196	2
Swindon	Glo'st.	24	2
Swindon	Wilts.	465	1
Swindon, Gisburn	Yorks.	483	2
Swindon, Kirkby Overblows,	Yorks.	465	2
Swine	Yorks.	418	2
Swinefleet, Whitgift	Yorks.	471	2
Swineshead	Hunts.	206	1
Swineshead	Linc.	190	2
Swinethorp	Linc.	195	2
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Swinfen, Weeford	Staff.	130	2
Swinford	Leic.	183	2
Swinford, Cumner	Berks.	7	2
Swinford, North Stoke	Somer.	415	1
Swinford, Old	Worc.	144	2
Swingfield	Kent	49	1
Swinhoe, Bamboro'	Nthum.	366	2
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Swinnerton	Staff.	133	2
Swinnow Hall, Spofforth	Yorks.	467	2
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Swinside, Caldbeck	Cumb.	297	2
Swinstead	Linc.	195	2
Swinton, Appleton le Street,	Yorks.	454	2
Swinton, Wath upon Dearne,	Yorks.	488	2
Swinton Park, Masham	Yorks.	443	2
Swithland	Leic.	181	2
Swyre	Dors.	358	1
Sybeton Hall, Wallington	Norfolk	215	1
Sychampton, Ombersley	Worc.	148	2
Sydenham	Oxon.	77	2
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Sydenham Damerel	Devon.	317	1
Sydenham House, Mary Stow,	Devon.	317	1
Syderston	Norfolk	234	1
Sydling, St. Nicholas	Dors.	352	1
Sydney Farm, South Stoueham	Hants.	390	1
Syerston, or Syreston	Notts.	236*	2
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Symond's Hall, Wotton under Edge	Glo'st.	20	2
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Synfin, Barrow	Derb.	162	2
Syreford, Whittingdon	Glo'st.	22	2
Sysonby	Leic.	174	2
Syston	Leic.	177	2
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Tadlow	Camb.	170	1
Tadmarton, Little	Oxon.	71	2
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Talcarne, Minster	Cornw.	291	1
Tale, Pay Hembury	Devon	312	1
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Talkin, Hayton	Cumb.	303	2
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Tatenhill	Staff.	127	2
Tatham	Lanc.	344	2
Tathwell	Linc.	212	2
Tattenhall	Chesh.	271	2
Tattenhoe	Bucks.	160	1
Tatterford	Norfolk	235	1
Tatterset	Norfolk	235	1
Tattershall	Linc.	208	2
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Tealhy	Linc.	215	2
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Tedhury, Elm	Somer.	425	1
Tedburn, St. Mary	Devon.	339	1
Teddesley Park, Penkridge,	Staff.	120	2
Teddington	Middx.	64	1
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Tedsmore	Salop.	109	2
Tedstone de la Mere	Heref.	38	2
Tedwardine, Brampton Byran,	Heref.	46	2
Teeton House, Ravensthorp,	Nhamp.	228	2
Teffont	Wilts.	481	1
Teffont Ewias	Wilts.	461	1
Tehiddy, Camborne	Cornw.	292	1
Tehidy Park, Illogan	Cornw.	293	1
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Teigngrace	Devon.	332	1
Teignmouth	Devon.	310	1
Teignton Bishops	Devon.	308	1
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Teignton Kings	Devon.	331	1
Telscomh	Sussex	131	1
Telsford	Somer.	441	1
Temple, Broad Winsor	Dors.	350	1
Temple on the Moors	Cornw.	309*	1
Temple Belwood, Belton	Linc.	214	2
Temple Bruern	Linc.	196	2
Temple Dinsley, Hitchin	Herts.	30	1
Temple Grafton	Warw.	255	2
Temple Guyting	Glo'st	29	2
Temple Hall	Leic.	186	2
Temple Hill, South Witham,	Linc.	195	2
Temple Newsam, Whitkirk,	Yorks.	474	2
Temple Rockley, Ogbourn St. Andrew	Wilts.	474	1
TempleSowerby, Kirkby Thore	Westm.	391	2
Templeton	Devon.	333	1
Templetown, Jarrow	Durham	310	2
Tempsford	Beds.	139	1
Tenbury	Worc.	142	2
Tendring	Essex	14	1
Tendring Hall, Stoke Nayland,	Suffolk	255	1
Tenements, Winchcombe	Glo'st.	30	2
Tenham, Newcastle upon Tyne	Nthum.	369	2
Tenterden	Kent	48	1
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Terling	Essex	16	1
Terrington	Yorks.	438	2
Terrington	Norfolk	232	1
Testerton	Norfolk	235	1
Teston	Kent	44	1
Tethury	Glo'st.	32	2
Tetchwick, Ludgershall	Bucks.	151	1
Tetcott	Devon.	301	1
Tetford	Linc.	209	2
Tetney	Linc.	205	2
Tetson, Marham Church	Cornw.	307*	1
Tetsworth	Oxon.	80	2
Tettenhall	Staff.	136	2
Tetton, Warmingham	Chesh.	287	2
Tetworth	Hunts.	210	1
Teversall	Notts.	241	2
Teversham	Camh.	173	1
Tew, Great	Oxon.	82	2
Tewin	Herts.	30	1
Tewkesbury	Glo'st.	34	2
Tewsley, Godalming	Surrey	106	1
Tey, Great	Essex	11	1
Teynham	Kent	49	1
Thackwoodnock, Castle Sowerby	Cumb.	307	2
Thakeham	Sussex	121	1
Thame	Oxon.	80	2
Thanington	Kent	39	1
Thanks, Anthony	Cornw.	284	1
Tharston	Norfolk	217	1
Thatcham	Berks.	12	2
Thaxted	Essex	7	1
Theakston, Burniston	Yorks.	442	2
Theale, Tilehurst	Berks.	12	2
Theal, Wedmore	Somer.	416	1
Thearne, Beverley	Yorks.	411	2
Theberton	Suffolk	259	1
Theddingworth	Leic.	176	2
Thehane, Probus	Cornw.	302*	1
Thelbridge	Devon	333	1
Thelesford, Charlcote	Warw.	262	2
Theluetham	Suffolk	257	1
Thelveton	Norfolk	218	1
Thelwall, Runcorn	Chesh.	274	2
Themelthorp	Norfolk	224	1
Thenford	Nhamp.	232	2
Theohalds, Cheshunt	Herts.	30	1
Theohalds Street, Alden an,	Herts.	22	1
Therfield	Herts.	32	1
Thetford	Norfolk	248	1
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Thickhroom, Shenstone	Staff.	129	2
Thickley, East, St. Andrew Auckland	Durham	318	2
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Thieveley Pike, Cliviger	Lanc.	335	2
Thimhle, Little, Otley	Yorks.	477	2
Thimbleby	Linc.	210	2
Thimbleby, Osmotherley	Yorks.	434	2
Thingwell, Woodchurch	Chesh.	289	2
Thirkleby	Yorks.	436	2
Thirlby, Felis Kirk	Yorks.	435	2
Thirlwall, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Thirn, Thornton Watlass	Yorks.	444	2
Thirne	Norfolk	227	1
Thirntoft, Steeple Ainderby,	Yorks.	439	2
Thirsk	Yorks.	436	2
Thirston, Felton	Nthum.	374	2
Thirtlehy, Swine	Yorks.	418	2
Thisleton, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Thislington, Bishop's Middleham	Durham	325	2
Thixendale, Wharram Percy,	Yorks.	405	2
Thohy Priory, Mountney's Ing	Essex	5	1
Thockrington	Nthum.	382	2
Tholomas Drove, Wishech	Camh.	182	1
Tholthorp, Alne	Yorks.	436	2
Thomas Close, Hutton	Cumh.	305	2
Thompson	Norfolk	252	1
Thomson, Winterhorne	Dors.	342	1
Thomson's Walls, Kirk Newton	Nthum.	378	2
Thong, Almondbury	Yorks.	459	2
Thoralhy, Aysgarth	Yorks.	444	2
Thorehy, Kildwick	Yorks.	480	2
Thoresby	Linc.	205	2
Thoresby Park, Edwinstow,	Notts.	236	2
Thoresthorpe, Saleby	Linc.	206	2
Thoresway	Linc.	215	2
Thorganhy	Linc.	215	2
Thorganhy	Yorks.	424	2
Thorington	Suffolk	259	1
Thorley	Hants.	406	1
Thorley	Herts.	20	1
Thormanby	Yorks.	438	2
Thorn, Montacute	Somer.	440	1
Thorn Coffin	Somer.	440	1
Thorn Falcon	Somer.	424	1
Thorn Grove, Middlezoy	Somer.	446	1
Thorn Gumbald, Paul	Yorks.	421	2
Thorn, St. Margaret	Somer.	434	1
Thornaby, Stainton	Yorks.	450	2
Thornage	Norfolk	242	1
Thornhorough	Bucks.	156	1
Thornhorough, Corbridge	Nthum.	381	2
Thornhrough, South Kilvington	Yorks.	436	2
Thornhury	Devon.	301	1
Thornhury	Glo'st.	35	2
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Thorncliffe Hall, Mottram	Chesh.	278	2
Thorncomb	Devon	299	1
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Thorndon Hall, East Horndon,	Essex	2	1
Thorne	Yorks.	493	2
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Thorner	Yorks.	474	2
Thornes, Wakefield	Yorks.	458	2
Thorney	Notts.	235*	2
Thorney	Sussex	123	1
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Thorney	Camh.	182	1
Thorney, Muchelney	Somer.	436	1
Thorney Hall, Stow Market,	Suffolk	274	1
Thorneywood Chase, Worksop	Notts.	237	2
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Thorngrafton, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Thorngrove, Hallow	Worc.	147	2
Thornham	Norfolk	250	1
Thornham	Kent	41	1
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Thornton	Yorks.	481	2
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Thornton in Lonsdale	Yorks.	484	2
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Thorp	Norfolk	216	1
Thorp, Frenze	Norfolk.	218	1
Thorp, (next Norwich,) or Bishop's Thorp	Norfolk.	212	1
Thorp Abbots	Norfolk.	219	1
Thorp Market	Norfolk.	220	1
Thorp Achurch	Nhamp.	227	2
Thorp Lubenham, Marston Trussel	Nhamp.	230	2
Thorp Malsor	Nhamp.	231	2
Thorp Mandeville	Nhamp.	232	2
Thorp	Notts.	236*	2
Thorp, Bochart	Notts.	238*	2
Thorpe by Water, Seaton	Rutl.	250	2
Thorp	Suffolk	278	1
Thorp Morieux	Suffolk	263	1
Thorp Constable	Staff.	127	2
Thorpe	Surrey	107	1
Thorp, Howden	Yorks.	422	2
Thorp Bassett	Yorks.	405	2
Thorp in the Street, Nun Burnholme	Yorks.	417	2
Thorpe Hall, Rudstou	Yorks.	408	2
Thorp, Badsworth	Yorks.	471	2
Thorp, Rothwell	Yorks.	458	2
Thorp, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Thorp, Wycliffe	Yorks.	442	2
Thorp Arch	Yorks.	426	2
Thorp in Balne	Yorks.	488	2
Thorp Hall, Bedale	Yorks.	442	2
Thorp Hall, Brignall	Yorks.	439	2
Thorp sub Montem, Burnsall,	Yorks.	478	2
ThorpI'errowHall, Burneston	Yorks.	442	2
Thorp Salvin	Yorks.	493	2
Thorp Stapleton, Whitkirk	Yorks.	474	2
Thorp Underwoods, Little Ouseburn	Yorks.	465	2
Thorp Villa, Almondbury	Yorks.	459	2
Thorp Willoughby, Brayton,	Yorks.	460	2
Thorpland, Wallington	Norfolk	215	1
Thorrington	Essex	14	1
Thorston, Hart	Durham	325	2
Thorton	Notts.	240	2
Thorverton	Devon.	312	1
Thoydon Bois	Essex	12	1
Thrandeston	Suffolk	264	1
Thrapston	Nhamp.	228	2
Threapland, Torpenhow	Cumb.	299	2
Threckingham	Linc.	193	2
Threddlethorpe	Linc.	205	2
Three Churls, Rottingdean,	Sussex	133	1
Three Farms, Eccleshall	Staff.	131	2
Three Stone Burn, Ilderton,	Nthum.	375	2
Threlkeld, Greystoke	Cumb.	305	2
Threshfield, Linton	Yorks.	480	2
Threxton	Norfolk.	252	1
Thribergh	Yorks.	493	2
Thrigby	Norfolk.	225	1
Thrimby, Morland	Westm.	401	2
Thringstone, Whitwick	Leic.	182	2
Thriplow, or Triplow	Camb.	178	1
Thrivewell, Kirkharle	Nthum.	382	2
Throapham, Laughton	Yorks.	491	2
Throcking	Herts.	29	1
Throckley, Newburn	Nthum.	372	2
Throckmorton, Fladbury	Worc.	150	2
Thropple, Mitford	Nthum.	380	2
Thropton, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Throstlenest, Childwall	Lanc.	351	2
Throwley	Devon	339	1
Throwley	Kent	46	1
Throwley, Ilam	Staff.	137	2
Throxenby, Scalby	Yorks.	452	2
Thrumton, Ordsall	Notts.	237	2
Thrumpton	Notts.	237*	2
Thrup, Kidlington	Oxon.	81	2
Thruppwick, Radley	Berks.	7	2
Thrushelton	Devon	317	1
Thrussington	Leic.	177	2
Thrustle Kenford, Dunchidiock	Devon	309	1
Thruxton	Hants.	374	1
Thruxton	Heref.	46	2
Thumley, Worminghall	Bucks.	152	1
Thundercliff Grange, Ecclesfield	Yorks.	487	2
Thunderfield, Horley	Surrey	109	1
Thundersley	Essex	2	1
Thundridge	Herts.	20	1
Thurcaston	Leic.	181	2
Thurcroft Hall, Laughtou	Yorks.	491	2
Thurcross, Fewston	Yorks.	463	2
Thurgarton	Notts.	241*	2
Thurgarton	Norfolk.	220	1
Thurgoland, Silkstone	Yorks.	485	2
Thurland Castle, Tunstall	Lanc.	344	2
Thurlaston	Leic.	186	2
Thurlaston, Dunchurch	Warw.	265	2
Thurlbear	Somer.	424	1
Thurlby	Linc.	196	2
Thurlby	Linc.	201	2
Thurleigh	Beds.	148	1
Thurleston, Penistone	Yorks.	485	2
Thurleston, Whitton	Suffolk	266	1
Thurlow	Suffolk	272	1
Thurloxton	Somer.	435	1
Thurlston	Devon	329	1
Thurlton	Norfolk.	216	1
Thurmaston, North, Barkby,	Leic.	176	2
Thurnby	Leic.	176	2
Thurnham, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Thurning	Norfolk.	224	1
Thurning	Hunts.	206	1
Thurnscoe	Yorks.	488	2
Thurrock Grays	Essex	3	1
Thurrock, Little	Essex	2	1
Thursby	Cumb.	301	2
Thursfield, Wolstanton	Staff.	134	2
Thursford	Norfolk.	236	1
Thursley	Derb.	158	2
Thursley	Surrey	106	1
Thurstaston	Chesh.	289	2
Thurston	Suffolk	275	1
Thurston Water, Ulverston	Lanc.	341	2
Thurstonland, Kirk Burton,	Yorks.	460	2
Thurton	Norfolk.	245	1
Thurvaston, Sutton on the Hill	Derb.	158	2
Thuxton	Norfolk	246	1
Thwaite	Norfolk	223	1
Thwaite	Norfolk.	245	1
Thwaite	Suffolk	264	1
Thwaite, Hawkshead	Lanc.	341	2
Thwaits, Millom	Cumb.	295	2
Thwing	Yorks.	408	2
Thyding, Alton	Hants.	370	1
Tibbenham	Norfolk.	217	1
Tibberton	Glo'st.	31	2
Tibberton	Worc.	151	2
Tibberton, Edgmond	Salop.	101	2
Tiberton	Heref.	46	2
Tibshelf	Derb.	169	2
Tibthorp, Kirkburn	Yorks.	409	2
Ticehurst	Sussex	129	1
Tichbourn	Hants.	389	1
Tichfield	Hants.	402	1
Tickencote	Rutl.	246	2
Tickenham	Somer.	437	1
Tickenhill House, Bewdley,	Worc.	141	2
Tickenhurst, Northbourne	Kent.	35	1
Tickford Abbey, Chicheley,	Bucks.	164	1
Tickhill	Yorks.	493	2
Ticknall	Derb.	166	2
Tickton, Beverley	Yorks.	411	2
Tidcombe	Wilts.	467	1
Tidcombe, Tiverton	Devon	332	1
Tidenham	Glo'st.	35	2
Tideswell	Derb.	162	2
Tidiford, St. German's	Cornw.	285	1
Tidmarsh	Berks.	15	2
Tidmington	Worc.	151	2
Tidnor End, Gawsworth	Chesh.	278	2
Tidworth, or Tedworth	Wilts.	453	1
Tidworth	Hants.	374	1
Tiffield	Nhamp.	233	2
Tilbrook	Beds.	147	1
Tilbury	Essex	10	1
Tilbury Fort	Essex	2	1
Tilbuster Lodge, Godstone	Surrey	110	1
Tile-Kiln Green, Hallingbury	Essex	7	1
Tilehurst	Berks.	12	2
Tilford, Farnham	Surrey	105	1
Tilgate Forest, Crawley	Sussex	130	1
Tilley, Wem	Salop.	101	2
Tillingham	Essex	6	1
Tillington	Sussex	120	1
Tillington, Burghill	Heref.	40	2
Tilmanstone	Kent	36	1
Tilney Hall, Rotherwick	Hants.	382	1
Tilney	Norfolk.	233	1
Tils Down, Cam	Glo'st.	19	2

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Tilshead	Wilts.	454	1
Tilsop, Burford	Salop.	110	2
Tilstock, Whitchurch	Salop.	101	2
Tilston	Chesh.	269	2
Tilston Fernball, Bunbury	Chesh.	275	2
Tilsworth	Beds.	143	1
Tilton on the Hill	Leic.	177	2
Tilts, Doncaster	Yorks.	489	2
Tilty	Essex	7	1
Timberdine, Worcester	Worc.	148	2
Timberhanger, Bromsgrove,	Worc.	144	2
Timberscombe	Somer.	420	1
Timble, Great, Fewston	Yorks.	463	2
Timperley, Bowdon	Chesh.	271	2
Timsbury	Hants.	376	1
Timsbury	Somer.	422	1
Timworth	Suffolk	275	1
Tincleton	Dors.	355	1
Tingewick	Bucks.	156	1
Tingharvey, Stoke in Teignbead	Devon.	338	1
Tingrith	Beds.	143	1
Tinbead, Edington	Wilts.	483	1
Tinning Well, Charlton	Glo'st.	29	2
Tinsley, Rotherbam	Yorks.	492	2
Tintagell	Cornw.	291	1
Tintern Abbey, Chapel Hill,	Mon.	58	2
Tintern, Little, Penalth	Mon.	59	2
Tintinhull	Somer.	441	1
Tintwisle, Mottram	Cbesb.	278	2
Tinwell	Rutl.	246	2
Tipton	Staff.	129	2
Tirhurst Place, Ifield	Sussex	121	1
Tirley	Glo'st	25	2
Tirley, Drayton	Salop.	100	2
Tisbury	Wilts.	461	1
Tissington	Derb.	170	2
Tisted, East	Hants.	372	1
Tisted, West	Hants.	371	1
Titchmarsh	Nbamp.	228	2
Titchwell	Norfolk	250	1
Titherton Kellaways, Brembill	Wilts.	457	1
Titley	Heref.	47	2
Titlington, Eglingbam	Nthum.	375	2
Titsey	Surrey	110	1
Titterstone Hill	Salop.	110	2
Tittisworth, Leek	Staff.	137	2
Tittleshall	Norfolk	244	1
Tittlepath Hill, Donbead	Wilts.	461	1
Tiverton	Devon	332	1
Tiverton, Bunbury	Chesb.	275	2
Tivetsball	Norfolk	218	1
Tivington, Selwortby	Somer.	420	1
Tixall	Staff.	136	2
Tixover	Rutl.	250	2
Tockenham	Wilts.	466	1
Tockets, Guisborough	Yorks.	447	2
Tockboles, Blackburn	Lanc.	337	2
Tockington, Almondsbury	Glo'st.	18	2
Tockington, Olveston	Glo'st.	31	2
Tockwitb, Bilton	Yorks.	425	2
Todbere	Dors.	368	1
Todburn, Long Horsley	Nthum.	380	2
Toddenham	Glo'st.	36	2
Toddington	Glo'st.	29	2
Toddington	Beds.	143	1
Todgmore Bottom, Bisley	Glo'st.	20	2
Todlaw, Elsdon	Ntbum.	376	2
Todmorden, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Todridge, Hartburn	Ntbum.	379	2
Todwick	Yorks.	494	2
Toft	Camb.	174	1
Toft	Linc.	214	2
Toft, Dunchurch	Warw.	265	2
Toft, Knutsford	Chesh.	273	2
Toft, Witbam on the Hill	Linc.	195	2
Toft Monks	Norfolk	216	1
Toft Trees	Norfolk	235	1
Toft, West	Norfolk	239	1
Tofts, Great Baddow	Essex	4	1
Togston, Warkworth	Nthum.	379	2
Tokyngton, Kington	Worc.	146	2
Tolesby, Marton	Yorks.	449	2
Tolethorpe House, Little Casterton	Rutl.	245	2
Tolke	Dors.	365	1
Tolland	Somer.	440	1
Tollard, Royal	Wilts.	457	1
Toller Fratrum	Dors.	355	1
Tollerdine, Claines	Worc.	146	2
Tollerdine, Warndon	Worc.	148	2
Tollerton, Alne	Yorks.	436	2
Tollerwelme, Corscombe	Dors.	348	1
Tollesbury	Essex	14	1
Tolleshunt Darcey	Essex	14	1
Toll's Hill, North Repps	Norfolk	220	1
Tolmen, Constantine	Cornw.	287	1
Tolpiddle	Dors.	355	1
Tolskedy, St. Columb	Cornw.	304*	1
Tolverne, Filley	Cornw.	301*	1
Tonbridge, or Tunbridge	Kent	43	1
Tong	Kent	48	1
Tong	Salop.	105	2
Tong, Birstall	Yorks.	468	2
Tonge, Bolton	Lanc.	345	2
Tonge, Oldham	Lanc.	350	2
Tongham, Seal	Surrey	105	1
Tonghill, Abson	Glo'st.	32	2
Tongley Hill, North Lydbury,	Salop.	111	2
Tongue, Breedon on the Hill,	Leic.	178	2
Tooley, Peckleton	Linc.	186	2
Toothog, Clodock	Heref.	38	2
Tootbog (Heref.), Cwmyoye	Mon.	54	2
Tooting, Surrey	Surrey	102	1
Topcliffe	Yorks.	436	2
Topcroft	Norfolk	245	1
Topcroft Hall, Bedingham	Norfolk	245	1
Toppingoe Hall, Hatfield Peverel	Essex	16	1
Toppsfield	Essex	10	1
Topsham	Devon	339	1
Tor Bay, Paington	Devon.	314	1
Torfrey, Great, St. Sampson's,	Cornw.	300*	1
Torkington, Stockport	Cbesb.	281	2
Torksey	Linc.	211	2
Torleton, Coates	Glo'st.	25	2
Torleton, Rodmarton	Glo'st.	32	2
Tormarton	Glo'st.	28	2
Tormery Well, Tormarton	Glo'st.	28	2
Tornewidden, Ludgvan	Cornw.	294	1
Torpenhow	Cumb.	299	2
Torpoint, Anthony	Cornw.	284	1
Torpoint, Plymouth	Devon	321	1
Torr, Yealmton	Devon.	320	1
Torr Hill, Bury	Lanc.	346	2
Torrington	Devon	311	1
Torrington Black	Devon	300	1
Torrington	Linc.	217	2
Torrington, Little	Devon.	326	1
Torrisbolme, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Tortington	Sussex	118	1
Tortwortb	Glo'st.	28	2
Torver, Ulverston	Lanc.	341	2
Torweston, Sampford Brett,	Somer.	448	1
Torworth, Blytb	Notts.	236	2
Toseland	Hunts.	210	1
Tostock	Suffolk	275	1
Tossen, Rotbbury	Nthum.	377	2
Tosside, Sawley	Yorks.	484	2
Totbam, Great	Essex	14	1
Tothill	Linc.	205	2
Tothill, Stow Market	Suffolk	274	1
Tothill House, Downhead	Somer.	445	1
Totness	Devon	305	1
Tottenham	Middx.	56	1
Tottenham Park, Easton	Wilts.	467	1
Tottenhill	Norfolk	215	1
Totternboe	Beds.	144	1
Tottenhoe, Shenley	Bucks.	166	1
Totteridge	Herts.	22	1
Totterton	Notts.	240	2
Totterton, North Lydbury	Salop	111	2
Tottington	Norfolk	252	1
Tottington, Bury	Lanc.	346	2
Toucbborough, Davidstow	Cornw.	291	1
Toulston, Newton Kyme	Yorks.	462	2
Toulton, Kingston	Somer.	439	1
Towan, St. Merryn	Cornw.	305*	1
Towan, St. Columb Minor	Cornw.	304*	1
Towcester	Nbamp.	233	2
Towednack	Cornw.	296	1
Tower, Gatton	Surrey	109	1
Tower Hill, Tytherington	Glo'st.	35	2
Towerbead, Banwell	Somer.	449	1
Towersley	Bucks.	151	1
Town, Crediton	Devon.	307	1
Town Green, Windbam	Norfolk	229	1
Town Hill, Botley	Hants.	389	1
Town Yield, Bromsgrove	Worc.	144	2
Townbead, Cartmell	Lanc.	340	2
Townley Hall, Burnley	Lanc.	334	2
Townstall, or Tunstall	Devon.	306	1
Towthorp, Huntington	Yorks.	438	2
Towthorp, Wharram Percy,	Yorks.	405	2
Toxt, Ipstones	Staff.	138	2
Toxteth, Croxtetb Park	Lanc.	353	2
Toxtetb Park	Lanc.	359	2
Toynton	Linc.	210	2
Toynton	Linc.	203	2
Traboc, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Trace Bridge, Stawley	Somer.	434	1
Tracey House, Awliscombe,	Devon.	315	1
Tracey House, Honiton	Devon.	298	1
Tracy Park, Abson	Glo'st.	32	2
Tradon, St. Enoder	Cornw.	305*	1
Trafalgar House, Standlinch,	Wilts.	460	1
Trafford, Byfield	Nhamp.	233	2
Trafford Bridge, Plemonstall,	Chesh.	271	2
Traine, Modbury	Devon.	308	1
Tranmore, Bebbington	Chesb.	288	2
Tranwell, Morpeth	Ntbum.	380	2
Travellers' Rest, Aycliff	Durbam	315	2
Trawden Forest	Lanc.	336	2
Trayford	Sussex	125	1
Tre Owen, Wonaston	Mon.	63	2
Treales, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Treasbear, Clyst Honiton	Devon	303	1
Treassowe, Ludgvan	Cornw.	294	1
Treaty House, Uxbridge	Middx.	58	1
Trebarfoot, Poundstock	Cornw.	291	1
Trebartba, Northill	Cornw.	284	1
Trebartha Hall, Alternon	Cornw.	290	1
Trebarwith, Tintagell	Cornw.	291	1
Trebean, St. Levan	Cornw.	294	1
Trebeatb, Egloskerry	Cornw.	283	1
Trebell, Lanivet	Cornw.	305*	1
Trebetherick, St. Minver	Cornw.	309*	1
Trebigh, St. Ive	Cornw.	282	1
Treborough	Somer.	420	1
Trebollet, Lezant	Cornw.	284	1
Treburley, Lezant	Cornw.	284	1
Trebursey, Soutb Petherwin,	Cornw.	284	1
Treburthick, St. Eval	Cornw.	305*	1
Treburtte, Tresmeer	Cornw.	284	1
Trebyan, Lanbydrock	Cornw.	305*	1
Trecarrell, Lezant	Cornw.	284	1
Trecoben, Lelant	Cornw.	294	1
Trecroogo, South Petherwin,	Cornw.	284	1
Tredawl, Alternon	Cornw.	290	1
Tredegar Park, Coed Kernew,	Mon.	65	2
Tredenick House, St. Breock,	Cornw.	304*	1
Tredennick, St. Cleer	Cornw.	310*	1
Tredetby, St. Mabyn	Cornw.	309*	1
Tredidon, Launceston	Cornw.	283	1
Tredinnick, St. Issey	Cornw.	305*	1
Tredinnick, Duloe	Cornw.	310*	1
Tredington	Glo'st.	34	2
Tredington	Worc.	151	2
Tredrea, St. Erth	Cornw.	293	1
Tredreath, Lelant	Cornw	294	1
Tredrisic, St. Minver	Cornw.	309*	1
Tredunnock	Mon.	63	2
Treen, Zennor	Cornw.	297*	1

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Treeton	Yorks.	494	2
Treeve, Burian	Cornw.	292	1
Trefarclawdd, Oswestry	Salop	109	2
Treflach, Oswestry	Salop	109	2
Trefrew, Camelford	Cornw.	290	1
Trefusis, Mylor	Cornw.	289	1
Tregada, Lawbitton	Cornw.	284	1
Tregadgwith, Burian	Cornw.	292	1
Tregaller, South Petherwin,	Cornw.	284	1
Tregameer, St. Columb	Cornw.	304*	1
Tregaminian, Morvah	Cornw.	295	1
Tregantle, Anthony	Cornw.	284	1
Tregare	Mon.	61	2
Tregarne, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Tregaswith, St. Columb	Cornw.	304*	1
Tregatilian, St. Columb	Cornw.	304*	1
Tregatta, Tintagell	Cornw.	291	1
Tregavethan, Kenwyn	Cornw.	301*	1
Tregavithick, Lansalloes	Cornw.	310*	1
Tregavaras, Gorran	Cornw.	298*	1
Tregawen, Withiel	Cornw.	306*	1
Tregeare, Crowan	Cornw.	292	1
Tregeare, Egloskerry	Cornw.	283	1
Tregellist, St. Kew	Cornw.	309*	1
Tregenhawke, St. John	Cornw.	285	1
Tregenna Castle, St. Ives	Cornw.	293	1
Tregennan, Lamorran	Cornw.	302*	1
Tregennow, Blisland	Cornw.	309*	1
Treget's Castle, Llanrouthall,	Heref.	49	2
Tregew, Lansalloes	Cornw.	310*	1
Treglith, Treneglos	Cornw.	292	1
Tregoll, Poundstock	Cornw.	291	1
Tregolls, Truro	Cornw.	303*	1
Tregondale, Menhineot	Cornw.	282	1
Tregone, Micbaelstow	Cornw.	291	1
Tregonetha, St. Wenn	Cornw.	306*	1
Tregonin Hill, Breage	Cornw.	286	1
Tregonissy, St. Austell	Cornw.	297*	1
Tregonnibris, Sancreed	Cornw.	296	1
Tregonnon, Little Petberick,	Cornw.	306*	1
Tregony	Cornw.	303*	1
Tregoodwell, Camelford	Cornw.	290	1
Tregoose, Sitbney	Cornw.	289	1
Tregorick, St. Austell	Cornw.	297*	1
Tregortba, Gwinear	Cornw.	293	1
Tregortha, St. Wenn	Cornw.	306*	1
Tregoss, Roche	Cornw.	299*	1
Tregotbnan, St. Michael Penkevil	Cornw.	302*	1
Tregowrist, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Tregrehan, St. Blazey	Cornw.	297*	1
Tregrill, Menhineot	Cornw.	282	1
Tregullon, Lanivet	Cornw.	305*	1
Tregunno, Breage	Cornw.	286	1
Tregurno, Burian	Cornw.	292	1
Tregurrian, Mawgan	Cornw.	305*	1
Tregurtha, Marazion	Cornw.	294	1
Trehunest, Quethiock	Cornw.	283	1
Trehunsey, Quethiock	Cornw.	283	1
Trekining, St. Columb	Cornw.	304*	1
Trelask, Warbstow	Cornw.	292	1
Trelawney, Alternon	Cornw.	290	1
Trelayse, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Treleever, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Trelegoe, Advent	Cornw.	290	1
Trelessick, St. Erth	Cornw.	293	1
Trelevan, Mevagissey	Cornw.	299*	1
Trelew, Burian	Cornw.	292	1
Trelleck	Mon.	60	2
Treligoe, St. Teath	Cornw.	309*	1
Trelill, St. Kew	Cornw.	309*	1
Trelissick House, Feock	Cornw.	301*	1
Trelowarren, Mawgan	Cornw.	288	1
Treloy, East Looe	Cornw.	311*	1
Treloyhan, St. Ives	Cornw.	293	1
Treludick, Egloskerry	Cornw.	283	1
Treluswell, Penryn	Cornw.	289	1
Tremagenna, Camelford	Cornw.	290	1
Treman, St. Cleer	Cornw.	310*	1
Trematon, Saltash	Cornw.	286	1
Tremayne	Cornw.	284	1
Trembleth, St. Ervan	Cornw.	305*	1
Trembetha, Lelant	Cornw.	294	1
Tremeal, Davidstow	Cornw.	291	1
Tremellick, St. Cleer	Cornw.	310*	1
Tremogh, Mabe	Cornw.	288	1
Tremolla, Northill	Cornw.	284	1
Tremoore, Lanivet	Cornw.	305*	1
Trenalt, Trewen	Cornw.	284	1
Trenance, St. Keverne	Cornw.	288	1
Trenance, St. Issey	Cornw.	305*	1
Trenarren, St. Austell	Cornw.	297*	1
Trenavisick, St. Blazey	Cornw.	297*	1
Trencreek Menhineot	Cornw.	282	1
Trencreek, St. Erme	Cornw.	301*	1
Trendle, Pitminster	Somer.	439	1
Trendle Hill, Cerne Abbas	Dors.	351	1
Trendlecombe, Coombe Keynes	Dors.	345	1
Trenear, Wendron	Cornw.	290	1
Treneglos	Cornw.	292	1
Trenewan, Lansalloes	Cornw.	310*	1
Trengothal, St. Levan	Cornw.	294	1
Trengune, Warbstow	Cornw.	292	
Trenhorne, Lewannick	Cornw.	284	1
Trenow, Tintagell	Cornw.	291	1
Trent	Somer.	429	1
Trent Place, Enfield	Middx.	56	1
Trentbam	Staff.	133	2
Trentishoe	Devon.	302	1
Trenuggo, Sancreed	Cornw.	296	1
Trenwith, St. Ives	Cornw.	293	1
Trepadannon, St. Columb	Cornw.	304*	1
Treprenal	Salop.	109	2
Trerice, St. Allen	Cornw.	300*	1
Trerice, Newlyn	Cornw.	306*	1
Treryn, St. Levan	Cornw.	294	1
Tresawsen, Merther	Cornw.	302*	1
Trescaw, Cubert	Cornw.	304*	1
Trescott, Tettenhall	Staff.	136	2
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Tresilian, Newlyn	Cornw.	306*	1
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Ville East, &c.	Linc.	203	2
Vine, Sherbourn St. John	Hants.	378	1
Vineyard Camp, Donnington, Heref.		42	2
Virginstow	Devon.	317	1
Virley	Essex	16	1
Vole, Mark	Somer.	416	1
Vow Churcb	Heref.	46	2
Vowmine, Clifford	Heref.	42	2

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Waberthwaite	Cumb.	296	2
Wachenden, Biddenden	Kent	44	1
Wakerfield, Staindrop	Durham	318	2
Wacton	Heref.	38	2
Wacton	Norfolk.	217	1
Wadhorough, Pershore	Worc.	154	2
Waddesdon	Bucks.	151	1
Waddington	Linc.	199	2
Waddington, Mitton	Yorks.	484	2
Waddingworth	Linc.	209	2
Waddle Down, Whitstone.	Devon.	339	1
Waddock, Aft Piddle	Dors.	344	1
Waddon, Portisham	Dors.	357	1
Wadebridge, St. Breock	Cornw.	304*	1
Wadenho	Nhamp.	228	2
Wadburst	Sussex	135	1
Wadingbam	Linc.	213	2
Wadling Tarn, Hesket	Cumb.	305	2
Wadswick, Box	Wilts.	457	1
Wadsworth, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Wadworth	Yorks.	494	2
Waghen	Yorks.	418	2
Wainfleet	Linc.	206	2
Waitby, Kirkby Stephen	Westm.	391	2
Waitb	Linc.	205	2
Wakefield	Yorks.	458	2
Wakeburst Place, Ardingley, Sussex		129	1
Wakely, Throcking	Herts.	29	1
Wakerley	Nhamp.	221	2
Wakering	Essex	13	1
Wake's Court, Bridport	Dors.	349	1
Walberton	Sussex	118	1
Walberswick	Suffolk	259	1
Walbridge, Stroud	Glo'st.	20	2
Walburn, Downholme	Yorks.	445	2
Walcombe, Wells	Somer.	442	1
Walcot	Linc.	193	2
Walcot, Bath	Somer.	412	1
Walcot Hall, Burton	Linc.	213	2
Walcot Park, North Lydbury, Salop		111	2
Walcote, Diss	Norfolk.	217	1
Walcote, Misterton	Leic.	183	1
Walcott	Norfolk.	240	1
Walcott, Persbore	Worc.	154	2
Waldby, Rowley	Yorks.	414	2
Walden, Aysgarth	Yorks.	444	2
Walden Stubbs, Womersley, Yorks.		471	2
Waldersbare	Kent	36	1
Waldingfield	Suffolk	256	1
Waldridge, Chester le Street,	Durham	312	2
Waldringfield	Suffolk	262	1
Waldron	Sussex	136	1
Waldy, Croshy	Cumb.	303	2
Wales	Yorks.	494	2
Wales, Queen Camel	Somer.	421	1
Walesby	Linc.	215	2
Walesby	Notts.	237	2
Walford	Heref.	40	2
Walford, Leintwardine	Heref.	46	2
Walford, West Monkton	Somer.	446	1
Walgberton, Wybunbnry	Chesb.	284	2
Walgrave	Nhamp.	229	2
Walham Green, Fulham	Middx.	61	1
Walbampton, Boldre	Hants.	394	1
Walker, Long Benton	Nthum.	369	2
Walkeringham	Notts.	238	2
Walkerith, Gainsborough	Linc.	207	2
Walkern	Herts.	22	1
Walkhampton	Devon.	324	1
Walkingham Hill, Ripley	Yorks.	466	2
Walkington	Yorks.	422	2
Walkrith Ferry, Walkeringham	Notts.	238	2
Wall, Gwinear	Cornw.	293	1
Wall, St. John Lee	Nthum.	384	2
Wall, Statfold	Staff.	129	2
Wall Hills, Ledbury	Heref.	43	2
Wall Town, Haltwbistle	Nthum.	385	2
Wall under Haywood, Rushbury	Salop	108	2
Wallazey	Chesh.	289	2
Wallbottle, Newburn	Nthum.	372	2
Wallbridge, Leachlade	Glo'st.	23	2
Wallbury, Hallingbury	Essex	7	1
Wallcot, Billinghay	Linc.	198	2
Wallditch	Dors.	349	1
Wallerthwaite, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Wallersborough, Cardeston	Salop	106	2
Wallerscote Hall, Weeverham	Chesh.	278	2
Wallgrove, Coombe Keynes,	Dors.	345	1
Walling Wells, Carlton in Lindrick	Notts.	236	2
Walling Wells, Laughton	Yorks.	491	2
Wallingford	Berks.	9	2
Wallington	Herts.	32	1
Wallington	Norfolk	215	1
Wallington, Beddington	Surrey	113	1
Wallington, Hartburn	Nthum.	379	2
Wallop, Farleigb	Hants.	379	1
Wallop	Hants.	376	1
Wall's End	Nthum.	372	2
Walls Quar, Minchampton	Glo'st.	31	2
Walmer	Kent	35	1
Walmersley, Bury	Lanc.	346	2
Walmsgate	Linc.	209	2
Walney, Isle of, Dalton	Lanc.	340	2
Walning, Olveston	Glo'st.	31	2
Walnut-tree House, Chigwell	Essex	11	1
Walpole	Suffolk	259	1
Walpole	Norfolk	233	1
Walpole Hall, Roxham	Norfolk	214	1
Walridge, Stamfordham	Ntbum.	382	2
Walsall	Staff.	129	2
Walsden, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Walshford, Hunsingore	Yorks.	465	2
Walsham, Nortb and Soutb,	Norfolk	251	1
Walsham le Willows	Suffolk	257	1
Walsingham	Norfolk	236	1
Walsoken	Norfolk	233	1
Waltham	Kent	35	1
Waltham	Linc.	205	2
Waltham Abbey	Essex	15	1
Waltham, Bishops	Hants.	397	1
Waltham Cross, Cheshunt	Herts.	20	1
Waltham Forest, Epping	Essex	15	1
Waltham, Great and Little,	Essex	5	1
Waltham on the Wolds	Leic.	174	2
Waltham, Nortb	Hants.	393	1
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Waltbamstow	Essex	3	1

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Walton	Cumb.	304	2
Walton on Trent	Derb.	166	2
Walton le Soken	Essex	14	1
Walton, Deerburst	Glo'st.	25	2
Walton Cardiff	Glo'st.	34	2
Walton, Bishop's Froome	Heref.	42	2
Walton le Dale, Blackburn	Lanc.	337	2
Walton on the Hill	Lanc.	362	2
Walton, Knaptoft	Leic.	183	2
Walton on the Woulds	Leic.	178	2
Walton, East and West	Norfolk	232	1
Walton, Paston	Nhamp.	227	2
Walton, Sutton	Nhamp.	232	2
Walton, Worthen	Salop	105	2
Walton	Somer.	447	1
Walton, Kilmersdon	Somer.	432	1
Walton in Gordano	Somer.	437	1
Walton, Eccleshall	Staff.	131	2
Walton	Suffolk	262	1
Walton on the Hill	Surrey	103	1
Walton on Thames	Surrey	104	1
Walton D'eivell	Warw.	263	2
Walton	Yorks.	426	2
Walton, Sandall	Yorks.	458	2
Walworth, Heigbington	Durham	316	2
Walworth, Newington	Surrey	100	1
Walwick, Warden	Ntbum.	383	2
Wambes Islands, Holy Island,	Durbam	328	2
Wambrooke	Dors.	349	1
Wampool, Aikton	Cumb.	299	2
Wanborough, Puttenham	Surrey	106	1
Wanborough	Surrey	114	1
Wanborough	Wilts.	466	1
Wandsworth	Surrey	102	1
Wangford	Suffolk	259	1
Wangford	Suffolk	267	1
Wanlip	Leic.	182	2
Wannerton, Kidderminster,	Worc.	144	2
Wansdyke, Compton Dando,	Somer.	430	1
Wansford	Nhamp.	227	2
Wansford, Nufferton	Yorks.	403	2
Wansley, Beaminster	Dors.	348	1
Wanstead	Essex	3	1
Wanstrow	Somer.	426	1
Wantage	Berks.	16	2
Wanthwaite Vale, Crosthwaite,	Cumb.	297	2
Wantisden	Suffolk	270	1
Wapley	Glo'st.	28	2
Wapley, Lofthouse	Yorks.	448	2
Waplington, Allerton	Yorks.	416	2
Wappenbury	Warw.	266	2
Wappenham	Nhamp.	232	2
War Poole, Acton	Chesb.	283	2
Warbleton	Sussex	128	1
Warblington	Hants.	398	1
Warborough	Oxon.	76	2
Warborough	Norfolk.	236	1
Warboys	Hunts.	205	1
Warbrick	Lanc.	332	2
Warbstow	Cornw.	292	1
Warburton	Chesh.	275	2
Warburton, Lymm	Chesh.	273	2
Warcop	Westm.	392	2
Warden	Kent.	48	1
Warden	Nthum.	383	2
Warden Law, Hougbton le Spring	Durham	321	2
Warden, Old	Beds.	148	1
Wardhurst, Ivinghoe	Bucks.	159	1
Wardington, Cropredy	Oxon.	69	2
Wardle, or Wardbull, Bunbury	Cbesh.	275	2
Wardle, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Wardleworth, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Wardon	Nhamp.	233	2
Wardon West, Aston le Walls,	Nhamp.	233	2
Wardour Castle, Tisbury	Wilts.	461	1
Wardy Hill, Coveney	Camb.	183	1
Ware	Herts.	20	1
Ware Gifford	Devon.	326	1
Wareham	Dors.	346	1
Warehorn	Kent	50	1
Waresley	Hunts.	210	1
Warfield	Berks.	16	2
Warford, Alderley	Chesh.	278	2
Warford, Little, Rosthern	Chesh.	274	2
Wargrave	Berks.	16	2
Warham	Norfolk.	236	1
Wark	Nthum.	383	2
Warkley	Devon	318	1
Warkmile, Warkworth	Nthum.	379	2
Warksburn, Wark	Nthum.	383	2
Warkton	Nbamp.	226	2
Warkworth	Nhamp.	232	2
Warkworth	Nthum.	379	2
Warlaby, Steeple Ainderby,	Yorks.	439	2
Warley, Bathford	Somer.	414	1
Warley, Frankley	Worc.	143	2
Warley, Halifax	Yorks.	469	2
Warley	Essex	3	1
Warleggon	Cornw.	312*	1
Warlingham	Surrey	110	1
Warmfield	Yorks.	459	2
Warmingbam	Chesh.	287	2
Warminghurst	Sussex	121	1
Warmington	Nhamp.	230	2
Warmington	Warw.	261	2
Warminster	Wilts.	481	1
Warminster, Wells	Somer.	442	1
Warmoor, Stoke St. Gregory,	Somer.	424	1
Warmley, Sutton Coldfield,	Warw.	258	2
Warmscomb, Watlington	Oxon.	78	2
Warmslow, Alstonefield	Staff.	137	2
Warmwell	Dors.	347	1
Warmsworth	Yorks.	494	2
Warmboro', Nortb, Odiham,	Hants.	382	1
Warnborough, Sou	Hants.	379	1
Warndon, Spetchley	Worc.	148	2
Warndon	Worc.	148	2
Warnell Hall, Sebergham	Cumb.	301	2
Warnford	Hants.	399	1
Warnford, Bamboro'	Ntbum.	366	2
Warnford Place, Highwortb,	Wilts.	464	1
Warnbam	Sussex	122	1
Warning Camp, Limister,	Sussex	119	1
Warpsgrove	Oxon.	76	2
Warren Hill, Icklingbam	Suffolk	267	1
Warrenton, Bamboro'	Ntbum.	366	2
Warrington	Lanc.	362	2
Warsill, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Warsop	Notts.	237	2
Warter	Yorks.	409	2
Wathermask, Masbam	Yorks.	443	2
Warthill	Yorks.	424	2
Warthole Hall, Plumbland	Cumb.	299	2
Wartling	Sussex	127	1
Wartnaby, Rothley	Leic.	181	2
Warton	Lanc.	344	2
Warton, Forton	Staff.	121	2
Warton, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Warton, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Warwick	Warw.	262	2
Warwick Bridge, Wetheral,	Cumb.	301	2
Washbrook, Winstone	Glo'st.	21	2
Wasbbrook	Suffolk	273	1
Washborn	Glo'st.	35	2
Wasbbourne, Little, Overbury	Worc.	150	2
Wasbfield	Devon	304	1
Wasbford, Old Cleeve	Somer.	448	1
Washford Pyne	Devon.	333	1
Wasbingborough	Linc.	198	2
Washingley	Hunts	208	1
Washington	Durham	311	2
Wasbington	Sussex	122	1
Wasing	Berks.	5	2
Wasperton	Warw.	263	2
Wass, Coxwold	Yorks.	435	2
Wassall, Kidderminster	Worc.	144	2
Wassand Hall, Hornsea	Yorks.	419	2
Wast Water, St. Bees	Cumb.	292	2
Watcombe House, Brockeu-hurst	Hants.	394	1
Watch Cross, Irthington	Cumb.	363	2
Watcbet, or St. Decumas	Somer.	448	1
Watchfield, Shrivenham	Berks.	14	2
Watchfield, Burnham	Somer.	416	1
Water, Crowcombe	Somer.	447	1
Water Eaton, Kidlington	Oxon.	81	2
Waters End, Newent	Glo'st.	21	2
Water Fulford, Fulford	Yorks.	423	2
Water Leigh, North Nibley,	Glo'st.	20	2
Water Newton	Hunts.	208	1
Water Oakley, Maidenhead,	Berks.	3	2
Waterbeach	Camb.	174	1
Watercomb, Cutcomb	Somer.	419	1
Waterden	Norfolk	213	1
Watereaton, Penkridge	Staff.	120	2
Waterfall	Staff.	138	2
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Waterbead, Lanercost Priory,	Cumb.	303	2
Waterbead House, Hawks-head	Lanc.	341	2
Wateringbury	Kent.	44	1
Waterlip, Doulting	Somer.	445	1
Watermoutb, Ilfracombe	Devon	302	1
Waterperry	Oxon.	73	2
Waterside, Chesham	Bucks.	157	1
Waterstock	Oxon	80	2
Waterville, Thorp	Nhamp.	227	2
Watford	Herts.	27	1
Watford	Nhamp.	224	2
Wath	Yorks.	442	2
Wath, Hovingbam	Yorks.	455	2
Wath upon Dearne	Yorks.	488	2
Watling Street, Wellington,	Salop	103	2
Watlington	Norfolk.	215	1
Watlington	Oxon.	78	2
Watson, Combe St. Nicholas,	Somer.	433	1
Wattenbath, Crosthwaite	Cumb.	297	2
Wattisfield	Suffolk	257	1
Wattisbam	Suffolk	263	1
Wattlefield, Windham	Norfolk.	229	1
Watt's Dyke	Salop	109	2
Watton	Herts.	22	1
Watton	Norfolk	252	1
Watton	Yorks.	409	2
Watton Cross, Landrake	Cornw.	285	1
Wavendon	Bucks.	166	1
Waver East, Holme Cultram,	Cumb.	298	2
Waverley	Surrey	106	1
Waverton, or Warton	Cbesb.	271	2
Waverton, Wigton	Cumb.	302	2
Wavertree, Childwall	Lanc.	351	2
Waxham	Norfolk	240	1
Waxholme, Owthorne	Yorks.	421	2
Wayland Wood, or Wailing Wood, Walton	Norfolk	252	1
Wayford	Somer.	424	1
Weald, Bampton	Oxon.	67	2
Weald, Eynesbury	Hunts.	209	1
Weald, Seven Oaks	Kent.	53	1
Weald, West Hoatbley	Sussex	130	1
Weald, South	Essex	3	1
Weard House, Saltash	Cornw.	286	1
Weardale, St. John's, Stanhope	Durham	320	2
Weardley, Harewood	Yorks.	475	2
Weare	Somer.	416	1
Wearmouth, Bishop	Durham	320	2
Wearmouth, Monk	Durham	311	2
Weary Hall, Bolton	Cumb.	296	2
Weasenham	Norfolk.	244	1
Weatbercote Cave, Bentham,	Yorks.	482	2
Weathersfield	Essex	10	1
Weaver, Columpton	Devon	312	1
Weaverthorp	Yorks.	405	2
Webberton, Dunchidiock	Devon	309	1
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Wedon Pinkeney	Nhamp.	229	2
Weedon, Hardwicke	Bucks.	159	1
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Week	Hants.	384	1
Week, Binstead	Hants.	370	1
Week, Kenton	Devon.	309	1
Week, Stogursey	Somer.	418	1
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Week St. Mary	Cornw.	308*	1
Weekeley	Nhamp.	221	2
Weel, Beverley	Yorks.	411	2
Weeld, Middleton in Teesdale	Durham	317	2
Weeley, or Wyley	Essex	14	1
Weeping Cross, Baswick	Staff.	120	2
Weethley	Warw.	252	2
Weeting	Norfolk	239	1
Weetou, Harewood	Yorks.	475	2
Weeton, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
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Weever, Middlewich	Chesh.	286	2
Weeverham, Whitegate	Cbesh.	277	2
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Welbeck, Cuckney	Notts.	236	2
Welborne	Norfolk	229	1
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Welburn, Kirkdale	Yorks.	455	2
Welbury	Yorks.	436	2
Welby	Linc.	201	2
Welby, Knipton	Leic.	173	2
Welch Hampton	Salop.	110	2
Welch Newton	Heref.	50	2
Welches Dam	Camb.	184	1
Weld, Ickham	Kent	36	1
Weldon	Nhamp.	221	2
Welford	Berks.	5	2
Welford	Glo'st.	25	2
Welford, Kempsford	Glo'st.	23	2
Welford	Nhamp.	224	2
Welham, Clareborough	Notts.	238	2
Welham, Norton	Yorks.	404	2
Welham	Leic.	176	2
Well	Linc.	206	2
Well	Yorks.	444	2
Welland	Worc.	148	2
Wellcombe	Devon	312	1
Wellcombe House, Stratford on Avon	Warw.	254	2
Wellesbourn	Warw.	263	2
Wellesborough	Kent	46	1
Wellhaugb, Falstone	Nthum.	383	2
Wellisford, Langford Budville	Somer.	434	1
Welling, Bexley	Kent	54	1
Wellingborough	Nhamp.	224	2
Wellingham	Norfolk	244	1
Wellingore	Linc.	195	2
Wellingley, Tickbill	Yorks.	493	2
Wellington	Heref.	42	2
Wellington	Somer.	433	1
Wellington	Salop.	103	2
Wellow	Somer.	441	1
Wellow	Notts.	239	2
Wellow, Grimsby	Linc.	204	2
Wellow Crag, Bampton	Westm.	398	2
Wellow, East	Hants.	376	1
Wellow, West	Wilts.	453	1
Wells	Somer.	442	1
Wells	Norfolk	236	1
Wells Hall, Milden	Suffolk	255	1
Welnetham	Suffolk	275	1
Welney, Upwell	Camb.	182	1
Welsb Bicknor	Mon.	63	2
Welsh Whittle, Standish	Lanc.	339	2
Welton	Linc.	211	2
Welton	Nhamp.	223	2
Welton	Yorks.	422	2
Welton, Ovingham	Nthum.	381	2
Welton, Midsummer Norton,	Somer.	423	1
Welton in the Marsh	Linc.	207	2
Welwick	Yorks.	421	2
Welwyn	Herts.	22	1
Wem	Salop.	101	2
Wembdon	Somer.	435	1
Wembley, Harrow	Middx.	58	1
Wembury	Devon	320	1
Wembworthy	Devon	331	1
Wendlebury	Oxon.	80	2
Wendling	Norfolk	244	1
Wendover	Bucks.	154	1
Wendron	Cornw.	290	1
Wendy	Camb.	170	1
Wenham	Suffolk	273	1
Wenhaston	Suffolk	260	1
Wensley	Yorks.	445	2
Wenlock	Salop.	118	2
Wenmouth Cross, St. Neot	Cornw.	311*	1
Wennington	Essex	3	1
Wennington, Abberbury	Salop.	106	2
Wennington, Abbot's Ripton,	Hunts.	204	1
Wennington Hall, Melling	Lanc.	344	2
Wentnor	Salop.	112	2
Wentwood Chase, Lanvair	Mon.	56	2
Wentworths, Egham	Surrey	107	1
Wentworth	Camb	184	1
Wentworth, Wath upon Dearne	Yorks.	488	2
Weobley	Heref.	44	2
Weoley Castle, Northfield	Worc.	146	2
Wereham	Norfolk	215	1
Werneth, Stockport	Chesh.	281	2
Werrington	Devon	301	1
Werrington, Paston	Nhamp.	227	2
Werrington, Tresmeer	Cornw.	284	1
Wervin, Chester	Chesh.	269	2
Wesham, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Wessington, Campden	Glo'st.	30	2
Wessington, Crich	Derb.	163	2
West Coppice, Buildwas	Salop.	102	2
West Court, Heckfield	Hants.	380	1
West End, Eastington	Glo'st.	36	2
West End, Minety	Glo'st.	25	2
West End, Worplesdon	Surrey	114	1
West Hall, Rosthern	Chesh.	274	2
West Hall Lodge, Byfleet	Surrey	107	1
West Hatch, Manor House, Cbigwell	Essex	11	1
West Hill, Tichfield	Hants.	402	1
West Hope, Diddlebury	Salop.	107	2
West Lands, Dunction	Sussex	119	1
West Marton Hall, Marton,	Yorks.	480	2
West Park, Malmesbury	Wilts.	468	1
West Street, Yarlington	Somer.	418	1
West Tofts Hall, Thetford	Norfolk	248	1
West Town, Backwell	Somer.	427	1
West Town, Nempnett Thrubwell	Somer.	431	1
West Town, South Town	Suffolk	269	1
Westal, Cheltenham	Glo'st.	23	2
Westanswick, Stoke	Salop.	100	2
Westborough	Linc.	200	2
Westbourn	Sussex	126	1
Westbourne Green, Paddington	Middx.	60	1
Westbridge, Tottenhill	Norfolk	215	1
Westbrook, Alton	Hants.	370	1
Westbrook, Diss	Norfolk	217	1
Westbrook, Upway	Dors.	353	1
Westbrook Place, Godalming,	Surrey	106	1
Westburton, Bury	Sussex	119	1
Westbury	Bucks.	156	1
Westbury	Somer	445	1
Westbury	Salop.	107	2
Westbury	Wilts.	481	1
Westbury, East Meon	Hants.	372	1
Westbury, Odcombe	Somer.	430	1
Westbury upon Severn	Glo'st.	35	2
Westbury upon Trim	Glo'st.	29	2
Westby, Basingthorpe	Linc.	194	2
Westby, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Westcombe, Batcombe	Somer.	445	1
Westcombe, Buckland St. Mary	Somer.	410	1
Westcote	Glo'st.	34	2
Westcote, Binstead	Hants.	370	1
Westcote, St. Dominick	Cornw.	282	1
Westcote, Tysoe	Warw.	261	2
Westcote, Waddesdon	Bucks.	151	1
Westcote, Dorking	Surrey	116	1
Westdale Head, St. Bees	Cumb.	292	2
Wester Skirdale, Chipstable,	Somer.	447	1
Westerdale	Yorks.	448	2
Westerfield	Suffolk	261	1
Westergate, Aldingbourn	Sussex	123	1
Westerham	Kent	54	1
Westerleigh	Glo'st.	32	2
Westerton, Merrington	Durham	316	2
Westerton, St. Andrew Auckland	Durham	318	2
Westfield	Norfolk.	246	1
Westfield	Sussex	127	1
Westfield, Ryde	Hants.	403	1
Westford, Wellington	Somer.	433	1
Westhall	Suffolk	260	1
Westhorp	Suffolk	264	1
Westhorp House, Little Marlow	Bucks.	162	1
Westleton	Suffolk	260	1
Westley	Suffolk	278	1
Westley, Westbury	Salop.	107	2
Westley Waterless	Camb.	176	1
Westlington, Dinton	Bucks.	152	1
Westmancoate, Bredon	Worc.	150	2
Westmill	Herts.	20	1
Westmoor Green, Langley	Bucks.	167	1
Westoe, South Shields	Durham	311	2
Weston under Wood	Bucks.	166	1
Weston Turville	Bucks.	154	1
Weston Colville	Camb.	176	1
Weston, Runcorn	Chesh.	274	2
Weston, Wybunbury	Chesh.	284	2
Weston, Tideswell	Derb.	162	2
Weston under Wood, Muginton	Derb.	157	2
Weston under Wood, Stanton,	Derb.	165	2
Weston, Branscombe	Devon.	306	1
Weston, Corscombe	Dors.	348	1
Weston, Stalbridge	Dors.	367	1
Weston, Worth Matravers	Dors.	345	1
Weston, Marshfield	Glo'st.	35	2
Weston upon Avon	Glo'st.	31	2
Weston Birt	Glo'st.	32	2
Weston Sub Edge	Glo'st.	31	2
Weston, Buriton	Hants.	372	1
Weston, or St. Mary Extra	Hants.	398	1
Weston Colley, Mitcheldever,	Hants.	381	1
Weston Corbet, St. Warnboro'	Hants.	379	1
Weston Grove, Hound	Hants.	390	1
Weston, Patrick	Hauts.	383	1
Weston, Pembridge	Heref.	44	2
Weston under Penyard	Heref.	40	2
Weston Beggard	Heref.	43	2
Weston	Herts.	22	1
Weston, Old	Hunts.	207	1
Weston	Linc.	189	2
Weston	Norfolk	224	1
Weston, Wedon Pinkeney	Nhamp.	229	2
Weston upon Welland	Nhamp.	222	2
Weston Favell	Nhamp.	233	2
Weston in tbe Clay	Notts.	239*	2
Weston on the Green	Oxon.	80	2
Weston, South	Oxon.	78	2
Weston, Burford	Salop.	110	2
Weston, Hodnet	Salop	100	2
Weston, Oswestry	Salop.	109	2
Weston Rhyn, St. Martins	Salop.	109	2
Weston	Somer.	415	1
Weston, Closworth	Somer.	429	1
Weston Wanstrow	Somer.	426	1

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Weston in Gordano	Somer.	437	1
Weston Bamfylde	Somer.	421	1
Weston Zoyland	Somer.	447	1
Weston under Lizard	Staff.	122	2
Weston upon Trent	Staff.	136	2
Weston Coyney, Caverswall,	Staff.	137	2
Weston Jones, Norbury	Staff.	122	2
Weston	Suffolk	279	1
Weston Market	Suffolk	257	1
Weston, Long Ditton	Surrey	108	1
Weston, Bulkington	Warw.	264	2
Weston under Weatherly	Warw.	266	2
Weston House, Cherington,	Warw.	260	2
Weston Birt	Glo'st.	32	2
Weston	Yorks.	468	2
Weston super Mare	Somer.	450	1
Westoning, or Weston Inge,	Beds.	144	1
Westover, Wherwell	Hants.	377	1
Westover House, Calhourn,	Hants.	404	1
Westow	Yorks.	405	2
Westowe, Lydiard St. Lawrence	Somer.	439	1
Westrill, Swinford	Leic.	183	2
Westrip, Chevrington	Glo'st.	31	2
Westrop, Highworth	Wilts.	464	1
Westhorpe, Gosberton	Linc.	190	2
Westward	Cumh.	299	2
Westwang	Yorks.	405	2
Westwater, Axminster	Devon	298	1
Westwaters, Membury	Devon.	299	1
Westwell	Kent	45	1
Westwell	Oxon.	68	2
Westwick	Norfolk	251	1
Westwick, Banwell	Somer.	449	1
Westwick, Gainford	Durham	316	2
Westwick, Oakington	Camh.	174	1
Westwick, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Westwood	Wilts.	462	1
Westwood, Bagborough	Somer.	438	1
Westwood, Chatton	Nthum.	377	2
Westwood, Coombe Keynes,	Dors.	345	1
Westwood, Dawlish	Devon	308	1
Westwood, Thornbury	Heref.	38	2
West Wood House, Wigan,	Lanc.	363	2
Westwood Lodge, Hampton Lovett	Worc.	145	2
Wiswell, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Wetheral	Cumh.	301	2
Wetherby, Spofforth	Yorks.	467	2
Wetherden	Suffolk	274	1
Wetheringset, Brockford	Suffolk	263	1
Wettenhall, Over	Chesh.	276	2
Wetton	Staff.	138	2
Wexham	Bucks.	168	1
Wey, Throwley	Devon	339	1
Wey Hill	Hants.	374	1
Weyhourne	Norfolk	242	1
Weyhread	Suffolk	265	1
Weyhridge	Surrey	104	1
Weymouth	Dors.	353	1
Whaddon	Bucks.	160	1
Whaddon	Camh.	170	1
Whaddon	Glo'st.	27	2
Whaddon	Wilts.	470	1
Whaley, Taxal	Chesh.	282	2
Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Whalton	Nthum.	373	2
Whaplode	Linc.	189	2
Wharles, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Wharncliffe, Tankersley	Yorks.	486	2
Wharneley, Newborough	Nthum.	383	2
Wharram Percy	Yorks.	405	2
Wharton, Blyton	Linc.	207	2
Wharton, Davenham	Chesh.	286	2
Wharton, Leominster	Heref.	48	2
Wharton Hall, Kirkhy Stephen	Westm.	391	2
Whashton, Kirkhy Ravensworth	Yorks.	440	2
Whasset, Beetham	Westm.	392	2
Whathorough, Loddington	Leic.	177	2
Whatcomhe, Whitchurch	Dors.	342	1
Whatcott	Warw.	260	2
Whatcroft, Davenham	Chesh.	286	2
Whatfield, or Wheatfield	Suffolk	263	1
Whatley	Somer.	426	1
Whatlington	Sussex	127	1
Whatton	Notts.	240	2
Whatton, Long	Leic.	182	2
Wheal Alfred, Phillack	Cornw.	295	1
Wheal Lopes, Bickleigh	Devon	320	1
Wheatacre	Norfolk	216	1
Wheatcroft, Ecclesfield	Yorks.	487	2
Wheatenhurst	Glo'st.	36	2
Wheatfield	Oxon	78	2
Wheatfield, Wiveliscombe	Somer.	434	1
Wheathampstead	Herts.	29	1
Wheathill	Somer.	447	1
Wheathill	Salop	113	2
Wheatley, Binstead	Hants.	370	1
Wheatley, Cuddesden	Oxon.	72	2
Wheatley, Chipping	Lanc.	338	2
Wheatley Carr, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Wheatley	Notts.	238	2
Wheatley Hall, Doncaster	Yorks.	489	2
Wheaton Aston, Lapley	Staff.	121	2
Wheddicar, or Weddicar, St. Bees	Cumb.	292	2
Wheelock, Sandbach	Chesh.	286	2
Wheelton, Leyland	Lanc.	339	2
Wheldrake	Yorks.	424	2
Whelpington	Nthum.	382	2
Whenhy	Yorks.	438	2
Whepstead	Suffolk	278	1
Whernside, Bentham	Yorks.	482	2
Whernside, Kirkby Lonsdale,	Westm.	397	2
Wherwell	Hants.	377	1
Whessoe, Haughton le Skerne	Durham	315	2
Wherstead	Suffolk	273	1
Whetmore, Burford	Salop	110	2
Whetstone	Leic.	183	2
Whetton	Salop	107	2
Whetton, Burford	Salop	110	2
Whichhury	Wilts.	456	1
Whichford	Warw.	260	2
Whicham	Cumh.	296	2
Whickham, or Wickham	Durham	314	2
Whichwood Forest, Shipton,	Oxon.	74	2
Whidhill, Cricklade	Wilts.	464	1
Whighay, Annesley	Notts.	240	2
While, Puddlestone	Heref.	48	2
Whilton	Nhamp.	228	2
Whimple	Devon	304	1
Whin Fell, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Whin Fell, Kirkby Thore	Westm.	391	2
Whinhergh	Norfolk	246	1
Whinfell, Brigham	Cumh.	294	2
Whinny Hill, Stannington	Nthum.	373	2
Whinow, Thurshy	Cumh.	301	2
Whippingham	Hants.	404	1
Whipsnade	Beds.	144	1
Whishy, Doddington	Linc.	195	2
Whishaw	Warw.	259	2
Whissonett	Norfolk	244	1
Whistly, Hurst	Berks.	14	2
Whiston	Nhamp.	234	2
Whiston	Yorks.	494	2
Whiston, Claines	Worc.	146	2
Whiston, Kingsley	Staff.	138	2
Whiston, Penkridge	Staff.	120	2
Whiston, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Whit End, Ashelworth	Glo'st.	19	2
Whit Staunton	Somer.	436	1
Whitacre	Warw.	257	2
Whitbeck	Cumb.	296	2
Whitbourne	Heref.	38	2
Whitburn	Durham	311	2
Whithy	Yorks.	453	2
Whithy, Eastham	Chesh.	287	2
Whitchester, Heddon on the Wall	Nthum.	381	2
Whitchester, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Whitchurch	Bucks.	161	1
Whitchurch	Hants.	393	1
Whitchurch	Heref.	50	2
Whitchurch	Oxon.	77	2
Whitchurch	Warw.	261	2
Whitchurch Canonicorum	Dors.	350	1
Whitchurch	Somer.	432	1
Whitchurch, Henstridge	Somer.	428	1
Whitchurch	Salop.	101	2
Whitchurch	Middx.	58	1
Whitcliff, Ripon	Yorks.	466	2
Whitcliff, Swanage	Dors.	345	1
Whitcomhe	Dors.	354	1
Whitcomhe, Magna	Glo'st	27	2
Whitcomhe, Martock	Somer.	434	1
White Castle, Lantillio	Mon.	62	2
White Conduit House, Islington	Middx.	60	1
White Court, Uley	Glo'st.	20	2
White Cross, Lydney	Glo'st.	21	2
White Dale, Hamhledon	Hants.	399	1
White Flood House, Owlesbury	Hants.	389	1
White Hall, Sandhach	Chesh.	286	2
White Hart Forest, Pulham,	Dors.	351	1
White Horse Hill, Ashbury,	Berks.	14	2
White Lady, Aston	Worc.	148	2
White Lane, Filley	Cornw.	301*	1
White Moss, Oldham	Lanc.	350	2
White Moss, Grasmere	Westm.	393	2
White Oxmead, Wellow	Somer.	441	1
White Parish	Wilts.	462	1
White Poole, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
White Stock Hall, Coulton	Lanc.	340	2
White Waltham	Berks.	2	2
White Wehbs, Enfield	Middx.	56	1
Whitechurch	Devon	324	1
Whitefield, Deerhurst	Glo'st.	25	2
Whitefield House, Rothbury,	Nthum.	377	2
Whiteford Lodge, Bromsgrove	Worc.	144	2
Whitegate	Chesh.	277	2
Whitegrave, Whitegate	Chesh.	277	2
Whitehaven, St. Bees	Cumh.	292	2
White Leaf Cross, Monks Rishoro'	Bucks.	153	1
Whiteley Booth, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Whitemore, Staplegrove	Somer.	439	1
Whitesidelaw, Chollerton	Nthum.	382	2
Whiteway, East, Church Knowle	Dors.	344	1
Whiteway, West, Tyneham,	Dors.	345	1
Whitewell Hill, Wedon	Nhamp.	223	2
Whitfield	Kent	35	1
Whitfield	Nhamp.	232	2
Whitfield	Nthum.	386	2
Whitfield, Norton	Staff.	133	2
Whitfield, Glossop	Derh.	161	2
Whitfield, Thruxton	Heref.	46	2
Whitford, Shute	Devon.	306	1
Whitgift	Yorks.	471	2
Whitkirk	Yorks.	474	2
Whitley	Devon.	316	1
Whitley, Cumner	Berks.	7	2
Whitley, Kellington	Yorks.	471	2
Whitley, Lower Tahley	Chesh.	273	2
Whitley, Tynemouth	Nthum.	371	2
Whitley Castle, Kirkhaugh,	Nthum.	385	2
Whitley, Lower, Thornhill,	Yorks.	458	2
Whitley, Upper, Kirk Heaton,	Yorks.	460	2
Whitlingham	Norfolk	241	1
Whitling Street, Nempnett Thruhwell	Somer.	431	1
Whitmore	Staff.	134	2
Whitnash	Warw.	264	2
Whitnell, Wells	Somer.	442	1
Whitney	Heref.	42	2
Whitridge, Harthurn	Nthum.	379	2
Whitrigg, Bowness	Cumh.	299	2
Whitstable	Kent	39	1
Whitsand Bay, Whitechurch,	Devon.	324	1
Whitstone	Devon.	339	1
Whitstone	Cornw.	308*	1
Whittingdon	Glo'st.	22	2

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Whittingham	Nthum.	376	2
Whittingham, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Whittington	Derh.	169	2
Whittington	Lanc.	345	2
Whittington	Salop	109	2
Whittington	Staff.	127	2
Whittington, Grendon	Warw.	259	2
Whittington, Worcester	Worc.	148	2
Whittington Castle	Salop.	109	2
Whittington Grange, Ratby,	Leic.	186	2
Whittington, Corbridge	Nthum.	381	2
Whittle, Glossop	Derb.	161	2
Whittle Ovingham,	Nthum.	381	2
Whittle, Shilhottle	Nthum.	375	2
Whittle le Woods, Leylaud,	Lanc.	339	2
Whittlehury	Nhamp.	229	2
Whittlesey	Camb.	183	1
Whittlesey Mere, Holme	Hunts.	207	1
Whittlesford	Camh.	179	1
Whitton	Linc.	213	2
Whitton	Suffolk	266	1
Whitton, Grindon	Durham	325	2
Whitton, Isleworth	Middx.	59	1
Whitton, Leintwardine	Heref.	46	2
Whitton, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Whitton, Long, Hartburn	Nthum.	379	2
Whittonstall, Bywell	Nthum.	381	2
Whitwell	Derb.	169	2
Whitwell	Hants.	404	1
Whitwell	Norfolk.	224	1
Whitwell	Rutl.	245	2
Whitwell, Catterick	Yorks.	443	2
Whitwell, Kendal	Westm.	394	2
Whitwell House	Durham	325	2
Whitwell on the Hill, Cramhe	Yorks.	437	2
Whitwell, or Whitehall, Chester le Street	Durham	312	2
Whitwick	Leic.	182	2
Whitwood, Featherston	Yorks.	472	2
Whitworth	Durham	316	2
Whixhall, Prees	Salop	100	2
Whixley	Yorks.	468	2
Whixoe	Suffolk	272	1
Wholestone Moor, Huddersfield	Yorks.	459	2
Wholm, Long Horsley	Nthum.	380	2
Whor End, North Nihley	Glo'st.	20	2
Whorl Hill, Whorlton	Yorks.	450	2
Whorlton	Yorks.	450	2
Whorlton, Gainford	Durham	316	2
Whorlton, Newhurn	Nthum.	372	2
Whyddon Park, Chagford	Devon.	334	1
Wibden, Tidenham	Glo'st.	35	2
Wibtoft, (Leic.) Willey	Warw.	265	2
Wich Malhank	Chesh.	284	2
Wichampton	Dors.	362	1
Wichaugh, Malpas	Chesh.	268	2
Wichhury Hill, Hagley	Worc.	143	2
Wichenford	Worc.	148	2
Wichnor, Tatenhill	Staff.	127	2
Wick, Abson	Glo'st.	32	2
Wick, Kemble	Wilts.	468	1
Wick, Yatton	Somer.	450	1
Wick Champflower, Bruton,	Somer.	417	1
Wick Episcopi, St. John Bedwardine	Worc.	147	2
Wick Hill House, Lower Swell	Glo'st.	34	2
Wick, Mark	Somer.	416	1
Wick St. Lawrence	Somer.	450	1
Wick War	Glo'st.	28	2
Wickamford	Worc.	140	2
Wicken	Nhamp.	220	2
Wicken	Camh.	177	1
Wicken Bonant	Essex	15	1
Wickenby	Linc.	217	2
Wickerhy, Catterick	Yorks.	443	2
Wickeredge, Ashelworth	Glo'st.	19	2
Wickersley	Yorks.	494	2
Wickford	Essex	2	1
Wickham	Hants.	402	1
Wickham Brook	Suffolk	272	1
Wickham, East	Kent	54	1
Wickham Market	Suffolk	285	1
Wickham Skeyth	Suffolk	264	1
Wickhamnest	Camh.	172	1
Wickham, West	Kent	54	1
Wickhamhreux	Kent	36	1
Wickhampton	Norfolk.	252	1
Wicklewood	Norfolk.	229	1
Wickmere	Norfolk.	223	1
Wickton, Stoke Prior	Heref.	48	2
Widcomh	Somer.	415	1
Widcomh in the Moor	Devon.	315	1
Widcomhe, Chewton Mendip,	Somer.	422	1
Widcomhe, Montacute	Somer.	440	1
Widcomhe, South, Hinton Blewet	Somer.	423	1
Widdington, Little Ousehurn,	Yorks.	465	2
Widdrington	Nthum.	379	2
Widford	Essex	5	1
Widford	Glo'st.	33	2
Widford	Herts.	20	1
Widley	Hants.	401	1
Widmerpool	Notts.	238*	2
Widness, Prescot	Lanc.	360	2
Widney, Donyatt	Somer.	410	1
Widopens Island, Holy Island,	Durham	328	2
Widworthy	Devon.	306	1
Wigan	Lanc.	363	2
Wigborough	Essex	16	1
Wigden, Yeovil	Somer.	438	1
Wiggenhall	Norfolk.	233	1
Wiggenholt	Sussex	120	1
Wiggesley, Thorney	Notts.	235*	2
Wigginthorp, Terrington	Yorks.	438	2
Wigginton	Herts.	29	1
Wigginton	Oxon.	71	2
Wigginton	Yorks.	438	2
Wigginton, Tamworth	Staff.	129	2
Wigginton Common, Cholesbury	Bucks.	158	1
Wigglesworth, Long Preston,	Yorks.	483	2
Wiggonby, Aikton	Cumh.	299	2
Wiggold, Cirencester	Glo'st.	24	2
Wigham	Linc.	213	2
Wighill	Yorks.	426	2
Wight, Isle of	Hants.	402	1
Wighton	Norfolk	237	1
Wigland, Malpas	Chesh.	268	2
Wigmore	Heref.	47	2
Wigsthorpe, Lilford	Nhamp.	226	2
Wigston, Magna	Leic.	183	2
Wigston, Little, Clayhrooke,	Leic.	182	2
Wigtoft	Linc.	190	2
Wigton	Cumb.	302	2
Wigton, Harewood	Yorks.	475	2
Wike, Birstall	Yorks.	468	2
Wike, Gussage All Saints,	Dors.	362	1
Wike, Harewood	Yorks.	475	2
Wilharston	Nhamp.	222	2
Wilberfoss	Yorks.	417	2
Wilberton, Haddenham	Camh.	184	1
Wilbraham	Camh.	176	1
Wilburn, Bulmer	Yorks.	437	2
Wilhurton	Camb.	184	1
Wilhy	Norfolk.	249	1
Wilhy	Nhamp.	224	2
Wilhy	Suffolk	265	1
Wilcot	Wilts.	475	1
Wilcote, Cogges	Oxon.	80	2
Wilcote Chapel	Oxon.	81	2
Wilcove, Anthony	Cornw.	284	1
Wild Cat Tor, Wirksworth,	Derb.	170	2
Wild Quarters, Whitchurch,	Dors.	350	1
Wildhoar Clough, Presthury,	Chesh.	279	2
WildboreFell, Kirkby Stephen	Westm.	391	2
Wilden	Beds.	138	1
Wildon Grange, Coxwold	Yorks.	435	2
Wildsworth, Laughton	Linc.	207	2
Wilerick	Mon.	58	2
Wilford	Notts.	237*	2
Wilhall, Alton	Hants.	370	1
Wilksby	Linc.	210	2
Willand	Devon.	311	1
Willaston, Neston	Chesh.	288	2
Willaston, or Wigstanton, Wyhunhnry	Chesh.	284	2
Willbury Park, Newton Toney	Wilts.	453	1
Willen, or Wyllien	Bucks.	166	1
Willenhall	Warw.	265	2
Willerby	Yorks.	408	2
Willerhy, Cottingham	Yorks.	414	2
Willersey	Glo'st.	31	2
Willersley	Heref.	42	2
Willersley Castle, Wirksworth	Derh.	170	2
Willesley	Derh.	166	2
Willeston, Prees	Salop	100	2
Willet, Elworthy	Somer.	447	1
Willey	Salop.	118	2
Willey	Warw.	265	2
Willey, or Wily	Wilts.	455	1
Willey, Lingen	Heref.	46	2
Williamscott, Cropredy	Oxon.	69	2
Williamston, Knaresdale	Nthum.	386	2
Williamstrip Park, Colne St. Aldwins	Glo'st.	23	2
Willian	Herts.	22	1
Willingall	Essex	7	1
Willingdon	Sussex	136	1
Willingham	Linc.	215	2
Willingham	Suffolk	279	1
Willingham, Carlton	Camb.	175	1
Willingham	Camb.	175	1
Willingham, North	Linc.	215	2
Willingham, South	Linc.	216	2
Willington	Beds.	148	1
Willington	Derh.	165	2
Willington, Brancepeth	Durham	319	2
Willington, Barcheston	Warw.	260	2
Willington, Tarvin	Chesh.	277	2
Willisham	Suffolk	261	1
Willitoft, Buhwith	Yorks.	410	2
Williton, Watchet	Somer.	448	1
Willoughhy	Linc.	206	2
Willoughhy	Notts.	238*	2
Willoughhy	Warw.	266	2
Willoughby Waterless	Leic.	183	2
Willoughton	Linc.	202	2
Willow Bridge, Maer	Staff.	132	2
Willow Hall, Whittlesey	Camh.	183	1
Willson, Breedon on the Hill	Leic.	178	2
Willymoteswick Castle, Haltwhistle	Nthum.	385	2
Wilmington	Kent	52	1
Wilmington, Boughton Aluph,	Kent	49	1
Wilmington	Sussex	134	1
Wiln, Sawley	Derb.	164	2
Wiln, Great	Derb.	165	2
Wilnecot, Tamworth	Warw.	260	2
Wilpshere, Blackhurn	Lanc.	337	2
Wilsdon, or Willesden	Middx.	62	1
Wilsden, Bradford	Yorks.	468	2
Wilsford	Wilts.	475	1
Wilsford	Wilts.	480	1
Wilsford	Linc.	202	2
Wilshamstead	Beds.	146	1
Wilsick, Tickhill	Yorks.	493	2
Wilsthorp, Bridlington	Yorks.	406	2
Wilsthorpe, Greatford	Linc.	200	2
Willsthorp, Kirk Hammerton,	Yorks.	465	2
Wilsworthy, Kenton	Devon.	309	1
Wilton	Somer.	440	1
Wilton	Wilts.	454	1
Wilton, Bridstow	Heref.	48	2
Wilton, Bedwin	Wilts.	466	1
Wilton, Ellerburn	Yorks.	451	2
Wilton, Hale	Cumb.	295	2
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Wimbish	Essex	15	1
Wimbledon	Surrey	102	1
Wimblehill, Ashill	Somer.	410	1
Wimblington, Doddington	Camb.	183	1
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Wimboldsley, Middlewich	Chesh.	286	2
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Wimbourn	Dors.	359	1
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Wimeswould	Leic.	178	2
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Wimslow	Chesb	282	2
Wincanton	Somer.	435	1
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Winch, East and West	Norfolk	232	1
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Wingate Grange, Kelloe	Durham	325	2
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Wingford	Camb.	184	1
Wingrave	Bucks.	161	1
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Wingsbury Hill, Marksbury,	Somer.	431	1
Winkbourn	Notts.	239*	2
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Winkton, Christchurch	Hants.	396	1
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Worksop	Notts.	237	2
Worlaby	Linc.	218	2
Worlaby, Walmsgate	Linc.	209	2
Worldham	Hants.	371	1
Worle	Somer.	450	1
Worle Hill, Weston super Mare	Somer.	450	1
Worleston, Acton	Chesh.	283	2
Worlingham	Suffolk	279	1
Worlington	Suffolk	267	1
Worlington	Devon.	333	1
Worlingworth	Suffolk	265	1
Worm Hill, Chester le Street,	Durham	312	2
Wormbridge	Heref.	46	2
Wormegay	Norfolk.	215	1
Wormelow, Marstow	Heref.	49	2
Wormgay, Pentney	Norfolk.	232	1
Wormhill, Tideswell	Derb.	162	2
Wormingford	Essex	11	1
Worminghall	Bucks.	152	1
Wormington	Glo'st.	30	2
Wormington Grange, Didbrook	Glo'st.	29	2
Wormleighton	Warw.	261	2
Wormley	Herts.	30	1
Wormshill	Kent	41	1
Wormsley	Heref.	42	2
Wormsley, Stokenchurch	Oxon.	77	2
Worplesdon	Surrey	114	1
Worsall, Kirk Levington	Yorks.	449	2
Worsall, High, Northallerton,	Yorks.	434	2
Worsborough, Darfield	Yorks.	487	2
Worsley, Eccles	Lanc.	347	2
Worsley Green, Hallingbury,	Essex	7	1
Worstead	Norfolk	251	1
Worsthorn, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Worston, Whalley	Lanc.	336	2
Worth, Aller	Somer.	437	1
Worth, or Worde	Sussex	130	1
Worth Hall, Prestbury	Chesh.	279	2
Worth, Matravers	Dors.	345	1
Wortham	Suffolk	264	1
Worthen	Salop.	105	2
Worthend	Beds.	144	1
Wothersome, Bradsey	Yorks.	473	2
Worthing	Norfolk	244	1
Worthing, Broadwater	Sussex	120	1
Worthington, Breedon on the Hill	Leic.	178	2
Worthington, Standish	Lanc.	339	2
Worth	Hants.	374	1
Worthyvale, Minster	Cornw.	291	1
Worting	Hants.	392	1
Wortley, Tankersley	Yorks.	486	2
Wortley, Leeds	Yorks.	475	2
Wortley, Wotton under Edge,	Glo'st.	20	2
Worton, Cassington	Oxon.	80	2
Worton, Isleworth	Middx.	59	1
Worton, Potterne	Wilts.	472	1
Worton	Oxon.	82	2
Wortwell	Norfolk.	219	1
Wotton	Surrey	116	1
Wotton, Pilton	Somer	446	1
Wotton under Edge	Glo'st.	20	2
Wotton under Wood	Bucks.	152	1
Wottons End, Westerleigh,	Glo'st.	32	2
Wouldham	Kent	41	1
Woughton on the Green	Bucks.	166	1
Wrabness	Essex	14	1
Wragby	Linc.	217	2
Wragby	Yorks.	473	2
Wragholme, Gainthorpe	Linc.	211	2
Wramplingham	Norfolk	229	1
Wrangle	Linc.	191	2
Wrango Hall, Denham	Bucks.	167	1
Wrangway, Wellington	Somer.	433	1
Wrantage, North Curry	Somer.	424	1
Wratting	Suffolk	272	1
Wratting, West	Camb.	176	1
Wratton, Melling	Lanc.	344	2
Wrawby	Linc.	218	2
Wraxall	Dors.	349	1
Wraxall, Ditcheat	Somer.	445	1
Wraxall South, Bradford	Wilts.	453	1
Wraxhall	Somer.	437	1
Wraxhall, North	Wilts.	459	1
Wraysbury, or Wyrardisbury,	Bucks.	168	1
WraysholmeTower, Cartmell,	Lanc.	340	2
Wrea, Kirkham	Lanc.	332	2
Wreay, Carlisle	Cumb.	300	2
Wreck Hall, Hitchendon	Bucks.	162	1
Wrecklesham, Farnham	Surrey	105	1
Wreigh Hill, Rothbury	Nthum.	377	2
Wreken Dyke, Gateshead	Durham	310	2
Wrekin, Wellington	Salop	103	2
Wrekington, Gateshead	Durham	310	2
Wrenbury	Chesh.	284	2
Wreningham	Norfolk.	243	1
Wrentham	Suffolk	260	1
Wrenthorp, Wakefield	Yorks.	458	2
Wressel	Yorks.	411	2
Wressen, Kentisbere	Devon	312	1
Wrest House, Flitton	Beds.	140	1
Wrestlingworth	Beds.	139	1
Wretham	Norfolk	249	1
Wretton	Norfolk.	215	1
Wretton Middleton	Yorks.	451	2
Wribbenhall, Kidderminster,	Worc.	144	2
Wrightington, Eccleston	Lanc.	338	2
Wrinehill, Wybunbury	Chesh.	284	2
Wrinkle Cove, Sheviock	Cornw.	286	1
Wrington	Somer.	417	1
Writhlington	Somer.	432	1
Writtle	Essex	5	1
Wrockwardine	Salop.	103	2
Wroot	Linc.	214	2
Wrotham	Kent	44	1
Wrottesley, Tettenhall	Staff.	136	2
Wroughton	Wilts.	462	1
Wroxall, or Wroxhall	Warw.	253	2
Wroxeter	Salop.	103	2
Wroxham	Norfolk.	250	1
Wroxill, Marston Morteyne,	Beds.	146	1
Wroxton, Kirtling	Camb.	171	2
Wroxton Abbey	Oxon.	71	2
Wrynose, St. Bees	Cumb.	292	2
Wuerdale, Rochdale	Lanc.	351	2
Wulsley Castle, Holme Cultram	Cumb.	298	2
Wyaston, Edlaston	Derb.	156	2
Wybersley Hall, Stockport.	Chesh.	281	2
Wyberton	Linc.	190	2
Wyboston, Eaton Socon	Beds.	138	1
Wybunbury	Chesh.	284	2
Wych, Corfe Castle	Dors.	343	1
Wycliffe	Yorks.	442	2
Wycomb, Rothley	Leic.	181	2
Wycombe	Bucks.	163	1
Wyddiall	Herts.	29	1
Wye	Kent.	49	1
Wye Seat, Newland	Glo'st.	23	2
Wyer Side, Garstang	Lanc.	332	2
Wyersdale, Lancaster	Lanc.	342	2
Wyfordby	Leic.	174	2
Wyke, Axminster	Devon	298	1
Wyke, Worplesdon	Surrey	114	1
Wyke Burnell, Pershore	Worc.	154	2
Wyke Green, Isleworh	Middx.	59	1
Wyke Hamon, Wicken	Nhamp.	220	2
Wyke Regis	Dors.	354	1
Wykeham	Yorks.	453	2
Wykeham, East	Linc.	212	2
Wykeham Abbey, Brompton,	Yorks.	451	2
Wyken	Warw.	256	2
Wykes Bishop, Ipswich	Suffolk	265	1
Wykin, Hinckley	Leic.	185	2
Wylam, Ovingham	Nthum.	381	2
Wyldecourt, Hawkchurch	Dors.	357	1
Wymering	Hants.	401	1
Wymington, or Wimmington,	Beds.	148	1
Wymondham	Leic.	174	2
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Wynchbridge, Middleton in Tees Dale	Durham	317	2
Wynford Eagle	Dors.	356	1
Wyngall, South Kelsey	Linc.	214	2
Wynyard, Grindon	Durham	325	2
Wyre, Bewdley	Worc.	141	2
Wyre Piddle, Fladbury	Worc.	150	2
Wyrley, Great, Cannock	Staff.	120	2
Wyrley, Little, Norton	Staff.	129	2
Wysall	Notts.	238	2
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Wythop Woods, Bassenthwaite	Cumb.	296	2
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Yarleside, Dalton	Lanc.	340	2
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Yarnfield, (Somer.) Maiden Bradley	Wilts.	470	1
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Yatehouse, Middlewich	Chesh.	286	2
Yateley	Hants.	379	1
Yatesbury	Wilts.	456	1
Yattenden	Berks.	5	2
Yatton	Somer.	450	1
Yatton, Much Marcle	Heref.	39	2
Yatton Keynell	Wilts.	459	1
Yaverland	Hants.	404	1
Yaxham	Norfolk	246	1
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Yeading, Hayes	Middx.	57	1
Yeadon, Guiseley	Yorks.	474	2
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Yealmton, or Yalmton	Devon	320	1
Yeanston, Henstridge	Somer.	428	1
Yeardsley, Taxal	Chesh.	282	2
Yearsley, Coxwold	Yorks.	435	2
Yeaveley, Shirley	Derb.	157	2
Yeavering, Kirk Newton	Nthum.	378	2
Yeddingham	Yorks.	405	2
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Yeldesley, Ashborne	Derb.	169	2
Yeldham, Great	Essex	10	1
Yelford	Oxon.	69	2
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Yelvertoft	Nhamp.	224	2
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Yeo, North, East Brent	Somer.	416	1
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Yerton Hall, St. John Beckermet	Cumb.	295	2
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Yew Tree House, Walton on the Hill	Lanc.	362	2
Yewbarrow, St. Bees	Cumb.	292	2
Yockleton, Westbury	Salop.	107	2
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York House, Battersea	Surrey	101	1
Yotes Castle, Mereworth	Kent	41	1
Youlgrave	Derby.	162	2
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The reader is requested to turn to the Introduction, where, in the notice of roads and navigable rivers, many places are mentioned not referred to in the Index.

THE END.

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